"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Fair, warmer today; Thursday fair; moderate west winds.

☞ For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,207. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOT DENOUNCES WILSON'S POLICY TOWARD THE WAR

Sounds Keynote for Republican Presidential Campaign at State Convention.

DIPLOMACY IN CONTEMPT

Declares Government That Shakes Fist, Then Shakes Finger, Falls Into Ridicule.

LAW OF NATIONS OUR LAW

Must Uphold International Agreements or Expect to Face Fate of Weaker Powers.

Former United States Senator Elihu Root stirred a large audience in Carnegie Hall to cheers last night when, as temporary Chairman of the unofficial Republican State Convention, he delivered a speech that is likely to be regarded by Republicans throughout the country as the keynote for the national campaign.

He pledged the Republican Party to "a foreign policy which, with courtesy and friendliness to all nations, is frank and fearless and honest in its assertion of American rights and leaves no doubt anywhere in the world of America's purpose and courage to protect and defend her independence, her territory, and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the laws of nations."

This pledge was preceded by a review, bristling with censure, of the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration, both in connection with the European war and the disturbances in Mexico.

The greatest demonstration came when Mr. Root referred to the failure of the American Government to assert itself at the time Belgium was invaded. Mr. Root took the attitude Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has proclaimed repeatedly and declared that the violation of the Belgian treaty of neutrality by Germany was a matter with which this country was directly concerned. Then, for the first time during the speech, the audience broke into cheers.

Our Law That Was Violated.

"The law protecting Belgium which was violated," said Senator Root, "was our law and the law of every other civilized country. For generations we had been urging on and helping in its development and establishment. The invasion of Belgium was a breach of contract with us for the maintenance of a law of nations which was the protection of our peace."

Mr. Root never failed to draw applause when he delivered his blows at what he characterized as the weakness of President Wilson's foreign policy or when he sounded the rallying cry for more firmness in our relations with the belligerent nations when they attempt to trample on American rights. There were thundering cheers when, after reading the "strict accountability" note which was sent before the Lusitania episode as an illustration of a policy of threatening words without deeds, he said:

"No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The Government which shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action."

Senator Root's denunciation of the Mexican policy of President Wilson was even more severe than his censure of the policy maintained toward the European belligerents. He said the expedition to Vera Cruz was to overthrow Huerta, and not to protect American lives.

Mr. Root's Speech in Full.

Mr. Root's speech in full follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a President and the control of Government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar; but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces urging to a solution of vaguely outlined questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living.

Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our Presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic Party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticise its conduct, and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed, and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self-government.

Conditions Before War Began.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August,

Continued on Page 4.

Charges Plot to Blow Up the Kentucky at Vera Cruz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Carranza officials have informed the State Department they have heard reports of a plot to blow up the battleship Kentucky in Vera Cruz harbor in which Consul Canada is alleged to be involved, the object being to force American intervention. The Carranza officials have been requested to present any proofs they may have.

The State Department regards the report as a continuation of the fire the Consul has been under for months from Carranza officials, who charge him with antagonism to their Government. Recently Consul Canada was home on a leave of absence, but the State Department, after investigating various statements about his conduct, sent him back to his post.

SHONTS TO TELL INTERBORO'S SIDE

Thompson Committee Will Examine President, Bank Books and Counsel Today.

HAS EXPLANATIONS READY

Inter-Met Merger Cost $45,000,000 and Outside Lawyers $1,250,000, Witnesses Say.

With the appearance today of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee, Bainbridge Colby, its counsel, expects to complete his examination of the affairs of the company. The Interborough officials are confident that President Shonts will explain to the satisfaction of the committee the various matters that have been under investigation.

Chairman Thompson saw John B. Stanchfield yesterday and it understood that he asked the lawyer if Mr. Shonts would be willing to waive immunity before he went on the stand. Mr. Stanchfield is said to have replied that he could not answer the question until he had consulted De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Shonts's counsel. Mr. Nicoll arrived from Europe on the St. Paul yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Shonts will be asked on the stand in particular to explain the "commitments and obligations" connected with the proposed Stevens contract for third-tracking the elevated railroads.

It was said last night that Mr. Shonts's explanation will be that no one was present at the conference Mr. Shonts had with Gardiner M. Lane of Boston, now dead, following a meeting of the Interborough Board of Directors; that Mr. Lane objected to the contract going to Mr. Stevens on personal grounds, and that Lane suggested it go to a Boston construction firm.

Mr. Shonts Will Explain.

Mr. Shonts, it is said, is prepared to defend the dual subway contracts, and particularly the preferential payments, on the ground that the city insisted that the preferential of $6,335,000 should be based upon the net earnings of two years, during which time the company had to make extraordinary expenses, thereby reducing its earnings; that the company had to finance its part of the work, and the only way it could do it adequately was to go to the bankers and get the money. Mr. Shonts, it is understood, will maintain that, while the terms the Morgan syndicate exacted for floating the bonds appear favorable to them, the terms were not considered so at the time, and that in 1914 some Interborough bonds sold at 96, which is below the syndicate price.

That there is little prospect of J. P. Morgan returing from Europe in time to testify before the committee was evidenced by a letter Senator Thompson received from the Morgan firm. It read:

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman Joint Legislative Committee:

You will recall that on Feb. 3 we advised you by telephone that Mr. Morgan had gone to Europe on business, his trip having been planned many weeks ago—in fact, last November—and that the date of his return was necessarily uncertain. At that time we expressed to you our willingness to furnish you with any facts of which we may be possessed and in which the city is interested, relative to our relations to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

This morning we are in receipt of a cable from Mr. Morgan, in which he asks us to repeat our former message, as conditions have not changed and he has no more definite idea than he had on Feb. 3 as to when he can return. We would say also that we believe ourselves possessed of all the information in connection with this business which Mr. Morgan possesses, and concerning which he has not been examined already. Yours truly,

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

$1,250,000 to Lawyers.

It was brought out in yesterday's testimony that the "Inter-Met" merger in 1906, when the Metropolitan Securities Company was formed to take over for the Interborough all the surface lines in the city, cost the Interborough $440,000 in outside lawyers' fees and that down to the present time payments to outside lawyers have totaled about $1,250,000. In the list of lawyers who were paid for "services and disbursements" in connection with the "Inter-Met" merger appeared several names not brought out before, including that of Elihu Root.

It was also established that the first bonus of $125,000 paid to President Shonts in 1912 by the Interborough was charged up to construction account and sent to the Public Service Commission to be approved under a different heading. Mr. Colby tried to establish that the $500,000 which the Interborough paid the Morgan firm for agreeing to finance the dual subway contracts before the original agreement fell through was also charged up to the construction account. Witnesses would not admit this, and the committee will investigate further two items on the account turned in to the Public Service Commission and which Mr. Colby suspects hide this payment.

Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, furnished Mr. Colby with a statement of payments to attorneys and firms by the Metropolitan Securities Company from Jan. 1, 1906, to June 1, 1915, when the Interborough Consolidated Corporation was formed as the real holding company of the Interborough's various companies, and down to Feb. 11, 1916. In 1906 the following pay-

Continued on Page 6.

BRITAIN MASSES HER RESOURCES

War Authorities Empowered to Take Over Food, Materials and Factories.

CLOSE GRIP ON SHIPPING

British Vessels Must Obtain a Special License for Every Voyage.

IMPORTS ARE RESTRICTED

Stock Being Taken of Nation's Munitions, Men, Financial, and Industrial Reserves.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 16.—Following up the announcement of Premier Asquith in Commons yesterday that the Government was taking stock of all its munitions, men, financial, and industrial reserves so as to be in a position to put forth its maximum strength, two Orders in Council were issued last night. These demonstrate that the Government is employing the powers, conferred on it by various war measures, to tighten its grip on the vital resources of the country.

One Order in Council empowers the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions to take possession of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description and of any articles requisite to their production, and also to take possession of any factory in which goods of any description needed for war purposes may be manufactured.

The other Order in Council provides for a more stringent control of shipping by decreeing that after March 1 no British ship exceeding 500 tons, except it is engaged in the coasting trade, shall be allowed to proceed on any voyage unless a license to do so is granted by the Board of Trade.

A royal procalamation has been issued prohibiting the import after March 1, except under Board of Trade license, of the following: All materials for the manufacture of paper, including Esparto grass and linen and cotton rags; paper and candy board, including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard, and wood pulpboard, and manufactures of paper and cardboard; all periodical publications exceeding sixteen pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post; tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes; furniture woods, hardwoods, veneers, stones, and slates.

The Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies announces that, owing to restrictions in importations, the quantity of sugar available in 1916 probably will be from 20 to 25 per cent. less than in 1915, and that therefore an equivalent reduction in consumption is necessary. The commission expresses the hope that all consumers will restrict their use of sugar in this proportion.

The announcement says there will be no increase made in the sale of prices at which the commission supplies sugar. Retailers are warned that if they take advantage of the scarcity in the supply to charge the public excessive prices they will receive no more sugar from the commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Commenting on the new steamship regulation The Daily Chronicle says:

"The whole residue of our mercantile marine [over 500 tons] thus passes under State control and the Government will have power to direct it to be used for supplying whatever are our most urgent needs. From this position it is a very short step indeed to State fixing of freight charges. Will it be taken?

"That, we assume, will depend on what view the Cabinet finally adopts regarding the effect which State freight charges for British ships would have on freight charges of neutral ships. We must in any case depend on neutrals for a serious proportion of our sea carriage."

BRITAIN TO INDEMNIFY NEUTRAL SHIPPERS

Plans New System That Will Offset Port Charges and Other Costly Fees.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Consideration of the question of the treatment of neutral shippers, as raised by the American notes to Great Britain, has reached an advanced stage, with the prospect of important modifications designed to benefit the status of neutral shippers, and which, it is believed, will give satisfaction to those who are making the chief complaint.

Under the present system, when cargoes of perishable goods are seized, the goods are sold and the proceeds returned to the shipper in case he establishes the bona fide character of the shipment. But deductions are made from the proceeds, so that the shipper pays the expense of detention, port dues, demurrage, &c., and the amount returned to the shipper is thus eaten up by charges notwithstanding that the bona fide character of the shipment has been established.

The new principle likely to be applied, The Associated Press learns, will protect neutral shippers from charges, and in case the cargoes are detained or subjected to loss the shipper will receive an indemnity placing him in as good a position as though there had been no interruption to the shipment. If there is loss due to mistaken seizures it will be borne by the Government instead of by the neutral shipper, and an indemnity will be given for an interrupted voyage.

Aside from this main feature in the contemplated change there also will be a system of fines and checks designed to warn shippers to observe complete good faith in making shipments. The modifications are along the lines of practice of one of the continental Entente Allies which gives indemnity when a cargo of a neutral shipper is mistakenly seized, and they are the result of an exchange of views between Great Britain and her allies concerning the position to be taken as a result of the American notes.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS. Four trains. Best equipment. Short Line. Inq. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

Nine Erzerum Forts Are Captured by the Russian Army Under Grand Duke

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, (via London,) Feb. 16.—Nine Erzerum forts have now surrendered to the Russian forces attacking the city. This is announced in a late official report supplementing an earlier communication, telling of the capture of the second of the defenses of the city. The capture of the first fort was announced yesterday.

The text of the new bulletin follows:

"In addition to the two Erzerum forts already announced as captured by our forces seven other forts have been taken. There is thus a total of nine Erzerum forts now in our hands."

The first bulletin received here said:

> In the course of our offensive in the Erzerum region, after artillery preparation, we stormed and carried one of the Erzerum forts, capturing more than twenty guns as well as prisoners and munitions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, (via London.)—The following communication was issued today relative to operations in the Caucasus front:

> The advance guard actions have increased in violence in the centre during the last few days, extending at some points to the forward part of the main position. Enemy attacks have been halted by counterattacks. Two Russian aeroplanes, damaged by our fire, have been forced to land.

A recent map of the Erzerum district showed seven forts in the immediate vicinity of the city. In all probability others have been built since the serious nature of the Russian offensive, under Grand Duke Nicholas, became apparent to the Turks and their German allies.

Of the seven forts indicated on the map, six are to the north, northeast, and east, and these would be the first to be attacked by Russian forces from the border. These forts are named Kazak, [illegible]uro Nishak, Sirishli, Nedjidije, Azizije, and Aihali. The seventh, to the southwest of the city, is named Keremethu. They lie on a ridge intersecting all the important roads into Erzerum.

ASQUITH WARNS OF HUGE WAR TAXES

Nation's Daily Expenses $25,000,000, He Tells Commons, and Forecasts Big Credit.

KITCHENER IS CONFIDENT

Says Egypt and Suez Canal Are Safe—Praises the Work of Britain's Allies.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British Parliament today resumed its sittings with a sober air befitting the serious business which it is to accomplish in the next few weeks.

The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, and the Secretary for War, in the House of Lords, reviewed the present status of the nation's affairs. Mr. Asquith appealed for national economy; Lord Kitchener closed with an expression of the hope that the new system of army enlistments would yield the required number of men to carry the war to a decisive conclusion.

The speech of the Prime Minister, grave in tone but confident in character, created a deep impression on the House. His closing allusion to the economic strain of the war was accepted as an intimation that at an early date further taxation of a far-reaching character would be imposed, as well as a comprehensive scheme for the restriction of imports. The latter was initiated a few hours later by the publication of a royal proclamation, putting into effect on March 1 the prohibition of the importation of paper, paper pulp, periodicals, tobacco, furniture woods, and stone.

May Ask for $2,500,000,000.

Next week, when Premier Asquith moves a fresh vote of credit, he will speak at length on the financial aspect of the war. The vote, which probably will be moved Tuesday or Wednesday, is expected to be the largest yet proposed, amounting to perhaps £500,000,000 pounds, ($2,500,000,000.)

Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords was a review of the war operations from the point where his last previous speech to the Lords left off. He paid tribute to the work of the various allies, emphasizing particularly that of the Italians. His description of the attempt of the Allies to go to the relief of Serbia included the statement: "We sent troops to Saloniki on invitation of the Greek Premier, to enable Greece to assist her ally under the convention which existed."

Touching on the Gallipoli withdrawal, Lord Kitchener declared: "Although when I was on the spot I formed the opinion that the withdrawal ought to be accomplished with less loss than was originally anticipated, the actual execution of the plan exceeded my most sanguine expectations."

In closing, he turned his attention to the new army which is about to be raised under the compulsion law. He expressed some apprehension that the widespread exemptions allowed by reason of various alleged indispensable trades and professions might unduly diminish the number of soldiers brought in under the new scheme, and urged employers to redouble their efforts to release men of fighting age.

The Speech from the Throne.

The speech from the throne, read in the House of Lords in the King's absence by the Lord Chancellor, paid tribute to the devotion of the army and navy and expressed appreciation of the great services of England's allies. The text follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It has been my duty to summon you, after a short recess, to renew your deliberations. The spirit of my allies and my people, who are united in this conflict by ever-strengthening ties of sympathy and understanding, remains steadfast in the resolve to secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked and unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honor.

"With a proud and grateful confidence I look to the courage, tenacity, and resource of my navy and army, on whom we depend worthily to perform our part in the attainment of this goal.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you will be asked to make due financial provision for the conduct of the war.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, the only measures which will be submitted to you are such as, in the opinion of my advisers, tend to the attainment of our common object. I confidently commend them to your patriotism and loyalty, and I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels."

The Prime Minister, in his speech, said that a short interval had elapsed since the close of the last session, and he did not think that anything had taken place in the theatre of war which called for mention, with one or two exceptions.

Increased Activity in France.

In France there had been during the last few weeks a recrudescence of activity on both sides, and the Allies had well held their own. Looking to the other spheres of war, the Allies might record with satisfaction the fact that, largely owing to the assistance of Italy, the Serbian Army had been successfully withdrawn from Albania, and was now being refitted. He hoped that it would become an effective factor in the future conduct of the war.

Turning to East Africa, the Premier said that the idea of the appointment of General Jan Christian Smuts to the supreme command of the forces there, had originated in England.

With respect to Mesopotamia the situation had materially improved. General Townshend, at Kut-el-Amara, was holding his own, and had supplies which would last for a considerable time. He thought there was every ground for hoping that the forces of General Aylmer and General Townshend would unite, and that

Continued on Page 2.

PIER AND TWO SHIPS BURN IN BROOKLYN

Explosion in Hold of Bolton Castle, Loading for Russia, Starts the Fire.

SPREADS TO S. S. PACIFIC

Twenty-five Coolies of Two Crews Are Missing—900-Foot Wharf At Pioneer Street Destroyed.

Fire following an explosion early this morning totally destroyed the steamers Bolton Castle and Pacific and Pier 36, at the foot of Pioneer Street, Brooklyn. The flames lighted up the whole harbor, and were seen as far away as Staten Island and Greenpoint.

A count of the crew of the Pacific, most of whom were coolies, showed that about twenty-five were missing, but it was thought many of these were frightened and ran away from the scene of the fire. The toll of the Bolton Castle showed that five or six of her crew were also unaccounted for. Those who were aware of the rapidity with which the flames spread on the Bolton Castle said there must have been many trapped in their berths by the flames.

Both steamers, which were under charter to Barber & Co., Inc., of 17 Battery Place, were being loaded with cargos of general merchandise, and six lighters were drawn up along their sides. The pier, a new 900-foot structure, was crowded with stevedores and freight, when there was a flare of light and an explosion in the forward hold of the Bolton Castle.

Joseph Johnson, an engineer of that vessel, who was on deck, was thrown against the side of the vessel by the explosion. So fast was the spread of the flames that he was unable to get aft to give the alarm and, after calling, "Fire! Fire!" he plunged overboard and swam to the dock.

Fanned by a breeze from the Bay, the flames ran over the pier, which a second later caught fire. From there the blaze spread to the steamer Pacific, which was soon a furnace.

In the meantime an alarm had been sent in, and as soon as the firemen arrived other apparatus was sent for, until four alarms had been rung. All the fireboats at the southern end of the city responded, and soon the New Yorker, Seth Low, and Abram S. Hewitt started playing on the burning vessels.

There were more than fifty stevedores, together with the families of the barge men on the lighters, and their escape was cut off. Some of the men jumped into the water and swam ashore and just when the women and children were starting to go below in the hope of escaping the flames, the firemen rigged a rope bridge from Pier 35, which was on fire. All got across to safety over that bridge.

The wind blew flame and burning fragments from the pier across the street, where the Pioneer Warehouses were less than half a block away. It was soon seen that the warehouses were likely to catch, and several of the fire engines and more than fifty firemen were detailed to keep streams playing on them.

Both the Bolton Castle and Pacific were being loaded with supplies for the Russian Government. The former vessel was almost loaded with paraffine, oils and gasoline, and general merchandise. The Pacific was not more than half loaded.

A Standard Oil lighter, laden with 150 barrels of gasoline, lay at the pier alongside of the Pacific and sparks from the burning vessel fell on its decks and for a time it seemed that the lighter also would take fire.

Fire Marshal Brophy and Fire Chief Kenlon, who went over from Manhattan, questioned members of the crews of both vessels, and said that the fire was of a most suspicious character.

The crew of this lighter were leaving her when the fireboat New Yorker came up and extinguished the small blazes that had started on its decks. The lighter was then unmoored and towed to safety.

The Bolton Castle is a steel steamship of 5,826 tons. Her home port is Liverpool. She is British owned. She was built by W. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow in May, 1914, and has been under charter to the Lancashire Shipping Company, Ltd.

Lloyd's Register shows five steamships by the name of Pacific, one of 4,200 tons burden, British owned, built in Hull, England, by the Sunderland Shipbuilding Company, Ltd. Of the others one is owned in Copenhagen, another in Stockholm, another by the Emery Steamship Company of Boston, and the fifth, a steamer of only 235 tons, by the Grimsby Steam Fishing Company, Ltd., of England.

WHY NOT BE INDEPENDENT As well as save money? Have your own electric light plant. The Bruston Automatic E. L. & P. Co., Inc., 126 Liberty St., New York City. Phone Rector 9854.—Advt.

BERLIN MEETS OUR LUSITANIA TERMS

Bernstorff Receives a Cable Agreeing to Proposals, Except on One Point.

EXPECT SETTLEMENT TODAY

Germany Is Now Willing to "Recognize" Instead of "Assume" Full Liability.

SLIGHT CHANGE DESIRED

Berlin Would Alter Somewhat the Wording in Regard to Conduct of Reprisals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Germany's reply dealing with the informal agreement between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff for the settlement of the Lusitania controversy, was received by the German Ambasader tonight, and will be submitted to Secretary Lansing tomorrow. The German answer is a virtual acceptance of the informal agreement, and has brought both Governments probably to the verge of a formal agreement almost immediately on the basis of settlement.

The German answer accepts the principal changes of language suggested by Secretary Lansing in his conference of Feb. 8 with Count von Bernstorff, following the Cabinet meeting of that day, but raises a question of another change of language that was proposed by the United States. The main change suggested by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, that of the substitution of the phrase "recognizes liability" for "assumes liability" has been accepted by the German Government. Several other minor changes of language proposed by the United States also have been accepted.

Assurances were given tonight in Teutonic quarters that the change in language over which the German Government raises a question, was only of a minor character, and that it was not expected to delay or interfere with the settlement. What this change is could not be learned tonight, but the flat statement was made that it is only of a minor character. The acceptance by Germany of the use of the phrase "recognizes liability" for "assumes liability" is likely to lead to an immediate settlement.

While it was believed by the German Ambassador that his Government would accept the substitution of "recognizes" for "assumes," so as to provide for the recognition by Germany of her liability for payment of indemnity for the loss of neutral lives on the Lusitania, there was always the possibility that Germany might object to this change. This is asserted to have been the most important change in the language of the basis of agreement suggested of the last conference, and since Germany is understood to have accepted this change, and has proposed what is described as only a minor alteration of language represented as being intended only for clarification, it now appears that the principal stumbling block has been removed, and that a formal settlement soon will be announced.

If the American Government is willing to accept the modification now made by Germany, which has accepted the principal change suggested by the United States, it is possible that the matter can be closed up with a formal note within a week, or even sooner.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Germany is understood to have agreed to the suggestion of the United States that she substitute the words "recognizes liability" for the words "assumes liability" in the tentative draft of the communication designed to settle the Lusitania case.

The revised draft was received here late tonight from Berlin. It will be submitted to Secretary Lansing tomorrow by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Several other changes, desired by the United States and described as being of minor importance, are also said to have been made. In one instance, however, Germany is understood to have proposed a change in the language suggested by the American Government.

Just what the nature of this exception is was not disclosed tonight. It was believed, however, that the wording used in connection with the reference to the conduct of reprisals had been modified.

Germany also is understood to have authorized Count von Bernstorff to state specifically in the communication that it is in answer to the last American note on the Lusitania, and to direct attention to the assurances which have been given previously in connection with the Arabic case.

Insertion of these provisions was informally requested by Secretary Lansing. With them included, the formal document will in itself be a complete record of the assurances given, the concessions granted, and the agreements made.

Officials and diplomats said tonight that if the communication as submitted tomorrow by Count von Bernstorff contained the statement that Germany recognizes liability for the lives of neutrals lost in the commission of an act such as the sinking of the Lusitania, the last cause of contention had probably been removed, and that the Administration could well proclaim having achieved recognition of the principles for which it has contended.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Germany's reply to the American Government's latest representations regarding the sinking of the steamer Lusitania was forwarded to Washington yesterday.

The reply accepts one of the two changes suggested by Secretary of State Lansing, but proposes a new wording for the other.

PALM BEACH AND MIAMI. Via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 2:12 P. M. 3 other All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Dining Car Service. B'way & 29th St.—Advt.

MARYE HAS RESIGNED AS ENVOY TO RUSSIA

Ambassador Wishes to Leave Petrograd—Ill Health the Cause Assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—George T. Marye of California, Ambassador to Russia, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson by Ray Baker, his private secretary, who arrived in Washington this morning direct from Petrograd. Mr. Marye's resignation will be accepted, to take effect upon the arrival of his successor at Petrograd. This will be in accordance with the request of Mr. Marye.

The Ambassador's reason for desiring to retire is poor health, which causes him to suspend active work.

There has been considerable speculation as to Mr. Marye's successor. One opinion is that he will be succeeded by Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, Ambassador to Italy, or Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, Ambassador to Spain. Ira Nelson Morris of Illinois, Minister to Sweden, also has been mentioned as likely to be considered for an Ambassadorship in the event of changes due to the retirement of Mr. Marye.

When the report that Mr. Marye would retire was first circulated months ago Mrs. Marye was in the United States, and it was said she would not return to Petrograd. This report had it that Mr. and Mrs. Marye found Petrograd disappointing in a social way, and for that reason and on account of the Ambassador's ill-health, Mr. Marye's resignation might be looked for.

REPRIMANDS PUNCH FOR GIBE AT WILSON

London Chronicle Holds Cartoon Is Similar to Pro-Germans' Offensive Methods.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—The Chronicle in an editorial article this morning takes Punch to task for disrespect to President Wilson.

Punch this week in its chief cartoon represents Uncle Sam addressing the prophet Job on the subject of President Wilson's attitude toward Germany and boasting that America possesses in Mr. Wilson a man able to knock the spots off Job's record for patience.

The Chronicle says that such attacks are neither good form, nor good policy, and that Punch makes exactly the same mistake by which German propagandists made themselves so much disliked.

5,000-TON SUBMARINES CREDITED TO GERMANY

New Campaign Predicted by London Paper—Kaiser's Navy May Have New Chief.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that March 1, when the German memorandum goes into effect respecting armed merchantmen, will see the inauguration of a new German submarine campaign with newly built vessels of an alleged tonnage of 5,000. These vessels are reported to be capable of crossing and recrossing the Atlantic without needing fresh fuel or water, and, according to the Mail, they will act as long range commerce destroyers.

The Times' naval correspondent expresses the belief that the recent increased activity of the German fleet is due to the appointment of a new Commander in Chief, whose name has not been divulged, and the passing into service of certain new vessels, and probably faster and heavier torpedo craft.

GERMANY TO BLOCK ENTRANCE TO BALTIC

Establishment of New Mine Area Foreshadowed in a Notice to Sweden.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—The Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company states that the Swedish Foreign Office has received the following communication from the German Minister:

"In a short time shipping obstructions and mines will be laid out in different places outside of Swedish Sea territory between 55.18 and 55.26 north latitude and 12.42 and 13 eastern longitude. As soon as further communications are directed directions to shipping will be published."

The German communication would seem to indicate that a new mine area is to be established at the entrance to the Baltic from the Sound between Sweden and Norway.

KING TO GIVE AUDIENCE TO COLONEL HOUSE

President's Special Envoy to Visit British Sovereign at Palace Friday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Colonel E. M. House is again to have an audience with King George at Buckingham Palace. President Wilson's envoy has received an invitation from the King's Secretary, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's information, and is to make the visit on Friday.

Colonel House visited the King last Summer, while on his European trip, after he had been to Berlin. The representative of President Wilson has been active this week in secret talks with Cabinet officials and other prominent Britishers, but, as usual, has not had a word to say for publication regarding any topic.

He intended sailing for home Friday on the steamer Rotterdam, but owing to the fact that the ship has been delayed until late next week the Colonel is staying in London. This enabled him to accept the King's invitation for Friday.

AMERICA TO HOLD THAT LINERS MAY ARM FOR DEFENSE

Government Has No Intention of Changing International Law During the War.

HOPES FOR AN AGREEMENT

Looks to Entente Allies to Join in Modus Vivendi in Interest of Humanity.

MAY INQUIRE OF BERLIN

Lansing Likely to Ask How New Order Is to be Enforced—Debate Coming in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The United States Government, in spite of previous indications of that intention, will not attempt to change international law by declaring that belligerent merchant ships that carry guns shall not be immune from attack without warning. This decision was intimated rather pointedly today in a semi-official statement following a meeting of the Cabinet.

As elucidated today, the attitude of the United States, both with respect to its efforts in the name of humanity to persuade the European belligerents to disarm their merchantmen and regarding the Austro-German policy of attacking armed enemy merchant vessels without warning after March 1, is to be as follows:

First—The Government admits that merchant vessels have an international legal right to arm for the sole purpose of defense.

Second—The Government is seriously impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel should not carry armament of any sort.

Third—While feeling that on account of the vulnerability of the submarine and its defensive weakness against merchant craft, the present rule of international law permitting belligerent merchant vessels to arm only for defense, ought to be changed, nevertheless the Government does not feel that it can change or disregard this rule during the progress of the war without the assent of the contending belligerents.

Fourth—But primarily in the name of humanity the State Department has proposed a formula for the protection of unarmed merchant ships against attack without warning by submarines, this formula being predicated upon a gentlemen's agreement among the warring powers for the removal of armament of any sort from merchant ships.

Hope Entente Will Acquiesce.

Fifth—This proposal has been made only to the Entente Allies, and has not yet been submitted to the Teutonic Allies, but the State Department is hoping that the Entente Allies will assent to the disarmament of the merchant craft, and be willing to make such a declaration conditioned upon their Teutonic enemies making a similar declaration.

Sixth—Should the Entente Allies assent, the Teutonic Allies will then be approached with a proposal to do likewise, by signing a modus vivendi with their enemies.

Seventh—Should the Entente Allies reject the formula and accompanying proposal for disarmament of merchant ships contained in Secretary Lansing's note, the Government will not blaze the way with any announcement to hold that belligerent merchantmen carrying guns of any sort be treated as auxiliary cruisers.

Eighth—Instead of thus declaring a change in, or departure from, international law permitting merchant vessels to arm for the sole purpose of defense, the Government will rely on existing international law and stand by the right of belligerent merchant ships to arm only for defense.

Ninth—If unable to effect a gentlemen's agreement between the belligerents, and obliged to content itself with existing international law regarding arming of merchant ships, the Government may change the rules for the application of that law, by insisting that a belligerent merchantman is not armed for defense when its armament is superior in force to the armament of a submarine.

Won't Warn Americans.

Tenth—That Americans will not be warned to refrain from traveling on merchantmen armed with guns solely for purposes of defense.

Eleventh—That if Americans should lose their lives in attacks without warning the Government would find it essential to consider the act with serious concern, but evidence would be necessary to establish that the armament was solely for defense, and had not been used offensively, and would also consider the size, position, and use of the guns on the merchant vessel, along with the circumstances of attack.

Twelfth—That no protest has gone forward or been determined upon by the Government against the Austro-German announcement of intention to attack armed merchantmen without warning, but it is possible that the Government may make inquiries of Austria-Hungary and Germany to ascertain how it is proposed to distinguish between armed and unarmed merchant vessels, and whether passenger ships as well as freighters are to be attacked on sight.

The Statement Authoritative.

No formal announcement was issued regarding the position of the Government. The statement of its attitude was disclosed only in an informal but authoritative way, although it was apparent from what was said the purpose intimated in the concluding paragraph of Secretary Lansing's memorandum to the Entente Powers. That paragraph was as follows:

> I should add that my Government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of underseas craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly.

The semi-official statement was made in clarification of the attitude of the Government on the subject which was discussed at the Cabinet meeting today.

The foundation for criticism in Congress of any intention the Government may have had of treating armed merchantmen as war craft, was furnished by the action of Senator Sterling of South Dakota in offering a resolution condemning the new German program of submarine warfare. Mr. Sterling announced that he would speak on the subject on Friday and that Senator Lodge would follow him.

Senator Sterling offered a resolution which would put the Senate on record as viewing with "anxious concern" the new order of the German admiralty. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States views with anxious concern the late order of the German Admiralty that armed merchant ships of any of the Entente Allies, without distinction as to whether armed for merely defensive purposes or not, may be torpedoed and sunk without warning after the 29th of the present month; that such order, if put into effect, will constitute a more serious menace to the legitimate commerce of all neutral nations, and particularly to that of the United States, than any act of any of the belligerents in the present European war, and will be in contravention of a right long recognized by the principal commercial nations of the world, including our own.

That the protection of the interests of neutral commerce on the high seas in time of war has been the subject of many treaties and conventions and is a favored subject in international law, and that through these instrumentalities the freedom of such commerce and the cause of civilization itself have been greatly promoted; that any recognition on the part of the United States of the claim that the necessities of war in general or the exigencies and conditions of modern submarine warfare are warrant for the order of the German Admiralty would be a step backward and so far an abandonment of our contention of the freedom of the seas.

Moreover, such recognition would contravene the policy of the Government of the United States as expressed in the notes of our State Department to the British and German Governments, respectively, on Sept. 26 and Nov. 7, 1914, and that at this time in the history of the present war there should be no acquiescence in the order of the German Admiralty on the part of this or any other neutral power.

Our Attitude Misunderstood.

While surprise was expressed regarding the semi-official disclosure of the position of the Government, officials were quick to say, after today's Cabinet meeting, that they themselves were surprised that the attitude of this Government should have been misunderstood anywhere, and also that the impression should have become current that the Government would alter the existing international law regarding armed merchantmen, and attempt to change the law during the war, without the assent of the contending belligerents.

It was made plain that the proposals made by Secretary Lansing were submitted mainly in the hope of bringing about an agreement for the establishment of a sea code the protection of noncombatants and also, that if the United States found it impossible to effect such an agreement it would have to rely on existing international law, until after the close of the war.

The attitude of the Government is expected to have a reassuring effect in Entente circles and will probably come as a surprise to officials in Berlin and Vienna who, it is suspected here, felt that they could count on the United States taking a stand against arming merchant vessels. In quarters close to the Teutonic Embassies in Washington tonight no comment was obtainable regarding the possible effect of the American attitude upon the Austro-German policy, but it was learned that Count von Bernstorff had heard nothing from Berlin regarding the Lansing proposals, and unless instructed by his Government, would not take up the question until the Lusitania issue was settled.

In Teutonic circles it was said tonight that it was not believed that armed passenger liners would be attacked without warning under the new German policy, but that so far as passenger liners generally were concerned it was the purpose of the German Government to deal with them according to the pledge given to the United States in the Bernstorff letter of Sept. 1, 1915, in which it was assured that liners would not be sunk without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants, provided such liners did not try to escape or offer resistance.

According to statements made in quarters close to the German Embassy tonight it appears to be the impression that the new threat of attacking armed merchant ships is intended to comprise attacks on freighters and trawlers alleged to have been used by the British Admiralty in the North Sea. Whether this impression was based on private information received by the embassy from Berlin could not be ascertained, but it was found that the embassy did not profess to believe that armed passenger liners would be in danger of attack without warning unless they attacked or persisted in trying to escape.

Spring-Rice Sees Lansing.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department today and informally discussed the matter of the attitude of this Government toward armed merchant ships. It is probable that he also received definite information regarding the exact position of this Government following the Cabinet meeting. After his visit it was intimated that if the United States Government could furnish absolute guarantees that the Lansing formula would be observed by Germany and Austria the Entente Allies might be willing to agree to the disarmament of merchant ships, but that the Entente Allies did not believe such guarantees could be given. Guarantees of a character acceptable to the Entente, it was said, must have the consent of the Senate to make them binding on the United States, and would necessarily have to be absolute assurance by the Teutonic Allies that they would live up to the rules embraced in the Lansing formula, or some similar assurance that German and Austrian submarines would not attack merchant ships without warning, but would apply the rule of visit and search.

It was strongly intimated today that the United States Government might find it necessary to change the rules now applying under the international law sanctioning the arming of merchant ships only for defense. These rules provide that the calibre of guns carried must not exceed six inches, to be mounted only for defense. The American view appears to be that six-inch guns mounted on a merchant vessel even when placed aft are too large, and render the merchant ship superior in force to the submarine, and that six-inch guns are too large for purely defensive purposes.

In one high official quarter today it was intimated that perhaps a 2-inch gun might be considered as coming nearer to a gun intended only for defense against submarines, this calibre being sufficiently smaller than that of the guns mounted on submarines to enable the submarine's guns to outrange those of the merchant vessel. This would leave the submarine superior to the merchant ship, and would tend to eliminate the vulnerability of submarines as compared with armed merchant ships. According to statements made today, if there are any changes made by the United States in the rules framed for use in application of the international law right to defensive armament of merchant ships, it will not be a change in the law, but only a modification of the rules framed for the interpretation of that law with respect to the size, position, and manning of the guns.

Point to German Pledges.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—State Department officials are engaged in trying to determine what will happen when German submarine commanders put into effect their new order with regard to armed merchant ships. The United States in the near future may make some inquiries as to how the Central Powers intend to determine whether merchantmen encountered by their submarines are armed.

In response to inquiries regarding this aspect of the situation it was said tonight by a high Teutonic authority that the German and Austrian Governments would under no consideration disregard the assurances which have been given to the United States in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare. Attention was called particularly to the fact that the German Government had assured the United States that liners would not be attacked without first being warned. These assurances, it was said, had not been and would not be repudiated, and for that reason liners in service between the United States and Western Europe would not be attacked without warning, even if they had defensive armament aboard.

Teutonic officials were inclined to believe that such an issue would not arise because Great Britain has agreed that its ships entering American waters would not be armed. In both diplomatic and official circles doubt even was expressed that the new policy would in the slightest way affect conditions in the Atlantic, although it was admitted that should the Italian Government persist in arming its merchantmen, difficulty might arise in the Mediterranean.

State Department officials recognize that the action of the German and Austrian Governments is a development of the recent American suggestions. The department, however, does not feel obligated to take any action in regard to the broad questions involved, at least until it has received replies to its own memorandum to the Entente Allies regarding the disarming of merchantmen.

Consideration is being given to the advisability of amending the instructions to port authorities in regard to the rights of merchantmen to arm for defensive purposes, and the limitations of the armament.

The entire matter, as the State Department now views it, turns about the question of what constitutes defensive armament. It is admitted that the line between where defensive power ceases and offensive power begins is difficult to draw, and authorities on international law in the department say the question is one which must be considered by international conference at the conclusion of the war.

"It was with this question in mind," said a high official, "that the United States attempted to secure a temporary agreement in the nature of a modus vivendi, with the sole purpose of saving life, if that could be done. It was purely a humanitarian impulse on the part of this Government that led to the proposal to the Entente Allies to reduce the chances of loss of innocent lives by abstaining from arming their merchant ships, even though they admittedly have a right to do so under international law."

Officials indicated that they would consider separately the case of each armed ship coming into American waters, and that the action taken would depend upon the facts. The same course, it was said, would be pursued in the case of ships that were attacked or engaged under the new German instructions.

High officials were not prepared today to pass upon the question as to how far armed merchant vessels would be justified in resisting capture. They said to consider that merchant ships could not resist at all might lead to the "absurd conclusion" that a fifty-foot motor boat, armed with a one-pounder gun, could capture the biggest ocean linor without risk to itself.

From German quarters tonight came the statement that the German Government never had expected that the Entente Allies would accept the suggestions made by the United States because they appeared to uphold the right to sink ships which could not be taken into port.

MUTINY OF GERMANS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

An Officer Killed—Czar's Troops Repel All Attacks on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—An official statement issued today reports the failure of all German attacks along the Riga front, where the Russians are declared to be retaining all their positions. The statement also asserts that there have been serious outbreaks among the German troops near Vilna, in one of which a Lieutenant was killed and numerous officers and soldiers were afterward court-maritaled. The statement follows:

Violent artillery duels, followed from time to time by infantry actions, have been going on for the last week along the Dvina on the Riga front, but have not changed the respective positions of the Germans and the Russians. The latter are holding fast and successfully repulsing all the enemy's attempts at an offensive. They have even taken from him some lines of trenches that the Germans had evacuated owing to the murderous fire of the Russians.

The Russians took a number of prisoners in the Riga district who said they were deserters, although there is every evidence that they were scouts.

Violent disturbances have broken out in the Twelfth German Army, near Vilna. Lieutenant Raache, in command at the village of Girmondy, has been killed and forty officers and numerous soldiers have been court-martialed.

The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight says:

German aviators have appeared over the Riga sector. The firing from both sides has been lively in this entire sector.

On the Dvinsk sector there has been a continuation of the desperate fighting for the possession of a crater near Illoukst, which we now occupy. Between the Medmousk Lakes enemy detachments have occupied a wood southwest of Rouguenichky.

South of the Pripet, in the region of Ebetzy, a force of Cossacks attacked an Austrian force and destroyed it.

In the region of the upper Stripa numerous detachments of our scouts worried the enemy throughout the night provoking an enemy fire which lasted throughout the day On the middle Stripa our artillery fired upon four enemy aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was hit and fell inside the enemy's lines.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (Via London.)—The German war office today issued the following report of the operation on the Russian front:

The situation generally is unchanged. There was vigorous artillery fighting on the section of the front held by the army of General von Bothmer.

Near Grobla, on the Sareth northwest of Tarnapol, a German battle aeroplane shot down a Russian machine, whose pilot and observer were killed.

AIR RAIDERS KILL SIX.

Austrians Drop Bombs on Schio and Escape Over the Alps.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Reuter's correspondent at Vicenza, Italy, says that hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Italian town of Schio, fifteen miles from Vicenza, yesterday, killing six persons and wounding others.

A dispatch from Porli, Italy, says that Austrian aeroplanes flew over Rimini at dawn this morning, dropping several bombs. They soon fled northeastward, however, before the fire of the antiaircraft batteries. The material damage was slight. Two civilians were wounded.

GENEVA, Feb. 15, (via Paris.)—The Austrian aeroplanes which attacked Milan and other northern cities of Italy yesterday flew over the Alps in three flotillas, probably from bases at Riva and Gorizia.

One of the raiding machines nearly touched Swiss territory above Stelvio Pass. Swiss gunners were preparing to fire at it, but the aeroplane was too far away before they could get into action.

The aerial attack on Schio is the third reported this week on Italian cities, following the raids on the districts of Ravenna and Milan. Schio is in Northeastern Italy, fifteen miles south of the Austrian border and fifty miles northwest of Venice. It is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, with extensive manufactures of woolens.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The recent Austrian air attacks upon Milan and Schio are described in today's statement by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters issued in Vienna and received here. The statement says:

Eleven Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station and factories of Milan. Thick clouds of smoke were observed. Unhindered by artillery fire and the enemy's aeroplanes, Austro-Hungarian observers directed the bombing. In air combats the Austro-Hungarians kept the upper hand.

Several aeroplanes bombarded with visible success a factory in Schio. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

FRENCH WAR BUDGET 15 MILLIONS A DAY

Minister Ribot's Figures for the Next Quarter Show More Money for Munitions.

SUMS ADVANCED TO ALLIES

Economies Are Effected in Other Departments, So Plans Are More Extensive.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A appropriation of 7,817,000,000 francs (nominally $1,563,400,000) for the second quarter of 1916 is provided in a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance. Of this amount all but 657,000,000 francs is for military purposes.

The amount provided in the bill is 330,000,000 francs more than was appropriated for the first quarter. Virtually all this increase is for artillery and accessories. The estimates under this item have been increased to 2,450,000,000 francs, or about $490,000,000. Some economies have been made in other directions, so that the total for the quarter for artillery and munitions in reality is 450,000,000 francs more than the amount for the first three months of the year, thus indicating an enormous development in this arm of the service.

The appropriation for aviation is 82,800,000 francs. In expenditures for engineering material 43,000,000 francs is cut off, and for horses 62,000,000 francs. This is made possible by the fact that importations from the United States and elsewhere have reached a point sufficient to permit of purchases on a less extensive scale. It appears from the financial portion of the bill that France has advanced to Belgium 600,000,000 francs, to Serbia 165,000,000; to Greece, 5,000,000, and to Montenegro, 400,000 francs.

According to the figures furnished by Finance Minister Ribot, the French Government expects to spend daily for war purposes during April, May, and June a sum of money which in normal times would be equivalent to $15,736,000.

It is estimated that in the last quarter of 1915 the expenditures of the French Government probably were in excess of $13,000,000 a day. When the present bill is adopted the total appropriations granted by the French Parliament since Aug. 1, 1914, will have reached 44,183,000,000 francs, nominally equivalent to $8,836,600,000.

The total appropriations from the beginning of the war in August, 1914, to June 30, 1916, M. Ribot said, would be 44,415,000,000 francs, ($8,883,000,000,) of which 32,449,000,000 ($6,489,800,000) was for purely military objects.

Interest on the public debt amounted to 3,200,000,000 francs, while allowances to the wives and families of soldiers, unemployed, and related expenses for social welfare amounted to 5,050,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot made various references to the United States. He said that up to Dec. 31 France had realized in cash $77,240,000 from the Franco-British loan, of which on that date there remained in cash in New York $33,628,000. Treasury bonds at the end of December sold in Great Britain and the United States totaled 1,164,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot referred to the ease with which the Treasury had been able to meet all requirements.

LONDON DEFENSELESS.

Can't Beat Off Zeppelins, Says Nicoll, Back from England.

De Lancey Nicoll returned from England on the St. Paul yesterday. He said London was practically defenseless against Zeppelins and would remain so until the British could build dirigibles to beat them.

"The only way to oppose them," he said, "from what experts told me, is for aeroplanes to attack them before they reach the capital. The machines must be in the air on the lookout; it takes too much time to rise after the Zeppelins are sighted. Squadrons of aeroplanes are in the air all night."

ARETHUSA'S DEAD ARE PLACED AT 17

Only Members of Warship's Crew in Stokehold Were Lost —Others Landed.

CHATHAM, England, Feb. 15.—About 300 survivors of the British cruiser Arethusa, which was sunk as the result of striking a mine on the east coast of England, arrived here Saturday night. All the men were provided with new kits, and on Sunday they went on leave.

It is supposed that sixteen or seventeen men who were in the stokehold at the time the vessel struck the mine were killed outright.

TELL OF BRITISH DEFEATS.

Turks Say 500 Dead and Camp Necessities Were Left at Bathia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, (via London.)—Heavy losses by the British are reported in today's official bulletin of the fighting in Mesopotamia. The communication says:

The British, owing to the successful attacks undertaken Feb. 7 against them at Bathia, near Krua, fled, leaving all their camp necessities and 500 dead. A small enemy detachment was surrounded in the same fighting and totally destroyed.

The enemy also had heavy losses in an attack which he delivered against Suk-el-Shuyuk, between Kurna and Nasrie. An English political agent was wounded. An enemy force which came to the assistance of the British from a camp near by at two points was forced to retire, leaving a number of dead on the battlefields.

The situation near Felahie and Kut-el-Amara is unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British Press Bureau appends the following to the Turkish communication concerning fighting on the Irak front:

"The correct account of the incident at Bathia was contained in the communication (British) issued Feb. 11."

The British statement referred to by the Press Bureau said a British reconnoitring party, returning to Nasrie from a reconnoissance up the Shat-el-Hai branch of the Tigris River, was attacked by supposedly friendly Arabs, and that the British suffered casualties aggregating 373 and the Arabs had considerably over 300 men killed. A small punitive expedition later surprised the Arabs and destroyed four of their villages.

PLANNED REVOLT IN INDIA.

Conviction of Munitions Sellers Reveals Widespread Plot.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Plans for a great uprising against the British authorities in India were divulged in a veiled manner today in the English Supreme Court. Sidmond Hay Abbass and his son, Oswald Abbass, both naturalized British subjects, received prison sentences for illegal traffic in arms in violation of the British Defense of the Realm act.

The Judge of the English Supreme Court, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, sentenced Sidmond Hay Abbass to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor and his son to two years. He explained that it would have been possible to condemn the father to death, but that the court had made the sentence lighter because of evidence that Abbass did not really intend to create an outbreak against the British authorities.

The evidence showed that the father, assisted by his son, had engaged in selling to the enemies of Great Britain 15,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers, and about 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition, the recipients of which, it was charged, intended to deliver them in India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements with a view to their use in rebellion against the British Government.

D. Goldman, a British subject, was previously convicted on a similar charge, and presumably in connection with the same case, although the trial of Abbass and his son was in camera and few details have been made public.

Goldman was convicted for endeavoring to act as agent for a German subject in chartering a ship which was believed to be intended for use in connection with a shipment of arms to India.

Argentine Ratifies Loan Here.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15.—The Minister of Finance has ratified the negotiations between Argentina and bankers of the United States for a loan of $15,000,000 to be used for public health works.

CALLS ON CANADA FOR $250,000,000

Dominion Finance Minister Asks for That Sum to Support War Forces.

PROPOSES WAR PROFITS TAX

This Will Be Retroactive to Beginning of War—Canada Wants No Imperial Aid.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 15.—Sanction for an additional war appropriation of $250,000,000 and other measures for raising money for the needs of the Dominion's military forces will be asked by the Canadian Government at the present session of Parliament. These financial necessities were announced in the House of Commons today by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in his annual budget speech.

Already the Government has borrowed $150,000,000 to meet war expenditures, but these, said Sir Thomas, "have been mounting rapidly to enormous figures." From the beginning of the war to January last Canada's war expenditures for 150,000 troops had been $158,000,000, said the Minister, and now, with 250,000 more men enlisted and 500,000 the total authorized, the Prime Minister would ask $250,000,000 for operations during the coming year.

It was possible, he said, that more than $250,000,000 would be required for war should the enlisted force approach its full authorized strength. "There are only two sources," he continued, "from which it can legitimately come, namely, from revenue and from borrowing. The Government is resolutely resolved to maintain the standard of our currency and not to resort to issues of unsecured paper money. In this connection it will be of interest to the House to know that our gold reserves held against Dominion notes amount to $115,147,985, or 64.2 per cent. of the outstanding circulation."

During the present year, he said, there would be $20,000,000 interest to pay on war borrowings and $2,000,000 on war pensions. This will go into ordinary expenditure, which will total about $135,000,000. On the basis of present revenue this would leave the Government with a surplus next year of $35,000,000, and would mean that $215,000,000 will have to be borrowed for war.

Special Revenues, $170,000,000.

The Finance Minister said that although the special taxes applied by the last budget had been expected to yield a revenue of $150,000,000 this year, which ends March 31, it was evident now that it would yield $170,000,000, economies having cut down expenditures, except those for war. The improvement in the financial position at the end of the year would be $57,000,000, he said.

With this estimated revenue of $170,000,000 and expenditure on ordinary account of only $125,000,000, with the $45,000,000 borrowed in New York taking care of capital expenditure on public works, "it has ben possible," he said, "for the Government to devote its entire surplus, estimated at $45,000,000, in payment of the principal of our war expenditure."

"By the end of the year," he continued, "the net national debt will stand at about $580,000,000, an increase of $151,000,000 during the year." The country has at present very large balances to its credit both at home and abroad, he said; in fact, "the Government is financed until the beginning of next Summer." While arrangements had been made at the opening of war for British advances to Canada, and there had been such advances to date totaling £27,000,000, since the beginning of the serious decline in sterling exchange last June "the Canadian Government has been able to finance all war expenditures in Canada without assistance from the Imperial Treasury."

Mr. White promised that the Government would continue to economize. "Not only will there be no construction of new works undertaken," said he, "but should financial exigency require we shall not hesitate to terminate contracts and leave works in an unfinished condition." Among the great works which Canada is carrying on at the present time are the Quebec Bridge, the enlargment of the Welland Canal, the Hudson Bay Railway, and the terminals for it at Port Nelson, and great harbor works at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Toronto, Fort William, Victoria, and Vancouver.

New Tax Measure.

A new war tax measure, which in all probability will bring in additional revenue of about $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, was proposed by Sir Thomas. The measure would tax apples, oils, the profits of munitions factories, and all incorporated companies carrying on business in Canada.

The tax is intended to fall on those who are best able to bear it. The direct income tax which was expected has not been imposed, and agriculture is exempted.

"It has appeared to the Government," said Sir Thomas, "that persons, firms, and corporations whose profits have been much should be called upon to contribute a share to the carrying on of the war. Their positions being advantageous as compared with less fortunate fellow-citizens, it is just that a portion of their advantage should be appropriated to the benefit of the State."

The measure which he introduced provides for taxing the profits in excess of a certain percentage upon capital engaged in all classes of business and industry, including railway, steamship, public utilities, financial, commercial, milling, mining, and industrial enterprises. A rate of profit has been fixed which might be taken as a fair annual return in normal times. These taxes are retroactive.

Following are the taxation and tariff changes:

The duty on apples is increased to 90 cents a barrel, with a British preference of 33 1-3 per cent.

A duty of half a cent a gallon is imposed on oils and petroleum, and under the British preference the duty will be one-third of a cent.

The duty on crude petroleum will be 7½ per cent. intermediate and general tariffs and 5 per cent. British preferential.

Upon all incorporated companies carrying on business in Canada, except life insurance companies otherwise dealt with and these engaged in agriculture, there is imposed a tax of one-fourth of the net profits in excess of 7 per cent. upon paid-up capital.

Upon individuals, firms, partnerships, and associations there is imposed a tax of one-fourth of the net profits in excess of 10 per cent. of capital engaged in their business.

The taxation will not apply to persons, firms, or companies whose capital is less than $50,000, except when they are engaged in manufacturing or dealing in munitions or material of war and supplies for war purposes.

Life insurance companies and associations carrying on business in Canada under Dominion licenses are obligated under the bill to invest and keep invested a portion of their assets during this and next year in the currency bonds or debenture stock of the Dominion.

Canadian companies will be compelled to invest in these securities one-half of the increase in their net ledger assets during the years 1915 and 1916 after making provision for increase in foreign reserves and in policy loans.

Insurance companies whose domicile is outside Canada, but which are licensed to transact business in Canada, will make the deposits required of them in 1916 and 1917 as security for their policy holders in the Dominion.

Provision is made to meet the case of foreign companies which have already made their deposits for the present year.

SAY OTTAWA FIRE WAS SET.

One Witness Shows Chemicals Might Have Started Parliament Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 15.—Fire Chief Graham of Ottawa testified today at the official inquiry into the Parliament Buildings fire that he was still positively of the opinion that the fire was set. The rapidity with which the flames spread, he declared, showed that it was an incendiary fire. He was emphatically of the belief that it was started in many places at the same time. He also swore that he heard five unmistakable explosions, one half an hour after the fire began.

Edgar Stansfield, a Government chemist, demonstrated that a newspaper treated with certain chemicals would take fire eighteen minutes after a lighted cigarette had been placed upon it. He said he had caused a newspaper to burst into flames ninety-five minutes after a lighted cigarette stub had been placed upon it. After witnessing the experiment Frank Glass, a Member of Parliament, who saw the start of the fire, expressed the opinion that the fire started from chemicals.

Mr. Stansfield said that chemical substances not difficult to compound might have been placed in the corridors; they would burst into flames much later.

Dr. Sproule, who was Speaker of the Commons until a few weeks ago, testified that he received warnings from outside and gave orders for the better guarding of the buildings, and for better fire protection, but these orders were not carried out. He blamed the Dominion police. He also expressed the opinion that the fire was incendiary.

ASQUITH WARNS OF HUGE WAR TAXES

Continued from Page 1.

anything in the nature of a serious British check would be averted.

During the last three months, the Premier said, the outstanding feature of the general European situation had been the growing intimate relations, co-ordination, concentration, and unity of direction and control among the allied powers. That development applied to diplomacy just as much as to strategy. The French Premier, M. Briand, had visited both England and Italy, where he met the most cordial reception, as was expected, and these visits were to be followed, the Premier hoped, at an early date, by a general conference of all the allied powers in Paris, at which both the political and strategical aspects of the war would be reviewed.

By this growing intimacy, confidence, and co-operation in regard to the campaign in all its aspects, the Allies, he said, should effectively counteract the advantage their enemies undoubtedly possessed in the earlier stages of the fighting in both fields, strategy and diplomacy.

Praises the Navy's Work.

Of the British Navy the Prime Minister said that its work had been largely unobtrusive, but it had performed, was performing, and would continue to perform four supreme duties, namely, first, the defense of the British shores against the possibility of invasion; second, complete neutralization of the aggressive power of a hostile fleet; third, clearance of the high seas from the menace which early in the war was of a most formidable kind, and maintenance of a free influx of necessary goods for Great Britain and her allies; fourth, vigilant and continuous stoppage of enemy supplies and enemy trade, which was one of the most important factors in the final successful prosecution of the war.

Regarding the army in the actual theatres of war, the "fighting areas," Great Britain, said the Premier, had at this moment ten times her original expeditionary forces. He was not including India or the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta, but referred to the troops sent from this country.

A member here interrupted Mr. Asquith, asking whether he included the troops from the colonies.

The Premier replied that if they were included the figures, of course, would be larger.

Mr. Asquith said that next week a very large vote of credit would be asked. He announced that the war expenditure amounted to nearly £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) daily, with no prospect of reduction. The nation's liabilities on Jan. 1 had reached a figure which would strain its resources for a generation and staggered imagination. He asserted that the burden could only be met by large additions to taxation, such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would soon propose, and by the maintenance of British credit by keeping up exports, keeping down unnecessary imports, and reducing expenditures. England must also keep down the consumption of luxuries.

The Premier declared that he had no more doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the Allies than he had of the righteousness of their cause.

The Earl of Clarendon moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Lords, saying that the decision to prosecute the war with absolute steadfastness of purpose would be received with unbounded satisfaction, not only by the entire empire, but by the allied countries. It would further demonstrate to the enemy nations the determination of the Allies never to sheathe the sword until Belgium and all the other small nations had been avenged, and more than avenged. Baron Muir-Mackenzie seconded the address.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, reviewed the operations on the various fronts. He foresaw dangers and difficulties in the future, which, he predicted, the spirit of the troops in the field and the determination of the people at home would overcome, to the end that victory which should insure peace for many generations would be won.

Kitchener Says Egypt Is Safe.

"In France," he said, "although the Indians have been withdrawn, our forces have been materially increased by no less than eight divisions of the new army. In Egypt adequate preparations have been made against a threatened invasion. In Mesopotamia Major Gen. Sir Fenton Aylmer is awaiting further reinforcements before renewing his forward movement for a juncture with General Townshend."

Touching on the workings of the new system of army enlistments, Lord Kitchener said the Government was beginning to realize how seriously the numbers of men immediately obtainable were affected by exemptions.

"Time alone will show what the result will be," said the War Secretary, "but I trust on a future occasion to be in a position to reassure the House as to the chance of securing the numbers required."

Continuing his review of the operations, Lord Kitchener said:

"The allied offensives at Loos, in the Champagne, and about Arras, inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans and resulted in the capture of important positions by the allied troops. German counterattacks failed to recover the ground which the enemy had been compelled to yield.

"Owing to the continuous offensive action on the western front, considerable German forces were withdrawn from the Russian frontier, enabling Russia to obtain certain successes and to hold the enemy well in check. In France and Flanders, since the capture of Loos and the forward movement in Champagne, the allied lines have remained practically unchanged. Through the Winter the morale of the French Army has been maintained at the same high level, and their fighting qualities have never been greater or more highly developed than at present.

"Our troops throughout the Winter have been constantly carrying on active operations, which have given no rest or respite to the enemy.

"The activities of the Italian Army were conspicuous in October and November, during their advance on the Isonzo. Their efforts since then have not been relaxed, although the positions occupied by the enemy are so strong as to bar for the present the development of a forward movement, which the splendid courage of the Italian troops is sure eventually to push home.

"Notwithstanding the heavy blows and the consequent losses sustained by Russia in the Summer of 1915, her army has been thoroughly reorganized and reequipped and her armaments increased.

"The Turkish Army, reinforced by German supplies, was able to organize a movement of troops either against Egypt or to strengthen their forces in Mesopotamia, and at the same time to bring more powerful artillery to bear against our positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula. It was therefore decided to withdraw from the peninsula and to reinforce our troops in Saloniki and in Egypt.

"During last Winter an abortive attempt on the Suez Canal was easily pushed aside by the small British force operating in that neighborhood; but, as a more serious attempt has been threatened, adequate preparations have been made to defend the canal.

"The Turco-German influence with the religious chief of the Senussi tribesmen on the western flank in Egypt succeeded in inducing the tribes of Cyrenaica and Tripoli to assume a hostile attitude toward us. Their first attempts resulted in complete failure and disaster, and, though this movement still causes a certain amount of unrest, the admirable loyalty of the people of Egypt forms an effective barrier to any penetration by these raiders into the cultivated areas.

"In East Africa several small engagements have enabled us to extend our positions. In the Kameruns joint operations undertaken by French and British troops have brought the country entirely under the control of the Allies. The campaign there may be regarded as concluded.

"In the future, as in the past, we have our dangers and difficulties, throughout which the spirit of our troops at the front and the calm determination of the people at home to support them will enable us to look forward to a victorious issue which should insure peace for many generations."

Rejoices in the King's Recovery.

James Ian Macpherson, Liberal, moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He said the first thought must be one of thankfulness that the King, the centre of the imperial unity, should now have recovered from the mishap which he sustained when with his troops at the front, where the hearts and hopes of so many of his subjects were. He dwelt on the onerous nature of the duties of the Throne at present, but said that nevertheless no duty had been left unperformed by the King or his royal household; no effort had been spared to bring the word of cheer to the brave soldier who lay wounded; no distance had been too great for the King to visit and encourage the men whose day of departure for the struggle was at hand.

The speaker emphasized the unity of Parliament and said that the King's speech was the embodiment of the determination of a determined people. He paid warm tribute to the work of the navy, and emphasized the fact that "6,000,000 men of their own accord" had rallied to the colors to make the supreme sacrifice, and that "a million or more" older men were training, because their one crime, that of age, had made them ineligible for the army.

Laying stress upon the Empire's spirit and the love of principles, as he phrased it, upon which the Empire was founded, Mr. Macpherson referred appreciatively to the appointment of General Jan Christian Smuts to the supreme command of the forces for the campaign in German East Africa. Concluding, he said there could be no inconclusive peace, declaring that the security of the future was the unalterable answer to the immeasurable sacrifice of life and money which Great Britain was prepared to make.

Francis S. Jackson, the famous cricketer, seconded the address, dwelling upon the unity of the Empire and the great sacrifices of its dominions. He deprecated the proposed policy of reprisals for Zeppelin raids, saying that Great Britain could not play a "dirty game" successfully. He hoped, however, that she would use all the powers she possesses, and that a complete and efficient blockade would be established.

In the House of Commons Premier Asquith's speech was followed by the usual brief statements from members of the various parties.

George James Wardle, Labor member for Stockport, said the Labor Party was behind the Government.

"But," he added, "it calls for equal sacrifices from all, and that the war shall be pursued with all possible energy."

Sir Mark Sykes, Unionist, urged that there should be no "muddling," and recommended that the Cabinet's War Committee be reduced to four members for the firmer and prompter dispatch of war business.

Harold T. Cawley, Liberal, said that his party desired nothing from the Government except the more vigorous conduct of the war.

The session of Parliament tomorrow will be devoted entirely to a discussion of the air defenses of England, this being brought up on William Joynson-Hicks's amendment to the address, urging "the desirability of placing the air services of the country on a firmer and stronger basis."

SPENDING $92,000,000 A DAY.

Total Daily War Costs of Belligerents Put at Two-thirds More.

A calculation based on all available information shows that the cost of the war to belligerents is over $150,000,000 a day, although the actual expenditure is less—some $92,000,000.

When a Premier, as in the case of Mr. Asquith, or a Minister of the Treasury, as in the case of M. Ribot, announces that the war is costing his country $25,000,000 or $15,000,000 a day his figures are based on the daily average of withdrawals during a certain period, just as a private individual might estimate his living expenses in a similar manner.

For neither takes into account depreciation of property or its profitable diversion or new productivity—so much is received or has been pledged, and so much is paid out or is pledged to be paid out; that is all.

As to the other elements which would enter into a correct total cost of the war which might tend to expand or contract the official estimates, nothing is certain. A year ago one of the elements which entered into the cost of the war for the first five months was the withdrawal of certain millions of workmen from productive employment, but the cost can no longer include their productive loss to a nation, for their places have now been taken by others, and in many cases their industry has gone out of existence and has been replaced by another.

Tabulating the totals available give the following result represented in the most conservative form that the figures and contingent circumstances will allow:

England's daily expenditure	$25,000,000
France's daily expenditure	15,000,000
Germany's daily expenditure	15,000,000
Austria-Hungary's daily expenditure	7,000,000
Italy's daily expenditure	5,000,000
Russia's daily expenditure	25,000,000
Total	$92,000,000

In considering these figures it should be remembered that a large amount of the British expenditure is included in loans to her allies, and that the comparative smallness of the figures of the Central Powers is due to their peculiar system of financial and industrial economy made necessary by their isolation and foreseen in their formative plans for self-support.

WAR-WORN SOLDIERS CALLOUS TO PAIN

French Surgeon Tells of Effect on Men of Rough Life in Death's Shadow.

EXAMPLES OF STOICISM

Gentle Sentiment Still Survives Amid Indifference to Suffering and Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The life of primitive man—sheltered in holes or huts, exposed to the roughest weather and always menaced by sudden death—seems to have produced an altogether new mentality among the French troops. They have become hardened and have developed indifference to danger and insensibility to pain without losing civilized feelings of gratitude and obedience.

A surgeon on a week's leave from the hell-swept Neuville sector, where he is in charge of armored temporary hospitals in the front line trenches and at the base—both being for serious operations only—well in range of the German mortars, gives several illustrations of this change.

"Our soldiers in this sector," he said, "are mostly from provincial towns and in no wise inured to pain, as frequently is the case with countrymen, but they have grown literally indifferent to suffering. We had two hand amputations. I said: 'I suppose you held a grenade too long.' The patients replied: 'No, it was trying to throw back German grenades. We had always done so. There was plenty of time. They had never exploded before.' That was all. Neither seemed distressed by the loss of a hand but just surprised that a Boche grenade had exploded.

"Another, carried in with a shattered foot, one eye destroyed, and a wound in his chest, had been two days a prisoner in a German trench, where the French fire prevented him or the German wounded being taken out. When we captured the trench the majority of its occupants were dead. As he was lifted on to the operating table the soldier caught sight of a German whose head had just been trepanned. He said to me with a smile: 'I saw that Boche hit in that trench. A bullet struck him between the eyes. He spun round for twenty minutes. It was awfully funny.' He is now recovering, despite injuries that would have killed two men before the war.

"Two others were brought in together. One had lost an arm, the other a foot. After awaking from the anaesthetic both made the identical remark, 'Please put me next my pal. We have never been separated since the beginning. It is wonderful luck that we should be wounded simultaneously.' They were the only survivors of a gun crew which had been struck by two 40-millimeter shells.

"One youngster was so desperately hurt it seemed useless to operate, but after saline injections he survived laparotomy. When he recovered consciousness I told him he still had a chance. He replied: 'On leaving the depot I made the sacrifice of my life. If France does not take it now I will offer it again.' He will live to work, but his soldiering is ended. Just before leaving I asked him if there was anything he wanted from Paris. He replied: 'I want not to be sent away before you return. I must bid you good-bye.' So they have not become uncivilized. Even the Germans among them are always provided with pipes and helped if they need anything.

"Once a German aeroplane dropped two bombs thirty yards from the base hospital. It only broke the windows. When I reached the building all who could move were looking out. One said: 'That's tough luck for Fritz—referring to the German who had been trepanned —just when his friends come he can't get up to watch them!' They are all like that. Do you wonder we are certain of victory?"

ITALIAN LOSSES AT PLEZZO.

Austrians Say They Were Repulsed in Attacks in That Region.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The fighting on the Italian front is thus described by the Austro-Hungarian official report:

Italian artillery shelled Austro-Hungarian positions on both sides of Sisera and the Seebach Valley. In addition, at midnight, they started a fire against the front between the Fella Valley and Viesh Mountain.

The Italians repeated their attacks against our new positions in the Rombon district near Flitch, (Plezzo,) being repulsed with heavy losses.

GERMANS THINK 'TWAS BATTLESHIP THEY SANK

Either the Battleship Suffren or a Cruiser—Sure They Sank Two British Warships.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via London.)—French dispatches intimating that the warship torpedoed off the Syrian coast was the cruiser Amiral Charner and not the battleship Suffren caused a hurried searching of the naval reference books. In them were found silhouettes of the two warships, which are much alike, but differ slightly at the bows. Therefore, despite the difference in tonnage, it is considered here that it is not impossible that the two vessels may have been confounded. The Admiralty experts, however, desire a more definite report from the commander of the submarine which sank the French boat before pronouncing a more definite verdict as to which vessel actually was lost.

It is announced authoritatively here that two British warships sunk off the Dogger Bank the night of Feb. 10 were of a new type built for mine and anti-airship service. They resembled small cruisers and had a speed of sixteen knots. They carried crews of seventy-eight men each and were commissioned in January.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—The British Admiralty, referring to the German assertion that two British warships were sunk off the Dogger Bank the night of Feb. 10, reiterates its previous statement that only one vessel was sunk and that the other three vessels returned to port uninjured.

No previous intimation had been received that the French battleship Suffren was believed by the Germans to have been sunk off the Syrian coast. The French Ministry of Marine on Monday confirmed the report of the sinking of the cruiser Amiral Charner in that region. The Amiral Charner was a vessel of 4,680 tons, while the Suffren displaced 12,527 tons.

The Suffren has engaged with the allied fleet in many of the bombardments of the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and was reported to have been damaged in the fighting in the latter part of March, 1915, and to have sailed for Toulon for repairs. Since then no reports have been received concerning her.

MAY BE GERMAN SPY.

Du Pont Employe Jailed and Fined for Carrying a Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—Believed to be a German spy, Antonio Mange, a young man who has been employed for several weeks at the Carneys Point (N. J.) plant of the du Pont Powder Company, was arraigned in the City Court this morning for carrying a revolver, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $100 fine.

Mange, who it is said worked for the powder company under another name, was arrested by Secret Service Agent Chapman of the powder company in this city late last night. Chapman, who had been shadowing Mange for some time, says he was acting in a disorderly manner on the street, whereupon he arrested him. When the pistol was found in his possession the charge was changed.

Chapman told City Prosecutor Lynn that Mange had been making daily reports to the German Consul in Philadelphia. The man, who speaks English with difficulty, came from Germany two years ago. The Secret Service department of the du Pont Company is looking up his record.

AUSTRIA SHORT OF METALS.

Requisitions Kitchen Utensils—Even Parade Helmets Stripped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Vienna authorities yesterday promulgated a decree ordering the proprietors of all hotels, pensions, restaurants, cafés, clubs, and public associations to consign to the nearest military depot within twenty-four hours all their kitchen utensils and every description of ornamental object of bronze, copper, brass, aluminium, or pure nickel.

An order issued by the Minister of War at the same time, says the message, which was received here from Vienna via Zurich, directs that the imperial arms, composed of copper strips, shall be removed from all parade helmets in stock and sent to be melted down for munitions. Newly designed caps are to be distributed in their stead.

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Dinner at Churchill's marks such a delightful phase of metropolitan life that its unequaled popularity for Dinner is but natural.

Equally popular for *Supper*. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon*, 75c, served in Ballroom with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances*.

BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

GERMANS CARRY YPRES TRENCHES

Seize 800 Yards of British Front After an Intense Bombardment.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR TAHURE

Retake Part of the Ground Lost Sunday—Explode a Mine and Capture a Crater in the Argonne.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—British first-line trenches on a 600 to 800 yard front have been captured in assaults on the Ypres salient south of Hooge. Artillery combats in this region are still in progress.

The French in Champagne have retaken a part of the trenches near Tahure occupied by the Germans on Sunday. In the Argonne they exploded a mine and occupied the crater. Their guns bombarded German organizations at several other points along the front.

The text of the Berlin statement follows:

Southeast of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments by way of preparation, our troops captured some 800 yards of British positions. A majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. One officer and several dozen men were made prisoner.

On the road from Lens to Béthune, after a successful mine explosion, we occupied the border of the crater. The enemy continued the shelling of Lens and its suburbs.

South of the Somme unsuccessful hand-grenade attacks by the French were followed by heavy artillery combats lasting into the night.

Northwest of Rheims the French attempted gas attacks, which failed.

In Champagne, after strong artillery preparation, a weak attack was made against our new position northwest of Tahure. It was repulsed easily.

East of the Meuse our front between Flabas and Ornes was shelled vigorously.

A night counterattack by the French against the position near Obersett, which we recently conquered from them, failed.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Last night, after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient to the south of Hooge, the enemy made several infantry attacks.

Between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Comines railway the enemy broke into our front trench on a front of about 600 yards. All his other attacks failed.

A heavy bombardment on both sides continues.

Tonight's communiqué from the French War Office reads as follows:

The day was relatively calm. In Artois our trench guns shelled the enemy organizations in the neighborhood of the road to Lille. To the west of the Oise our batteries bombarded a train and a revictualing convoy in the station at Epagny, north of Vic-Sur-Aisne. To the northeast of Soissons we carried out destructive fires on the German works.

In the Argonne, at La Fille Morte, we exploded a mine, occupying the crater.

In Upper Alsace, in the course of the day our artillery held under its fire the German positions to the east of Seppois.

The French afternoon statement says:

In the Champagne district, at a point to the east of the roadway between Tahure and Somme-Py, we have recaptured a portion of the advanced trenches occupied by the enemy on the 13th of February.

In the Lorraine district there have been some encounters between patrols in the Reillon sector.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A semi-official communication issued here afirms that the frequent German attacks on the French front during the last few days, while intended to give the impresion of great activity, are in reality only local actions without consequence and without gain for the attackers. After citing instances to substantiate this statement, the comunication says:

"The same is true of the attacks east of the Tahure to the Somme-Py line. We could in our turn undertake similar operations and strive for useless successes, but we take good care to refrain from doing so because the gains to be obtained are inconsequential when compared with the sacrifices involved, and because these attempts invariably result in reducing the value of the attacking troops."

MONTENEGRINS IN REVOLT.

Austrians Compelled to Recall Troops from Scutari, Rome Hears.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The Durazzo correspondent of the Idea Nazionale telegraphs that the Montenegrins in the Vasoyevici, Plavo, and Gusinge districts, goaded by the ill-usage of the Austrians, have revolted with such success that the Austrian authorities have been obliged to send to Scutari for reinforcements. The Montenegrins, thanks to arms and munitions which they had hidden, continue to resist.

When they entered the country, the correspondent adds, the Austrians announced that quantities of provisions would arrive immediately, but as soon as the territory was occupied they carried off the little that remained, and the population everywhere is dying of hunger, although money is abundant.

Austria is seeking to control the revolutionary movement by hanging all the leaders, and the situation appeared serious enough to summon more troops from Matia.

HELD BACK FROM SALONIKI.

Mackensen Said to Have Told Staffs Attack Was Inadvisable.

GENEVA, Feb. 15.—The Bucharest newspaper Adeverul says Field Marshal von Mackensen, at a review of the German, Austrian, and Bulgarian troops in Macedonia, informed the staffs that an attack on Saloniki at the present time was inadvisable. The best policy, he is quoted as having said, was to retain the Entente allied forces in Saloniki and prevent them from being used on other fronts.

Another Bucharest report received here says the temporary inaction is due to the excessive demands of Bulgaria regarding the occupied territory in Serbia. Germany, it is said, is doing everything to avoid offending Greece. The report says also that the rumors of misunderstandings between Germans and Bulgars are unfounded.

CHURCHMEN OPPOSE 'DRYS.'

British House of Laymen Favors Moderation, Not Prohibition.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—That the movement for the adoption of practical prohibition during the war, which has gained many advocates since King George set the example of total abstinence, is likely to receive little support from the Established Church, is indicated by the action of the House of Laymen at the convocation of the Archbishop of Canterbury held in London today.

T. G. Hughes moved a resolution to the effect that the national interests required the cessation of the use of alcohol for other than medicinal purposes. He urged, in behalf of the resolution, that it would promote sobriety and thrift, which were greatly needed, and expressed regret that many of those to whom the nation should look for a lead in the matter remained silent.

Athelstan Riley, a prolific writer on religious topics, opposed the resolution. He said that drink reformers always spoiled their case by going too far. Alcohol itself, he contended, was not an evil. It was one of the "good creatures of God." It was excess in its use that constituted evil.

The resolution, in a much modified form, was adopted. It expressed merely the wish for strict moderation and self-denial in the use of intoxicating liquors.

RUSSIA'S HUGE ARMY STRONGER THAN EVER

New High-Grade Legions, Well Equipped and Drilled, Are Sure of Victory.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—The beginning of a tremendous, if not spectacular, regeneration of internal Russia is strikingly apparent to any observer of Russian affairs, who, familiar with the disorderly condition in Russia six months ago, compares it with the effective industrial and military machinery of today.

An Associated Press correspondent, who left Russia when its military fortunes were at the lowest ebb, with an inadequately provisioned and munitioned army, and inefficient internal management, not only defeating the chances of military achievement for the moment, but creating a spirit of uneasiness and criticism among the people which threatened national solidarity, returned to find the country thoroughly reorganized.

Graft and bribery had been seemingly to a great extent weeded out. Officials found to be incompetent and engaged in intrigues, who had held up munition contracts and clogged the whole machinery of army equipment and provisioning, and in general conducted the business of war as if it were an operation for their personal profit, have been dismissed. The process of the purchasing commissions of the Government, formerly encumbered with countless intermediate steps and formalities, which seriously delayed the arrival of munitions when most needed, has now been simplified and improved. The result is a Russian Army now splendidly equipped with ammunition and rifles.

Under these conditions, with a large available supply of ammunition, and, therefore, possibilities of a successful offensive increasing daily, the Russian staff appears inclined to mark time for a few weeks, until weather conditions allow the army to exert its new power to the fullest advantage.

A great factor in the increased strength of the Russian Army is the character of the new troops, which are vastly superior in intelligence and training to those with which Russia started the war, and the greater confidence and higher spirit of the whole army, based on the knowledge of plentiful equipment and that the impediments in the war machinery, which were painfully patent to the soldiers during last Summer's retreat, have been overcome.

The Duma, the sessions of which will be resumed a week hence, is expected to carry forward progressive reforms aimed principally at perfecting Russia's internal reformation. One of the most prominent leaders in the Duma informed The Associated Press that the principal questions which would occupy the attention of that body were:

The creation of a new system of coöperative societies, which purposed to eliminate the present excessive profits by reducing prices of ordinary commodities to the normal level; new legislation issuing from towns and municipalities, which are flooded with refugees, to care for and govern the new population; extension of the franchise in order to meet a situation in which the major part of the enfranchised citizens are at the front, and an attempt to improve transportation facilities.

The question of transportation is of great economic importance, as the present shortage of provisions and the inflated prices are not symptomatic of any real economic difficulties, but are simply evidence of inability to transport vast resources to points where needed on account of the almost exclusive use of the railroads for military purposes.

The cardinal aim of the Duma will, however, be a supreme effort to establish greater harmony between itself and the Government.

TO RELEASE CIVILIANS.

Central Powers Agree to Free Those Made Prisoner on East Front.

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Feb. 16, (via London.)—Austria and Germany have acquiesced in the proposal made by Prince Carl of Sweden regarding the release of civilians taken prisoner on the frontiers of Galicia, Bukowina, East Prussia, and Poland.

Russia is expected to acquiesce in the proposal.

WOULD SEIZE ARMS PLANTS.

Tillman Bill Gives Government Wide Powers in War Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Naval Committee, introduced today a bill which would authorize the Government in time of war or threatened war to seize and operate for such a period as might be necessary all privately owned plants manufacturing munitions and armor plate. Owners of such plants could resort to the Court of Claims for reimbursement of losses incurred, and the Government would be required to settle annually all claims allowed by the court until possession of the factories was restored.

The measure was introduced after Senator Tillman had addressed the Senate urging the prompt passage of his bill to provide $11,000,000 for a Government armor plate factory. This bill was favorably reported by the Naval Committee, in the face of notice from armor manufacturers that its passage would be followed by an increase of $200 a ton on plate furnished the Government for warships.

LORD MURRAY, ILL, RESIGNS.

Quits Post of Director of Munitions Recruiting.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord Murray of Elibank, who was appointed in November to act temporarily in the honorary capacity of Director General of Recruiting for munitions works, has resigned his post owing to ill health.

Sir George Croydon Marks, member of Parliament for Northeast Cornwall, will probably succeed him.

HILL MAY AID BELGIUM.

Railroad Builder, It Is Said, May Direct Country's Reconstruction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15.—James J. Hill will be the central figure in the reconstruction of Belgium at the request of King Albert, according to a report current here. A voluminous document, penned by the King of Belgium, dealing with the situation has been delivered by special messenger to Mr. Hill. A plan of reconstruction of the finances of Belgium is said to be occupying Mr. Hill's time at Jekyl Island, Ga., where he went several weeks ago for a vacation.

When he was a young man King Albert visited Mr. Hill for more than a month and traveled over the Northwest and the Pacific Coast. Shortly after the war began Mr. Hill sent King Albert $25,000. A commission recently visited this country from Belgium to study plans for reconstructing the country after the war. The commission made a special trip from Chicago to St. Paul to see Mr. Hill.

Those who know Mr. Hill's close friendship and sympathy for King Albert say he will take up the task of helping to straighten out the finances of the stricken country.

COMES FOR WAR RELIEF.

Miss Burke Will Collect Funds for Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Miss Kathleen Burke arrived yesterday from England on the liner St. Paul to collect funds for the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia. She gave an address in the dining saloon last Friday and collected $1,000 for the fund. She said that $125 would maintain a bed in the hospital for six months and that she would establish eight beds with the $1,000.

Miss Burke said the Scottish women were caring for 6,000 Serbian refugees on the Island of Corsica.

LOSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and the Quartzlamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

TITIAN-HAIRED WIFE SEEKS LYMAN HERE

Arrives from England with Baby, Expecting to Meet Him on Pier.

INSPECTORS QUESTION HER

When She Refuses to Answer She Is Subpoenaed to Appear Before Grand Jury Today.

Mrs. Leontine E. Lyman, who said she was the wife of Dr. J. Grant Lyman, lately principal in the collapsed brokerage firm of J. H. Putnam & Co., of 68 Broad Street, and now a fugitive, returned yesterday from England on the American liner St. Paul. With her was her little son, who was born four months ago, and her mother, Mrs. M. J. Hartmann, 72 years old. When Mrs. Lyman was taken to the Federal Building she declined to answer questions, and was served with a subpoena to appear today before the Federal Grand Jury.

Word has been received by the Federal authorities that a man who much resembled Lyman had taken desk room on Dec. 2 in the office of Edward G. Shepard, a hardware dealer of standing and reputation at 102 Chambers Street. The man said he was Charles Curtis of the firm of Charles Curtis & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, and intended to sell drills, lathes, and mill supplies generally throughout New England. He was at the office little, but when Mr. Shepard and J. Palmer White, who also conducts his business there, saw Lyman's picture in newspapers they were struck with his resemblance to Curtis, and so notified the Post Office inspectors.

Mrs. Lyman sailed in January for England on the St. Louis, and on her way back on the St. Paul was recognized by Post Office Inspector Pollitt, who had gone abroad on another mission. However, he did not speak to her.

Six Post Office Inspectors went down the bay on the revenue cutter to meet the liner at Quarantine. They had a description and picture of Mrs. Lyman, who was said to be a young woman, with Titian hair, gray-green eyes, slim, and rather below the average height. She was on deck with her baby, and was wearing a fur-trimmed brown tailored costume, topped with a jaunty military turban with fur edging.

Mrs. Lyman had received no messages by wireless on the voyage, and had no telegrams or letters waiting for her at Quarantine. The Inspectors, after satisfying themselves as to her identity with the photograph, did not speak to her on the way to the pier, and Mrs. Lyman was ignorant of the charges hanging over her missing husband until the reporters informed her of what had happened during her absence. She said nothing would make her tell anything, no matter what questions were put to her.

After a Federal Grand Jury subpoena had been served on her at the pier Mrs. Lyman admitted her identity, and said she was surprised by what she had been told about her husband, but that she loved him and would say nothing against him. Accompanied by a detective Mrs. Lyman left the pier in a taxicab for the Federal Building, while her mother and a young woman who had come to meet them, went with the baby and the baggage in another taxicab. Part of the baggage was left in the hands of an expressman, who was told to await further instructions.

When she reached the Federal Building Mrs. Lyman told Assistant District Attorney Stanton that she had expected to meet her husband. She said she had been married to him at Hempstead, L. I.

Lyman, before he fled, had intrusted Thonet, his associate, with $5,000 for Mrs. Lyman, but Thonet turned the money over to J. J. Lyttle, the receiver, as part of the assets of J. H. Putnam & Co.

Mr. Stanton asked Mrs. Lyman if she had any idea where her husband was, if she could tell anything about his financial operations. But she replied that she knew the American law did not permit a wife to testify against her husband, and so she had nothing to say. To all attempts to get information from her she gave the same answers, and, after Mr. Stanton had impressed on her the necessity of appearing before the Grand Jury this morning, she was permitted to go to 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, the apartment which Lyman had occupied.

It had been rented furnished and was luxurious. Very little in the apartment, it was believed, belonged to Lyman, but Mr. Lyttle, as receiver, has removed some pulate and silver, and such articles as silk pajamas and a baby carriage, which were believed to be the property of the fugitive.

Among the other property, which has come into Mr. Lyttle's hands, was a certificate of oil shares bearing the name of L. J. Lyman, which was believed to be the property of Mrs. Lyman.

UNPREPAREDNESS PICTURED

America's Weakness for War Shown in Movies at the Biltmore.

A private view of "America Unprepared," a moving picture assembled by the American Defense Society to be used for propaganda, was given last night in the Hotel Biltmore. The exhibition was for the Reception Committee in charge of the meeting of the National Committee to be held next Tuesday at the Biltmore, and for the press.

As far as the projection of the film was concerned the society proved to be as unprepared as the film showed the nation to be for war. Owing to faulty projection the pictures were movies in every sense of the word, jumping from wall to ceiling with exasperating frequency and often being almost indistinguishable through improper lighting. But these were mistakes of operation, and it was said the films themselves are perfect.

Two of the most impressive statements made on the film are that in case of attack our coast defense guns would run out of ammunition after a half-hour's firing, and that between Portland, Me., and the Virginia Capes there are 116 unprotected places where an enemy might land. The society will distribute the picture in part or in full free to any organization desiring to show it after Feb. 22.

Among those present at the exhibition were Mrs. William Cummings Storey, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Supervisor of Physical Training in the Public Schools; Colonel W. C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal; Captain James M. Stewart, General George W. Wingate, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Judge C. C. Nott, Jr., Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Adrian Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. James Breese.

LLOYD GEORGE STOPS CRITIC

Munitions Minister Resents Speech and Orator Apologizes.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Thomas Gibson Bowles in his speech yesterday attacking the Government's alleged lukewarm blockade policy referred to David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, by saying: "Mr. Lloyd George perorates about silver bullets for the enemy and provides golden billets for his friends."

Mr. Lloyd George today wrote to Mr. Bowles, asking him: "Will you be good enough to provide me with a list of the friends I have provided golden billets for? As your remarks probably will have wide publicity I should like to have your answer at once."

Mr. Bowles replied by withdrawing his remarks, as he said they were liable to be misconstrued. Mr. Lloyd George, on accepting the declaimer, said that most of the high places in the Munitions Department were held by business men, who were serving gratuitously, and by civil servants from other departments.

IF YOU ARE DEAF The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will enable you to hear perfectly. 305 5th Av., New York. 294 Washington St., Boston.

50 'REDS' WATCHED IN HUNT FOR CRONES

Chicago Police Believe Alleged Poisoner Is Hidden There by Anarchists.

ALLEGRINI HELD IN $25,000

Admits Visiting Crones Before the Mundelein Dinner—Arrests in Several Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Police guards were thrown about the homes of fifty anarchists tonight to disclose the hiding place of Jean Crones, who last Thursday night attempted to destroy 200 clergymen and laymen at a dinner in honor of Archbishop Mundelein at the University Club.

"I have received word that Crones is in Chicago," Detective Chief Hunt said. "If he is his arrest is only a matter of a few hours."

"Do you believe that the attempt to murder the banqueters was the result of an organized plot?" he was asked.

"I do not want to say at this time," the Chief replied. "I will say that we have evidence showing that John Allegrini, the man under arrest, held secret meetings with Crones for some time prior to the poisoning. We can support the charges we have made against Allegrini."

In his cell at the County Jail, held under $25,000 bonds on a charge of having attempted to murder former Judge Adelor J. Petit, one of the banqueters, Allegrini shrugged his shoulders and declared he "didn't want his liberty on bonds."

E. S. Tobinson, attorney for the prisoner, had volunteered to schedule $75,000 of real estate if necessary. He declined to say who had offered the bond other than that they "were radicals who believed in Allegrini's innocence." He said an attempt would be made in a few days to obtain the prisoner's release on a writ of habeas corpus, but "not just now, because feeling is too high."

Evidence Seized in Raids.

Letters and telegrams were obtained by the police today in half a dozen raids throughout the city tending to prove that the "Reds" of the country have been perfecting a compact organization with a view of starting an active propaganda.

In the rooming houses of Crones, Allegrini, and Dominic Forte were found photographs of forty churches and large buildings scattered throughout the country, which it is believed were to have been made the target of bombs. Plans of several structures have been found, among them the First National Bank of Chicago, the Federal Building, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

That an attempt to blow up the State Penitentiary at Joliet was one of the plans of the alleged plotters was indicated by one of the Allegrini letters, the police said. Recently sufficient dynamite to wreck many buildings was found secreted in the penitentiary. The letter, which was not signed, read:

"There are many good men penned up like dogs in Joliet. What a wonderful thing it would be if we could free them. It would be hard. You know F. is there."

Allegrini today admitted having visited Crones in his laboratory bedroom on the Sunday afternoon prior to the poisoning. He denied that Crones told him at that time of any plot on foot.

"How about the 'orange bomb' letter the police found in your room?" he was asked.

"That was mine," he replied. "That came to me two years ago, maybe three, from New York. It was not signed."

"Was it a 'black hand' letter, or why did you keep it, and why should you get such letters?" were questions fired at him and with a deprecating move, he fell back on "I can't understand" and "I don't know."

Aided Widow of Bresci.

Asked regarding his pictures of mangled bodies, of Ferrer being led to the scaffold, of scores of postal cards in Italian apparently giving the routing of "comrades" in their journeys about the country, Allegrini said they "amounted to nothing." He denied knowing Mme. Sophia Bresci, widow of the anarchist who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, although he admitted having taken around a subscription list to obtain money for her recently. On that occasion he obtained $12.65. A subscription list, one of the many sent out in an effort to obtain funds for Kaplan and Schmidt, the Los Angeles dynamiters, was also found in his belongings.

Mr. Tobinson denied that any of the letters found in his client's room connected him with the poisoning at the banquet. He said but four letters were found: one from Mme. Bresci, thanking him for the money he obtained on the "list," one from a friend at Laporte, Ind., in which he was invited to "come and see the little wife I just got from Europe," the unsigned letter from New York in which the "orange bomb" was called "the right thing to throw amongst a lot of religious people when they go out dressed in their best clothes on the boulevards to talk the sermon over," and another from Salida, Col., after Allegrini fled from that place following trouble.

"That was a strike affair," Allegrini said today. "I went to Salida when I was out of work here, found a job, and then the strike broke out. I had a fist fight with some other Italians, and I left and came to Chicago. I sent for my trunk and the letter tells about it. I went under the name of Frank Carroll for some time after the trouble. It didn't amount to much."

From Salida came the information that Allegrini was one of the leaders in a strike of quarry workers there in the Summer of 1915. He and two companions were charged with assaulting I. H. Baker. Allegrini escaped, but his companions were fined $100 each.

From dozens of sources came tips of anarchist plots. United States District Attorney Clyne had an anonymous letter informing him that the First National Bank was to be dynamited. An anonymous telephone call said the Plaza Hotel was a marked place.

Arrests in Other Cities.

Arrests were made in a dozen cities, but none of particular significance. In Piqua, Ohio, Allegrini's former home, Baptiste Serafina, an anarchist, was arrested, after he had paraded the streets with a revolver, making threats to kill. The police are holding him, but so far have been unable to connect him with the Chicago affair.

In Minneapolis search was made for Crones, on an anonymous telephone message to the police that he was in hiding at an address in Lincoln Street and that Mme. Bresci was with him. Telegrams were sent to a town in Vermont today ordering the detention of D. Cianti and G. Perlath, whose telegrams were found in Allegrini's effects.

Dominic Forte also is sought. He applied a short time ago for employment at the Union League Club, where the police believe he was expectd to carry out a poisoning plot. Forte's name, the police say, has been mentioned in confiscated letters in such a manner as to indicate his connection with a general scheme to wreck buildings and kill wealthy persons.

Word that a fund of $250,000 had been raised among the radicals of Chicago for the defense of Allegrini and others who may be apprehended was carried to Deputy Chief of Police Schuettler. He declared that the names of many of the "defense fund's guarantors" had been learned.

Special to The New York Times.

PIQUA, Ohio, Feb. 15.—In the room of Baptiste Serafini, held here on suspicion in the world plot of anarchists, a mass of anarchist literature and letters was found today. His correspondents were Chicago and New York anarchists. Some of the letters mentioned the attempt to destroy St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. He had also formulas for the manufacture of bombs.

CRONES'S FRIEND SEIZED HERE.

Waiter at Claridge and Savarin Has Anarchist Literature.

Albert Coda Camillo, a waiter in the Hotel Claridge by night and the Savarin Café by day, who admits he is an anarchist and a friend of Jean Crones, the Chicago chef suspected of having poisoned the soup served to Bishop Mundelein and other churchmen at a recent dinner in Chicago, was arrested last evening in his home, 407 West Eighteenth Street, the address found in Crones's room in Chicago. He was locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of violating the Sullivan law, for a loaded pistol was found in his room.

Camillo is 25 years old and came to this country from Italy nine years ago. He said he had met Crones when both worked in the Congress Hotel in Chicago three or four years ago.

Much anarchist literature was found in Camillo's room, and there were several postcards, some of the latter addressed to Bartolomeo Boniesio, the prisoner's brother-in-law. Camillo lived with Boniesio when both came here from Chicago last year. They separated, Camillo said, last August. One card bore a picture of the burning of Fort Dearborn in 1812, and the following note, written in Italian:

"What are you doing? Sleeping? Don't you see it burn? Ask Berto La Bina for help, otherwise the Villina Coda will burn. Look out. Otherwise the patrol wagon. Time will not pass and will take three of your.

"AMIGO ANTONIO."

Camillo said the card was from a friend, Antonio Tonione. He would tell no more. He denied he knew where Boniesio was living now.

The police found a small book in which was a diagram of the junctions of Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet Avenues, with some other street in Chicago, and arrows pointing to the opposite side of this street. Camillo would not explain the significance which the police supposed this to possess.

HEAR BRYAN PLANS TO OPPOSE WILSON

Prospective Clash at St. Louis Does Not Worry Administration Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Democratic political circles were interested today in revived reports that William Jennings Bryan will oppose the renomination of President Wilson at St. Louis. No fear was expressed, however, that the prospective opposition of Mr. Bryan would jeopardize Mr. Wilson's chances, and it was hinted that the Administration was prepared for such an emergency.

It is understood that an Administration supporter has in his possession a communication from the ex-Secretary which is inconsistent with his reputed attitude, and that at the proper time this document will be produced. There is reason to believe that it bears directly on the single-term issue and shows that Mr. Bryan has not always been so insistent upon the observance of this plank of the Baltimore platform.

Reports here are that Mr. Bryan's alleged opposition to the President's renomination is based not only upon the single-term principle, but also on the Administration's preparedness program and the foreign policy, including the supposed alienation of the German-American vote.

Administration supporters in the Senate and House are understood to have no direct information that Mr. Bryan will go to St. Louis as the opponent of the President. Nevertheless, it would not surprise many if Mr. Bryan attempted to swing the convention against the President, although it is not assumed that his opposition would extend to bolting the ticket once Mr. Wilson was renominated. No doubt is expressed by Democrats here that Mr. Wilson will be renominated, even if Mr. Bryan opposes him.

PATRIOTS HALT CONVENTION

Canadians, in Cincinnati, Demand British Flag in Decorations.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The opening proceedings of the annual convention of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada, which began here today, was halted for thirty minutes because no British flag bearing the coat of arms of Canada was displayed in the decorative scheme of the hall where the meeting is being held.

Many Canadians are members of the association and on entering the hall their attention was at once attracted to the decorations. A. M. McKenzie of Hamilton, Ont., who is President of the association and who formally opened the convention, was among those who protested.

The Canadians noticed that there were two American flags draped above the speaker's stand. Between them was the United States shield, with an insert of the Canadian coat of arms. The Canadians immediately expressed their disapproval. They demanded that the British flag, bearing the Canadian shield, also be displayed, and announced that they would not consider any business until this was done.

A committee to find a British flag was appointed. After thirty minutes spent in visiting many stores the committee found such a flag. It was taken to the hall and placed among the decorations. Then the convention began its work.

TELLS OF INDIA'S LOYALTY.

Columbia Lecturer Says British Have Inculcated Loyalty.

Not the magic of Englishry, as the Germans have explained it, but the steadfast loyalty of the great bulk of educated Indians has kept the British possessions in East India an integral part of the British Empire. This explains India in the world crisis in the opinion of S. K. Ratcliffe, Honorary Secretary of the British Sociological Society, who addressed a large audience before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University yesterday.

Mr. Ratcliffe said it was hard for the British to realize that their town teachings of English traditions of democracy and life had awakened the Indians to a feeling of nationalism. It was this nationalistic feeling that the Germans counted on when the war began to start a widespread revolt from British control. But no such revolt occurred, and the only disturbances were a few local uprisings in the north, and a quickly suppressed insurrection in Punjab.

The speaker predicted that after the war a new scheme of government probably would be instituted in India, but he did not think the country was equal to the task of governing itself.

CONFESSES KILLING AND BURYING WIFE

Undertaker Forged Death Certificate, Police Say After Long Inquiry.

SEIZED AT CLUB DINNER

Schroeffel Declares Her Taunts Drove Him to Strangle Her —Slept Beside Body.

When the Ourselves Club, a Yorkville social organization, was half through a beefsteak dinner in a restaurant at 210 East Eighty-sixth Street at 10:30 o'clock last night, Harry A. Schroeffel, manager of an undertaking shop at 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, was called from the table to see a visitor in the hall. The visitor was Detective Arthur Butts of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, and he told Schroeffel he was under arrest charged with the murder of his wife Ida in their apartments above the undertaking shop on the night of last Dec. 29.

Schroeffel was indignant, and his fellow-members of the club equally so. All recalled when Mrs. Schroeffel had died, how grief-stricken Schroeffel had been, and how he had buried his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery on the last day of the year. They even reminded the detective that an autopsy had been performed by Dr. Schwartz for Coroner Riordan, and that after it the Coroner had issued a burial permit.

But Butts was obdurate, and at last Schroeffel accompanied him to the Third Branch Bureau. There he repeated his denial of Butt's charge, and again expressed his indignation at the humiliation that had been put on him, but Butts invited him to be seated and then announced that he would tell the story of Mrs. Schroeffel's death as he had learned it from his investigation.

So then the detective told Schroeffel that he had quarreled with his wife on the night of Dec. 29 and that, in the height of his rage, he had seized her and strangled her to death with his hands. The next day he had called in an undertaker, having no heart for the task himself, and had had his wife's body prepared for burial, meantime forging the name of Dr. Leopold Frieberger of 32 West 119th Street to a death certificate stating falsely the cause of Mrs. Schroeffel's death to be pneumonia.

Prisoner Becomes Frightened.

There had been an autopsy, Butts conceded, and Schroeffel had been permitted to bury his wife as he had planned, but, declared the detective, the failure to expose his fraudulent death certificate and the permission to bury his wife, had all been part of the same plan which later was to trap Schroeffel for murder.

The detective went on to tell the now frightened man that on the very day he was congratulating himself that Dr. Schwartz had observed nothing wrong in his autopsy, the police were laying plans to catch him. A letter had been received at the Board of Health, said the detective, on Dec. 30, the day of the autopsy. It was from a physician whose home is near Schroeffel's and he asked the department to investigate Mrs. Schroeffel's death, saying it was strange she had died so suddenly of pneumonia when she had been seen on the street the very day before and, stranger still, that cries and shrieks should have been heard in the Schroeffel flat on the night of her death.

It was this letter, said Butts, which occasioned the autopsy, and, though Schroeffel was not old, Dr. Schwartz discovered then that Mrs. Schroeffel had died of suffocation and probably had been strangled. Then they had looked up the death certificate. Butts told how Dr. Frieberger had repudiated it, but had been persuaded by the police not to arraign Schroeffel for this forgery. Thus they had become convinced of Schroeffel's guilt. Other letters from other neighbors repeatedly had called attention to the screams in the Schroeffel flat, and all that remained for the police was to trap Schroeffel into damaging admissions.

So, Butts informed him, the detective had shadowed the man from the day of his wife's burial to Schroeffel's arrest last night. He had investigated his friends and his family life and was prepared now to make his charge.

Confesses All, Police Say.

According to the police, Schroeffel's terror had increased as Butts had outlined each step of the case, and when the detective had concluded he broke down and made a confession. In this, the police say, he admitted the quarrel with his wife, but said it was over a trivial matter and might have ended without the tragedy had not Mrs. Schroeffel called him many names. Again and again, said Schroeffel, he told his wife to cease, and she exasperated him beyond measure when she replied, tauntingly:

"You can't make me stop."

Then, the police say, Schroeffel admitted, he seized her and threw her on the bed. He twisted his left arm around her neck and put his right hand over her mouth. She struggled and gasped, but he held her until she lay quiet and then he released her and let her drop to the floor.

He knew she was senseless, but thought her still alive, the confession went on, according to the police, and so, still being angry, he went to bed, leaving her where she had fallen. It was not until he awoke at 7 o'clock the next morning and saw the body where he had dropped it that he knew he had murdered his wife. The rest of the story he admitted, the police say, was as Butts had outlined it, and he added, according to them:

"I am glad this is over. It has been a terrible strain. I never meant to do it."

Schroeffel is 33 years old and his wife was 28. They had been married three years and had no children.

Reception to Emmeline Pankhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur will give a reception tonight at their home, 346 West Eighty-fourth Street, in honor of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and C. Migalovich, who is here as the personal representative of King Peter of Serbia. During the evening Mrs. Pankhurst will give a short talk on Serbia.

Egyptian DEITIES "The Utmost in Cigarettes" Plain end or Cork tip People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World 25¢

CENSURES COLLEGE FOR SON'S DEATH

Father Says Glasses Would Have Saved Near-Sighted Youth Killed by Fall.

HAD DOFFED THEM TO SWIM

But Not by Orders, Say City College Authorities, Repudiating Responsibility.

Felix S. Phillips, 16 years old, a first-year student in the College of the City of New York, slipped yesterday afternoon as, with other members of his class, he was descending an iron stairway from the dressing room to the swimming pool in the basement of the gymnasium building. The boy fell down half a flight of stairs, bringing up on the landing, where two classmates called to him to know if he were hurt. All three had been late in removing their clothing in the dressing room and were behind the rest of the class, which was in charge of Walter Scott Heard, physical instructor. Thus the boys hurried on, not waiting for a reply, and it was not until Heard missed his young charge in the tank that it was found that Phillips was dead. His neck had been broken.

Phillips was the son of Michael C. Phillips, manager of a sewing machine agency, who lives at 204 West 118th Street, and a brother of Arthur Phillips, a senior in the City College. His mother died a year ago.

The father and brother were grief-stricken last night by the shock of the boy's death and both insisted that the college was responsible for the accident to some extent, because of the failure of the authorities to safeguard Felix and other students on their journey from the dressing room to the pool.

Felix, the father and brother said, was almost blind without eyeglasses. He could not see six inches in front of his face without the assistance of lenses, and the physical instruction department of the college was aware of the fact, according to the brother, since Felix had had to submit to several physical examinations.

Nevertheless he was permitted yesterday, the elder brother said, to remove his clothing and glasses and then to attempt the descent of a flight of stairs when he could not see the steps on which his feet were resting. His glasses and a pair of spectacles were found afterward in the boy's locker, where he had put them when he disrobed.

On the discovery of the boy's body Dr. Thomas A. Storey, head of the physical instruction department, was summoned, and he called Dr. Edward C. Brenner, who also is connected with the college. Both agreed, however, that Phillips's death had been instant.

Mr. Phillips said last night he hoped his son's death would be the occasion of an investigation which might result in greater care in future in regard to boys handicapped as his son was. Had Felix been compelled to wear his glasses, either to the tank or even after he actually was in the water, Mr. Phillips said, he was certain the accident would not have happened.

At the college it was said that no order had been given to the boy in regard to his glasses. He was privileged to wear them or not as he saw fit, and being 16 years old was assumed to be able to care for himself.

The dead boy was graduated from the Townsend-Harris High School and entered the first-year class of the college on Feb. 1. According to his brother, yesterday would have been his second venture into the swimming tank.

Young Phillips is the second boy to lose his life in the gymnasium building. On Jan. 27, 1913, Isadore Thomashefsky, 16 years old, was drowned in the tank while twenty of his classmates were swimming.

GERMAN STATES COMBINE.

Little Principalities Unite Forces in Consequence of War.

ERFURT, Prussia, Feb. 15, (via London.)—The members of the Diets of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen held a conference today at which a proposal was made to unite the two principalities into a single State. The conference decided the step was advisable, and the proposal will undoubtedly be carried out.

With the death in 1909 of Prince Charles Guenther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt without male issue, Prince Guenther Victor of Rudolstadt succeeded to the throne. The union of the principalities will reduce the cost of the administration of the union, which has often been demanded by the people.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt is in Thuringia and consists of several portions, and is bounded by Prussian Saxony, the Saxon Duchies, and the principalities of Reuss. Its area is 363 square miles, and its population about 100,000.

The neighboring principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen is made up of several detached portions, inclosed by Prussian Saxony and the Saxon Duchies. Its area is 333 square miles and population about 85,000. Both principalities are mountainous and wooded.

DISCLOSES FAILURE TO 'CONVERT' UNCLE

Miss Kitching, Scorning His Bequest, Once Was His Companion.

CALLS HIM MORAL COWARD

Received $600 Annuity from Him on First of Her Two Trips to Europe.

Miss Edith Kitching, who refuses steadfastly to accept $40,000 left to her by an assignment of her uncle, Francis F. Ripley, told yesterday why she had left the home of her uncle at 80 State Street, Brooklyn, early in the Winter of 1914. She had consented to live in his home, she said, because she desired to undertake his moral regeneration. She had left his home because she believed him to be a "moral coward."

Her uncle had asked her to become a member of his household, because he was lonely, Miss Kitching said. Women friends he had known since childhood called at intervals to see him, but they could not break the monotony of his existence. That her uncle often showed affection for her also was divulged by the niece who now refuses to touch his "ill-gotten" money.

"I finally had to leave him in order to prevent him from kissing me," she said. She admitted also that she had accepted an annuity of $600 for four years from Mr. Ripley when she was living in Europe just prior to the time she returned to America and took up her residence with her uncle.

Miss Kitching only recently returned from another trip to Europe, and for the first time she ventured the explanation that her last trip was made in search of a dear friend in the French Army, who, she fears, has met death or injury in battle-stained Alsace. Persons seeking to interest Miss Kitching in various things which would call for contributions continued to call at her home throughout the day, but most of them were disappointed, because she left her boarding house at 9 o'clock in the morning and did not return until late in the evening.

"I believe my uncle left the estate as he did solely to make trouble," said Miss Kitching, "and by accepting the money I would be countenancing and making myself a party to this motive. All morality, I believe, begins and ends with motive. The motive is everything; the body follows it if it can."

All the time she was picturing her uncle as a "monster" Miss Kitching, wearing a green chiffon veil about her head and tied under her chin, and covered with a loose gray cloak, almost concealing a loose garment of the same texture and color, swayed back and forth on a little camp stool.

She explained also how she was able to live happily and comfortably on $300 a year. She pays $2 a week for her room, and $2.10 a week for food, because she eats only one meal a day, and that consists mostly of fruit and fresh vegetables. Her laundry costs her less than 50 cents a month, and her clothing less than $25 a year. These necessities take little more than half her yearly income. Her sole occupation is study, pursued the greater part of the time in her small room. Asked what work she hoped to undertake, she said she desired only to spread the philosophy of Thomas Davidson.

Miss Kitching has scores of relatives, scattered all the way from Springfield, Mass., to Seattle, Wash. Her nearest relative in this part of the country is Mrs. Thomas H. Robinson of East Orange, N. J., a third cousin. Mr. Robinson is manager for the Building and Sanitary Inspection Company, 56 Maiden Lane.

Miss Annie Ingalls, to whom Mr. Ripley left one of his assignments, lives at 107 State Street, Brooklyn, just a block from the home of her benefactor. She is a small, white-haired woman. She declined to discuss the affairs of herself or Mr. Ripley, except to say that he had left her some money because they were childhood friends and because Mr. Ripley was "a very kind and considerate man."

Charles J. McDermott, 2 Rector Street, counsel for the Ripley estate, and George Hadden, Vice President of the Hamilton Trust Company, 191 Montague Street, Brooklyn, which was named administrator, said no legal steps had been taken to clarify the situation pending Miss Kitching's refusal to accept her assignment.

VISCOUNT RIDLEY DEAD.

Chairman of Tariff Reform League Dies After an Operation.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Viscount Ridley has died in Newcastle after undergoing a serious operation. He was best known as Chairman of the Tariff Reform League.

Matthew White Ridley was the second Viscount Ridley and the third Baron Wensleydale, being a son of the first Viscount Ridley and the Hon. Mary Georgiana Majoribanks, daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth. He was a graduate of Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Since 1900 Lord Ridley was Member of Parliament from Stalybridge, in addition to which he was a Major in the Northumberland Yeomanry. In 1899 he married the Hon. Rosamund Guest, a daughter of the first Lord Wimborne.

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America for Liberty Not Based on Sufferance, Says Root

Continued from Page 1.

1914, the great European War began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of Government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues, and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted. New undertakings no longer made their appearance. Established business ceased to increase its facilities or enlarge its field of action. The great productive industries of the country, the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the manufacturer, were laboring under a misfit tariff devised by the Democratic Party in a spirit of suspicion, distrust, and hostility toward American business enterprise; and, with the disturbance of these great basic industries, transportation and commerce had become dull and despondent.

The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed repudiation of all protection however moderate and reasonable; and because all protection was repudiated, practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect new provisions would have upon business was rejected. The Tariff Commission created under Republican legislation to ascertain the facts upon which tariff laws should be based was driven out of office and no substitute was provided. With self-satisfied complacency the Democratic Congress assumed that the theory of a tariff for revenue only was a satisfactory substitute for knowledge of business conditions in the framing of a customs law, and they made a tariff which stopped the development of business along all the great lines of production, and also failed to produce revenue. The men who represented the Democratic Party in Washington had been so long declaiming against those whom they considered the beneficiaries of the protective tariff that their hostility extended to American business itself and to the men who conducted it.

All Enterprise Suspected.

All profitable enterprise was under suspicion. Government had no sympathy with it, no desire to promote it, no sense of responsibility to protect it. There was a nervous dread lest somebody should make money. Envy of business success and the phrases of the demagogue were potent elements in the framing of legislation and the administration of the laws.

It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, timid and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money.

But this is temporary, it must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should make provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe, and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the Tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market, compared with impoverished Europe, will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

Sees Civilization a Mere Veneer.

But it is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man; that conventions, courtesies, respect for law, regard for justice and humanity, are acquired habits, feebly constraining the elemental forces man's nature developed through countless centuries of struggle against wild beasts and savage foes.

We have been forced to perceive that a nation which fulfills the conditions on which alone it can continue to exist, which preserves its independence and the liberty of its people, and makes its power a shield for the rights of its citizens, must deal with greed and lust of conquest and of power and indifference to human rights. We have seen that neither the faith of treaties nor the law of nations affords protection to the weak against the aggression of the strong.

We have begun to realize that America, with its vast foreign trade, with its citizens scattered over the whole earth, with millions of aliens upon its soil, with its constantly increasing participation in worldwide efforts for the benefit of mankind, with a thousand bonds of intercourse and intimacy uniting it to other nations, is no longer isolated; that our nation can no longer live uto itself alone or stand aloof from the rest of mankind; that we must play some part in the progress of civilization, recognize some duties as correlative to our rights.

For the first time within the memory of men now living, the international relations of the United States, long deemed of trifling consequence, are recognized as vital. How can this nation, which loves peace and intends justice, avoid the curse of militarism and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect the lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same forces of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world?

Great and Vital Questions.

Can we expect immunity? Can we command immunity? How shall we play our part in the world? Have selfish living and factional quarreling and easy prosperity obscured the spiritual vision of our country? Has the patriotism of a generation never summoned to sacrifice become lifeless? Is our nation one, or a discordant multitude? Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic Party?

When a President and Secretary of State have been lawfully established in office the power of initiative in foreign affairs rests with them. The nation is in their hands. Theirs is the authority and theirs the duty to adopt and act upon policies, subject to such laws as Congress may enact within constitutional limits. Parliamentary opposition can take no affirmative step; can accomplish no affirmative action. The expression of public opinion can do nothing except as it produces an influence upon the minds of those officers who have the lawful power to conduct our foreign relations.

Their policy is the country's policy because it is they who are authorized to act for the country. While they are working out their policy all opposition, all criticism, all condemnation are at the risk of weakening the case of one's own country and frustrating the efforts of its lawful representatives to succeed in what they are seeking to accomplish for the country's benefit. An American should wish the representatives of his country to succeed whatever may be their party unless there be wrongdoing against conscience. However much he may doubt the wisdom of their course, he should help them where he can and refrain from placing obstacles in their way. But when the President and Secretary of State have acted, and seek a new grant of power, they and the party which is responsible for them must account for their use of power to the people from whom it came, and the people must pass judgment upon them, and then full and frank public discussion becomes the citizen's duty.

Arraigns Mexican Policy.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 40,000 of our citizens had sought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thousand millions of American capital had been invested in that rich and productive country, and millions of income from these enterprises were annually returned to the United States not merely for the benefit of the investors, but for the enrichment of our whole country and all its production and enterprise. But revolution had come, and factional warfare was rife. Americans had been murdered, American property had been wantonly destroyed, the lives and property of all Americans in Mexico were in danger.

That was the situation when Mr. Wilson became President in March, 1913. His duty then was plain. It was, first, to use his powers as President, to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that the rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens.

His duty was, second, as the head of a foreign power to respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempt at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American rights.

The President of the United States failed to observe either of those duties. He deliberately abandoned them both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent purpose. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife agaist another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza up in his place. Huerta was in possession. He claimed to be the constitutional President of Mexico. He certainly was the de facto President of Mexico. Rightly or wrongly, good or bad, he was there. From the north Carranza and a group of independent chieftains were endeavoring to pull down the power of Huerta. President Wilson took sides with them in pulling down that power.

Huerta Turned Out.

In August, 1913, through Mr. John Lind, he presented to Huerta a communication which was in substance a demand that Huerta should retire permanently from the Government of Mexico. When Huerta refused, the power of the United States was applied to turn him out. Foreign nations were induced to refuse to his Government the loans of money necessary to repair the ravages of war and establish order. Arms and munitions of war were freely furnished to the Northern forces and withheld from Huerta.

Finally the President sent our army and navy to invade Mexico and capture its great seaport, Vera Cruz, and hold it and throttle Mexican commerce until Huerta fell. The Government of the United States intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs of that independent country and to enforce the will of the American President in those affairs by threat, by economic pressure, and by force of arms.

Upon what claim of right did this intervention proceed? Not to secure respect for American rights; not to protect the lives or property of our citizens; not to assert the laws of nations; not to compel observance of the law of humanity. On the contrary, Huerta's was the only power in Mexico to which appeal could be made for protection of life or property. That was the only power which, in fact, did protect either American or European or Mexican. It was only within the territory where Huerta ruled that comparative peace and order prevailed. The territory over which the armed power of Carranza and Villa and their associates extended was the theatre of the most appalling crimes. Bands of robbers roved the country with unbridled license.

Americans Left to Their Fate.

Americans and Mexicans alike were at their mercy, and American men were murdered and American women were outraged with impunity. Thousands were reduced to poverty by the wanton destruction of the industries through which they lived. The payment of blackmail was the only protection of property against burnings and robbery. No one in authority could or would give protection or redress. It had become perfectly plain that the terms upon which both Carranza and Villa held their supporters, were unrestricted opportunity and license for murder, robbery, and lust.

Yet the Government of the United States ignored, condoned, the murder of American men and the rape of American women and destruction of American property and insult to American officers and defilement of the American flag, and joined itself to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta.

Why, the President himself has told us. It was because he adjudged Huerta to be a usurper; because he deemed that the common people of Mexico ought to have greater participation in government and share in the land; and he believed that Carranza and Villa would give them these things.

We must all sympathize with these sentiments, but there is nothing more dangerous than misplaced sentiment. Of all men in this world, the man who had vested in him the executive power of the United States was least at liberty to sit in judgment of his own motion upon the title of a claimant to the Mexican Presidency or to reform the land laws of Mexico.

The results of this interference were most unfortunate. If our Government had sent an armed force into Mexico to protect American life and honor we might have been opposed, but we should have been understood and respected by the people of Mexico, because they would have realized that we were acting within our international rights and performing a nation's duty for the protection of its own people; but when the President sent an armed force into Mexico to determine the Mexican Presidential succession he created resentment and distrust of motives among all classes and sections of the Mexican people.

Carranza Driven to Protest.

When our army landed at Vera Cruz, Carranza himself, who was to be the chief beneficiary of the act, publicly protested against it. So strong was the resentment that he could not have kept his followers otherwise. When Huerta had fallen the new government, which for the day had succeded to his place, peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. The universal sentiment of Mexicans required that peremptory demand, and the troops were withdrawn.

Still worse than that, the taking of Vera Cruz destroyed confidence in the sincerity of the American Government in Mexico because every intelligent man in Mexico believed that the avowed reason for the act was not the real reason. The avowed purpose was to compel a salute to the American flag. I will state the circumstances: On the 9th of April, 1914, a boat's crew from the Dolphin landed at a wharf in Tampico to take off supplies. The use of that wharf had been prohibited, and the Mexican officer in charge of the wharf put the crew under arrest, but a higher officer ordered him to hold the boat's crew at the wharf and await instructions. Within an hour and a half the crew was set free. No injury or indignity was suffered except the fact of the arrest.

Immediate amends were made. The Mexican officer in command at Tampico apologized; General Huerta's Government apologized; the officer who made the arrest was himself arrested and his punishment promised. The Admiral in command of our fleet at Tampico demanded more public amends through a salute to our flag, but there ensued a discussion as to the facts and as to the character of the salute which the circumstances demanded, the number of guns, and how, if at all, the salute was to be returned.

Bryan's Peace Treaties.

While that discussion was pending and avowedly because of that incident the American Government presented a twenty-four-hour ultimatum and landed an armed force and captured the City of Vera Cruz. Three hundred Mexicans were reported killed; seventeen United States marines were killed and many were wounded.

At the very time Mr. Bryan, with the President's approval, was signing treaties with half the world agreeing that if any controversy should arise it should be submitted to a joint commission and no action should be taken until after a full year had elapsed. This controversy, slight as it was, arose on the 9th of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. Several times the troops of Carranza and Villa had arrested and imprisoned American consular officers and torn down the American flags from the consulates and trampled them in the mire, with indescribable indignities. The proofs were in our hands and no attention was paid to them. Many times soldiers of the United States, in uniform, on duty, had been shot and killed or wounded across the border by soldiers of Carranza and Villa. More than fifty of them have been killed in this way and no attention has been paid to it. The demand of a salute of the flag was never heard of again after Vera Cruz was captured. There is not an intelligent man in Mexico who believes that the dispute about the salute was the real reason for the capture of Vera Cruz.

Is there one here who doubts that the alleged cause was but a pretext and that the real cause was the purpose to turn Huerta out of office?

The people of Mexico, who saw their unoffending city captured by force of arms, 300 of its people slain, their soil violated, a foreign flag floating over their great seaport, upon what they felt to be a false pretense, were misled into imputing a more sinister purpose still—to secure control of Mexico for the United States; and they believed that when the American troops departed, that purpose was abandoned through fear.

America's Moral Power Ended.

With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now hated for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now despised for our feeble and irresolute failure to protect the lives and rights of our citizens. No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

Incredible as it seems, Huerta had been turned out by the assistance of the American Government without any guaranties from the men who were to be set up in his place, and so the murdering and burning and ravishing have gone on to this day. After Huerta had fallen and the Vera Cruz expedition had been withdrawn, President Wilson announced that no one was entitled to interfere in the affairs of Mexico; that she was entitled to settle them herself. He disclaims all responsibility for what happens in Mexico and contents himself with a policy of Watchful Waiting.

But who can interfere in a quarrel and help some contestants and destroy others and then absolve himself from responsibility for the results? It is not by force of circumstances over which we had no control, but largely because the American Administration intervened by force to control the internal affairs of that country instead of asserting and maintaining American rights that we have been brought to our present pass of confusion and humiliation over Mexico.

And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country, and the dishonor of our name in that land, the Administration at Washington shares responsibility with the inhuman brutes with whom it made common cause.

Gives Credit to Lansing.

When we turn to the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs incident to the great war in Europe we cannot fail to perceive that there is much dissatisfaction among Americans. Some are dissatisfied for specific reasons, some with a vague impression that our diplomacy has been inadequate. Dissatisfaction is not in itself ground for condemnation. The best work of the diplomatist often fails to receive public approval at the time and must look to a calm review in the dispassionate future for recognition of its merit.

The situation created by the war has been difficult and trying. Much of the correspondence of the State Department, especially since Mr. Lansing took charge, has been characterized by accurate learning and skillful statement of specific American rights. Every one in the performance of new and unprecedented duties is entitled to generous allowance for unavoidable shortcomings and errors. No one should be held to the accomplishment of the impossible. The question whether dissatisfaction is just or unjust is to be determined upon an examination of the great lines of policy which have been followed and upon considering whether the emergencies of the time have been met with foresight, wisdom and decisive courage. If these are lacking as guides, all the learning of the institutes and the highest skill in correspondence are of little avail.

A study of the Administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors.

First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assured military and naval force.

Second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good.

Third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

Deaf to Warnings.

First, as to power.

When the war in Europe began, free, peaceable little Switzerland instantly mobilized upon her frontier a great army of trained citizen soldiers. Sturdy little Holland did the same, and, standing within the very sound of the guns, both have kept their territory and their independence inviolate. Nobody has run over them because they have made it apparent that the cost would be too great.

Great, peaceable America was further removed from the conflict, but her trade and her citizens traveled on every sea. Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was begun not by accident, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished.

Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained. All the world had fair notice that, as against the desperate belligerent resolve to conquer, the law of nations and the law of humanity interposed no effective barriers for the protection of neutral rights. Ordinary practical sense in the conduct of affairs demanded that such steps should be taken that behind the peaceable assertion of our country's rights, its independence, and its honor should stand power, manifest and available, warning the whole world that it would cost too much to press aggression too far.

The Democratic Government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it and their opinions found voice, but their arguments and urgency were ascribed to political motives; and the President described them, with a sneer, as being nervous and excited.

Attacks Secretary Daniels.

But the warning voices would not be stilled. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the President, not leading, but following, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position, and asks the country to prepare against war.

God grant that he be not too late.

But the Democratic Party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in Congress are endeavoring now to sidetrack the movement for national preparedness; to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Josephus Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the Navy Department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made; when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed, and in some cases, after long delay, has not ever been begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present Congress, it must be largely through Republican votes, because the representatives of the Republican Party in Washington stand for the country, no matter who is President; and all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor.

As to the policy of threatening words without deeds.

Wilson's Words to Germany.

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers, our Government replied on the 10th of February, one year ago, in the following words:

> The Government of the United States * * * feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.
>
> The Government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty, in the circumstances, to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.
>
> * * * If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

By all the usages and traditions of diplomatic intercourse those words meant action. They informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries, she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had always protected them.

American Ships Sunk.

On the 28th of March, the passenger steamer Falaba was torpedoed by a German submarine, and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 28th of April, the American vessel Cushing was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May, the American vessel Gulflight was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done.

On the 7th of May, the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, and more than one hundred Americans and eleven hundred other noncombatants were drowned.

The very thing which our Government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did of set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our Government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of Amercan rights, and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American Government "must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would not "omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done, and a long and technical correspondence ensued; haggling over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory, until the Arabic was torpedoed and sunk, and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the Lusitania was forbidden by law.

Dignified But Futile.

The later correspondence has been conducted by our State Department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of liability for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed. Our Government undertook one year ago to prevent the destruction of American life by submarine attack, and now that the attempt has failed and our citizens are long since dead and the system of attack has fallen of its own weight, there is small advantage in discussing whether we shall or shall not have an admission that it was unlawful to kill them.

The brave words with which we began the controversy had produced no effect, because they were read in the light of two extraordinary events. One was the report of the Austrian Ambassador, Mr. Dumba, to his Government, that when the American note of Feb. 10 was received, he asked the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, whether it meant business, and received an answer which satisfied him that it did not, but was intended for effect at home in America.

The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the President in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the Lusitania that "a man may be too proud to fight."

Whatever the Austrian Ambassador was in fact told by the Secretary of State, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the President did mean, his declaration, made in public at that solemn time, amid the horror and mourning of all our people over the murder of their brethern, was accepted the world over as presenting the attitude of the American Government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and throughout the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a byword of derision and contempt for the Government of the United States.

Later, in another theatre of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The Ancona and then the Persia were destroyed, and more Americans were killed.

Why should they not resume the practice? They had learned to believe that, no matter how shocked the American Government might be, its resolution would expend itself in words. They had learned to believe that it was safe to kill Americans—and the world believed with them. Measured and restrained expression, backed to the full by serious purpose, is strong and respected. Extreme and belligerent expression, unsupported by resolution, is weak and without effect.

Shakes Fist First, Then Finger.

No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The Government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified; but no man can say that both our words and our inaction were wise and creditable.

I have said that this Government lost the moral forces of the world by not truly interpreting the spirit of the American democracy.

The American democracy stands for something more than beef and cotton and grain and manufactures; stands for something that cannot be measured by rates of exchange, and does not rise or fall with the balance of trade.

The American people achieved liberty and schooled themselves to the service of justice before they acquired wealth, and they value their country's liberty and justice above all their pride of possessions. Beneath their comfortable optimism and apparent indifference they have a conception of their great republic as brave and strong and noble to hand down to their children the blessings of freedom and just and equal laws.

They have embodied their principles of Government in fixed rules of right conduct which they jealously preserve, and, with the instinct of individual freedom, they stand for a Government of laws and not of men. They deem that the moral laws which formulate the duties of men toward each other are binding upon nations equally with individuals.

No Liberty Based on Sufferance.

Informed by their own experience, confirmed by their observation of international life, they have come to see that the independence of nations, the liberty of their peoples, justice and humanity, cannot be maintained upon the complaisance, the good nature, the kindly feeling, of the strong toward the weak; that real independence, real liberty, cannot rest upon sufferance; that peace and liberty can be preserved only by the authority and observance of rules of national conduct founded upon the principles of justice and humanity; only by the establishment of law among nations, responsive to the enlightened public opinion of mankind.

To them liberty means not liberty for themselves alone, but for all who are oppressed.

Justice means not justice for themselves alone, but a shield for all who are weak against the aggression of the strong.

When their deeper natures are stirred they have a spiritual vision in which the spread and perfection of free self-government shall rescue the humble who toil and endure, from the hideous wrongs inflicted upon them by ambition and lust for power, and they cherish in their heart of hearts an ideal of their country loyal to the mission of liberty for the lifting up of the oppressed and bringing in the rule of righteousness and peace.

To this people, the invasion of Belgium brought a shock of amazement and horror. The people of Belgium were peaceable, industrious, law-abiding, self-governing, and free. They had no quarrel with any one on earth. They were attacked by overwhelming military power; their country was devastated by fire and sword; they were slain by tens of thousands; their independence was destroyed and their liberty was subjected to the rule of an invader, for no other cause than that they defended their admitted rights.

There was no question of fact; there was no question of law; there was not a plausible pretense of any other cause. The admitted rights of Belgium stood in the way of a mightier nation's purpose; and Belgium was crushed. When the true nature of these events was realized, the people of the United States did not hesitate in their feeling or in their judgment. Deepest sympathy with down-trodden Belgium and stern condemnation of the invader were practically universal.

Revolt at Belgium's Woes.

Wherever there was respect for law, it revolted against the wrong done to Belgium. Wherever there was true passion for liberty, it blazed out for Belgium. Wherever there was humanity, it mourned for Belgium. As the realization of the truth spread, it carried a vague feeling that not merely sentiment but loyalty to the eternal principles of right was involved in the attitude of the American people. And it was so, for if the nations were to be indifferent to this first great concrete case for a century of military power trampling under foot at will the independence, the liberty, and the life of a peaceful and unoffending people in repudiation of the faith of treaties and the law of nations and of morality and of humanity—if the public opinion of the world was to remain silent upon that, neutral upon that, then all talk about peace and justice and international law and the rights of man, the progress of humanity and the spread of liberty is idle patter—mere weak sentimentality; then opinion is powerless and brute force rules and will rule the world. If no difference is recognized between right and wrong, then there are no moral standards.

There come times in the lives of nations as of men when to treat wrong as if it were right is treason to the right.

The American people were entitled not merely to feel but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium. It was not like interference in the internal affairs of Mexico or any other nation, for this was an international wrong. The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law, and the law of every other civilized country. For generations we had been urging on and helping in its development and establishment.

We had spent our efforts and our money to that end. In legislative resolution and executive declaration and diplomatic correspondence and special treaties and international conferences and conventions we had played our part in conjunction with other civilized countries in making that law.

Broken Law Was Our Law.

We had bound ourselves by it; we had regulated our conduct by it, and we were entitled to have other nations observe it. That law was the protection of our peace and security. It was our safeguard against the necessity of maintaining great armaments, and wasting our substance in continual readiness for war. Our interest in having it maintained as the law of nations was a substantial, valuable, permanent interest, just as real as your interest and mine in having maintained and enforced the laws against assault and robbery and arson which protect our personal safety and property.

Moreover, that law was written into a solemn and formal convention, signed and ratified by Germany and Belgium and France and the United States in which those nations agreed with us that the territory of neutral powers is inviolable. When Belgium was invaded that agreement was binding not only technically but strictly and clearly, because there was then no nation a party to the convention. The invasion of Belgium was a breach of contract with us for the maintenance of a law of nations which was the protection of our peace, and the interest which sustained the contract justified an objection to its breach.

There was no question here of interfering in the quarrels of Europe. We had a right to be neutral and we were neutral as to the quarrel between Germany and France, but when as an incident to the prosecution of that quarrel Germany broke the law which we were entitled to have preserved, and which she had agreed with us to preserve, we were entitled to be heard in the assertion of our own national right.

With the right to speak came responsibility, and with responsibility came duty—duty of government toward all the peaceful men and women in America not to acquiesce in the destruction of the law which protected them, for if the world assents to this great and signal violation of the law of nations, then the law of nations no longer exists and we have no protection save in subserviency or in force.

Acquiesced in Lawlessness.

And with the right to speak there came to this, the greatest of neutral nations, the greatest of free democracies, another duty to the cause of liberty and justice for which America stands; duty to the ideals of America's nobler nature; duty to the honor of her past and the hopes of her future; for this law was a bulwark of peace and justice to the world; it was a barrier to the spread of war; it was a safeguard to the independence and liberty of all small, weak States. It marks the progress of civilization. If the world consents to its destruction the world turns backward toward savagery, and America's assent would be America's abandonment of the mission of democracy.

Yet the American Government acquiesced in the treatment of Belgium and the destruction of the law of nations. Without one word of objection or dissent to the repudiation of law or the breach of our treaty or the violation of justice and humanity in the treatment of Belgium, our Government enjoined upon the people of the United States an undiscriminating and all-embracing neutrality, and the President admonished the people that they must be neutral in all respects in act and word and thought and sentiment.

We were to be not merely neutral as to the quarrels of Europe, but neutral as to the treatment of Belgium; neutral between right and wrong; neutral between justice and injustice; neutral between humanity and cruelty; neutral between liberty and oppression.

Our Government did more than acquiesce, for in the first Lusitania note, with the unspeakable horrors of the conquest of Belgium still fresh in our minds, on the very day after the report of the Bryce Commission on Belgian Atrocities, it wrote these words to the Government of Germany:

> Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligations as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, &c., &c.

Lost Claim to Leadership.

And so the Government of the United States appeared as approving the treatment of Belgium. It misrepresented the people of the Unietd States in that acquiescence and apparent approval.

It was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law. A single official expression by the Government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they were entitled in their earnest groping for the light.

It would have ranged behind American leadership the conscience and morality of the neutral world. It would have brought to American diplomacy the respect and strength of loyalty to a great cause. But it was not to be. The American Government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion. Gone were the old love of justice; the old passion for liberty; the old sympathy with the oppressed; the old ideals of an America helping the world toward a better future; and there remained in the eyes of mankind only solicitude for trade and profit and prosperity and wealth.

The American Government could not really have approved the treatment of Belgium, but under a mistaken policy it shrank from speaking the truth. That vital error has carried into every effort of our diplomacy the weaknes of a false position.

Every note of remonstrance against interference with trade, or even against the destruction of life, has been projected against the background of an abandonment of the principles for which America once stood, and has been weakened by the popular feeling among the peoples of Europe, whose hearts are lifted up by the impulses of patriotism and sacrifice, that America has become weak and sordid.

Blindly Stumbling Toward War.

Such policies as I have described are doubly dangerous in their effect upon foreign nations and in their effect at home. It is a matter of universal experience that a weak and apprehensive treatment of foreign affairs invites encroachments upon rights and leads to situations in which it is difficult to prevent war, while a firm and frank policy at the outset prevents difficult situations from arising and leads to peace. On the other hand, if a Government is to be strong in its diplomacy, its people must be ranged in its support by leadership of opinion in a national cause worthy to awaken their patriotism and devotion.

We have not been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that continued will lead to inevitable war. Our diplomacy has dealt with symptoms and ignorant causes. The great decisive question upon which our peace depends is the question whether the rule of action applied to Belgium is to be tolerated. If it is tolerated by the civilized world, this nation will have to fight for its life. There will be no escape. That is the critical point of defense for the peace of America.

When our Government failed to tell the truth about Belgium it lost the opportunity for leadership of the moral sense of the American people, and it lost the power which a knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomacy.

When our Government failed to make any provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be trampled upon, it lost the power which a belief in its readiness and will to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations.

When our Government gave notice to Germany that it would destroy American lives and American ships at its peril, our words, which would have been potent if sustained by adequate preparation to make them good, and by the prestige and authority of the moral leadership of a great people in a great cause, were treated with a contempt which should have been foreseen; and when our Government failed to make those words good, its diplomacy was bankrupt.

Causes for Defects.

Upon the record of performance which I have tried to describe, will the American people say that the Democratic Party is entitled to be continued in power?

The defects of the present Administration arise from two distinct causes. The first is the temperament and training of the President. The second is the incapacity of the Democratic Party as it is represented in Washington, both in the legislative and executive departments, either to originate wise policies or to follow them when proposed by others, or to administer them effectively if they are established.

The Democrats in Congress are never controlled except with a club, and government with a club is always spasmodic and defective.

These characteristics will not change; President Wilson cannot change his nature; the Democratic Party will not change the character of its representatives; and there is no escape from having the same causes of weakness which have controlled our Government for the last three years continued in the future except the withdrawal of power from the Democratic Party.

We must not deceive ourselves by assuming that the critical period arising from the great war has passed. The real dangers and the real tests of the strength of our institutions lie before us. The most exacting demands upon the wisdom, the spirit, and the courage of our country are still to be made. In this great conflict all forms of government are on trial, democracy with the rest. The principles of national morality are on trial.

We must play our part in the universal trial whether we will or no, for upon the result depends directly the question whether our Republic can endure. It cannot endure upon wealth alone. Its life is the spirit of free self-government and if the light of that spirit be quenched in the world the American Republic will disintegrate and fall.

Promises for Republicans.

But what are the people to expect if the Republican Party is restored to power?

This much we can say now:

They may expect with confidence that their Government will meet the economic situation with which we must deal immediately upon the close of the war, with a policy of moderate but adequate protection to American industry, based upon ascertained and established facts and inspired by sympathy with all honest American enterprise and a desire for the prosperity and happiness of Americans of every calling and in every State.

They may expect that the Government will be administered with the honesty and efficiency which have marked Republican Administrations in the past, in the interest of no section or class, but for the interest of the nation as a whole and in every part.

They may expect that the best possible course for the preservation of peace will be followed by a foreign policy which, with courtesy and friendliness to all nations, is firm and fearless and honest in its assertion of American rights, and leaves no doubt anywhere in the world of America's purpose and courage to protect ani defend her independence, her territory, and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the law of nations.

They may expect that their Government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense. The Republican Party loves peace and hates war; it abhors and will never submit to military domination; but it is composed of men who love our country and who deem that the independence, the liberty, the honor, and the opportunity of the American democracy are not merely to be talked about with weak and flabby sentiment, but are to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people. It is clear-sighted enough to see that preparation for defense must have due relation to the possibilities of attack; that under the conditions of modern warfare much preparation must be made before a possible attack, or all preparation will be impossible after the attack.

Stands for Preparedness.

The Republican Party stands for a citizenship made competent by training to perform the freeman's duty of defense for his country.

It stands for a regular army no larger than is necessary but as large as is necessary to serve as a first line, a nucleus, a source of instruction and of administration for the army of American citizens who may be called upon to defend their country.

And the Republican Party stands for the gospel of patriotic service to our country by every citizen according to his ability in peace and in war.

It stands for a reawakening of American patriotism. It is not content that while the people of other lands are rendering the last full measure of devotion in sacrifice and suffering and dying for their countries, America shall remain alone dull to the call of country and satisfied in the comforts and pleasures of prosperity.

They may expect that assured readiness for defense will give power to our diplomacy in the maintenance of peace.

They may expect that the power and will of a united people to defend their country will prevent the application to our peaceful and prosperous land of the hateful doctrine that among nations might makes right, regardless of the rules of justice and humanity.

They may expect that the manifest potential strength and competency of the nation will maintain the effectiveness and reality of that great policy of national safety which in the declaration of President Monroe forbade the destruction of our security by the establishment of hostile military powers in our neighborhood.

They may expect that their Government will not forget, but will ever maintain the principles of American freedom, the duties of America to the peace and progress of the world, and those ideals of liberty and justice for all mankind which above all else make the true greatness of the American democracy.

Roosevelt's Name Drops In.

At the opening of the session some one hung a large banner of white muslin from the balcony rail, on which was painted these words:

"There are only two men Wilson is afraid of, the Kaiser and me.—T. Roosevelt."

When the banner was discovered from the stage it was ordered removed.

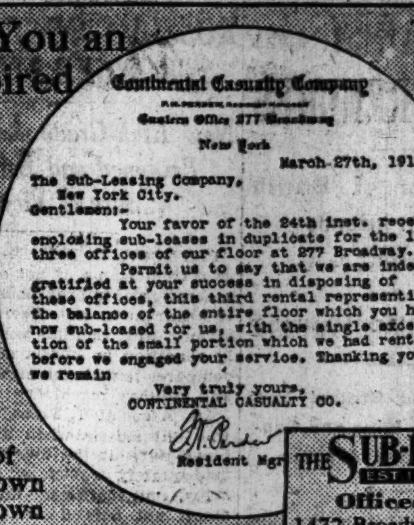
FIGHT OVER WHITMAN GOES ON ALL DAY

Herbert Parsons as Peacemaker—Indorsement Splits Delegates.

When the opening gavel fell at the intial session of the Republican State Convention in Carnegie Hall last night there was still a lot of fight in the air despite a day devoted to peace-making by Republican leaders who want to avert a split on the eve of a national and State State campaign.

After a dozen conferences it was said that Senator James W. Wadsworth, Governor Whitman, and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner would be three of the Big Four, Dr. David Jayne Hill of Rochester, and William Barr of Brook-

Continued on Page 5.



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NO CHURCHILL MAN HEADS A COMMITTEE

President Willcox Makes a Clean Sweep in Board of Education Appointments.

REWARDS HIS SUPPORTERS

Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick Among Those Who Didn't Receive Chairmanships.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education made public yesterday his committee appointments. With the exception of John Martin, General George W. Wingate, and Miss Olivia Leventritt, all the Chairmen of committees under the Churchill administration are retired, and their places are filled by the members who voted for Mr. Willcox for President.

Ex-President Churchill is named as a member of the Committee on High and Training Schools and Studies. Robert L. Harrison, who ran against Mr. Churchill for President two years ago, is restored to the Chairmanship of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, a position he held under the Winthrop administration. Arthur S. Somers is removed from the Chairmanship of the High Schools Committee. John Greene, after many years' service at the head of the Finance Committee, gives way to Leo Arnstein. Mr. Greene ran against Mr. Churchill for President last year, but refused to be the candidate this year for Vice President on the Willcox ticket.

It is said that it is the first time in the history of the Board of Education that the newest members have been placed at the heads of committees. This is done in the cases of Leo Arnstein, Fred W. Atkinson, and Walter Gilpatric.

The committees are as follows:

FINANCE — Leo Arnstein, Chairman; Messrs. Dwight, Flexner, Greene, Martin, Somers, and Whalen.

BUILDINGS—John P. Benson, Chairman, succeeding Frank D. Wilsey; Messrs. Bruckbauer, Ellert, Ferris, Kelly, Miller, Thomas, Wile, and Wilsey.

SUPPLIES—Miss Olivia Leventritt, Chairman, succeeding Thomas M. De Laney; Messrs. Bruckbauer, Carroll, De Laney, Ferris, Levy, and Wingate.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION—R. L. Harrison, Chairman, succeeding Morton Stein; Messrs. Gillespie, Gilpatric, Halpin, and Winthrop.

SITES—Walter Gilpatric, Chairman, succeeding Rupert B. Thomas; Messrs. Cunnion, Flexner, Fosdick, McDonald, Miller, Pisani, Suydam, and Thomas.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman, succeeding George J. Gillespie; Messrs. Atkinson, Dwight, Gillespie, Keller, Martin, and Stern; Mrs. Bamberger, Mrs. Mullan.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS—John Whalen, Chairman, succeeding Arthur S. Somers; Messrs. Churchill, Giddings, Greene, Harkness, Somers, Sullivan, and Winthrop; Miss Leventritt.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS—Miss Martha L. Draper, Chairman, succeeding Ernest F. Eilert; Messrs. Barondess, De Laney, Ellert, Halpin, and Kelly; Mrs. Quin.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING—John Martin, Chairman, retained; Messrs. Atkinson, Carroll, Ellert, and Stein; Miss Draper, Miss Dreier.

STUDIES AND TEXT BOOKS—Franklin H. Giddings, Chairman, succeeding Dr. D. H. McDonald; Messrs. Barondess, Churchill, McDonald, Stein, and Wile; Mrs. Bamberger.

LECTURES AND LIBRARIES—Fred W. Atkinson, Chairman, succeeding Miss Olivia Leventritt; Messrs. Dwight, Fosdick, Giddings, McDonald, and Pisani; Miss Leventritt.

CARE OF BUILDINGS—Isadore M. Levy, Chairman, succeeding Francis P. Cunnion; Messrs. Arnstein, Cunnion, Ferris, Stern, and Suydam, and Mrs. Mullan.

ATHLETICS—George W. Wingate, Chairman, retained; Messrs. Gilpatric, Keller, Miller, and Wilsey, and Miss Dreier and Mrs. Quin.

NOMINATIONS—C. J. Sullivan, Chairman, succeeding M. S. Stern; Messrs. Flexner, Harrison, Stern, Whalen, and Winthrop, and Mrs. Mullan.

Neither Abraham Flexner nor Raymond B. Fosdick, who were so active in their advocacy of Mr. Willcox for President, and whose connection with the Rockefeller Foundation has been criticised by the labor people, was appointed to a chairmanship.

PEOPLE ASLEEP ON DEFENSE

Brewster So Reports on Mitchel Movement to Chicago's Mayor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The movement started by Mayor Mitchel of New York for a meeting of Mayors to discuss preparedness at St. Louis on March 3 and 4 was formally called to the attention of Mayor Thompson of Chicago today by William B. Brewster.

"The churches are generally against preparedness," said Mr. Brewster, who has been touring the country in the interest of the St. Louis meeting. "Farmers, also, as a class do not take kindly to the idea. Twenty-five States have been organized to work up sentiment in favor of preparedness legislation, but on the whole I find that the people are asleep.

"Municipal officials are the most awake. Out of seventy Mayors with whom I have talked only three were against preparedness. Three Governors out of twenty were against it. Eleven cities have promised to send delegations to St. Louis, and in 650 municipalities the Mayors have appointed committees on national defense.

"I was told that I would meet my Waterloo at Milwaukee in organizing this movement. On the contrary I found the Germans almost to a man were for preparedness."

The meeting at which Mr. Brewster spoke was held in the Mayor's office and was attended by his preparedness committee. On motion of the Mayor an executive committee to arrange for a delegation to St. Louis was appointed.

May Indorse the State Administration

Continued from Page 4.

lyn were still after the fourth place with a prospect that the fight might go to the floor of the convention, and indications that Dr. Hill, backed by George W. Aldridge and a dozen up-State organizations, besides the New York County organization, would win.

The other big matter was the proposition of Governor Whitman's friends in response to the Governor's demand that his Administration be indorsed. Many office holders came from Albany, and throughout the day pulled wires to have the Whitman Administration indorsed.

Last night it was intimated that some sort of indorsement of the "Republican Administration at Albany," not embodying the Governor's name, might be offered by the Committee on Resolutions, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was made Chairman. Those opposed to any sort of indorsement still insisted that, since Governor Whitman had disavowed Presidential aspirations, his indorsement could await the State Convention in the Fall.

Leaves Sickbed to Lead Fight.

The supporters of Governor Whitman's demand, largely office holders or aspirants, established headquarters at the Biltmore, with William L. Ward of Westchester in command. Mr. Ward left a sickbed to lead Whitman's fight, a task that would have fallen to George W. Aldridge of Monroe had he not been too ill to attend.

A Whitman man sent a message early to the Governor urging him to come to manage his own affair, but the Governor declined. All day, however, he was in close touch with New York by telephone. Among the office holders at work for the Governor were his secretary, William A. Orr, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, his former campaign manager; George Glynn, his executive auditor; Frank Lord, his counsel; Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck, representing Francis Hendrick of Onondaga County, who at this critical time is in Florida; Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, and Superintendent of Insurance Jesse Phillips.

Friends of the Governor branded the opposition as a movement engineered by William Barnes, though Mr. Barnes was nowhere in evidence. He stayed in his little suite in East Forty-eighth Street.

Mr. Barnes, it was said, was chiefly concerned that nothing in the platform might be even remotely construed as a sop to Colonel Roosevelt and his Bull Moose following.

Parsons Acts as Peacemaker.

Herbert Parsons took the job of peacemaker early. He had conferences with Mayor Hiram R. Edgerton of Rochester, one of Mr. Aldridge's many lieutenants; William L. Ward, Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, and a dozen other leaders. Mr. Parsons urged upon all the unwisdom of bringing on a row over so puny a difference as indorsement of the Whitman administration and the order in which the names of the Big Four are to be reported by the Committee on Nominations. After luncheon with Chairman Tanner, Mayor Edgerton, and Mr. Ward, Mr. Parsons thought the State administration would be indorsed, and that Mr. Whitman's name would lead the list of delegates. This would not necessarily mean that the Governor would head the delegation, for the leader is never selected until the delegates meet in caucus on the eve of the National Convention.

The State Committee held its customary meeting before the convention, and many delegates flocked to the Republican Club, where the committee gathered, expecting that some of the differences might come up for discussion. But they were disappointed. Mr. Tanner merely called upon the members to urge their delegations to name candidates for places on the standing committees appointed by Chairman Root last night.

May Be Fight on Floor.

The convention adjourned with the prospect that there may be a fight on the floor after permanent organization has been effected today over the question of whether there shall be even a mild indorsement of the Whitman administration. That Governor Whitman will not head the delegation from this State to Chicago, but will be compelled to content himself with a place among the Big Four, was the information emanating from an authoritative source after the convention had adjourned late last night.

Senator Root was celebrating his seventy-first birthday, and as he advanced to the platform after his nomination as Temporary Chairman, escorted by National Chairman Charles D. Hilles and Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck, the warmth of the greeting he received seemed to indicate that the delegates and spectators were mindful of the significance of the day to him.

State Chairman Tanner, who called the convention to order and presented the name of Mr. Root to the convention, said amid applause in introducing him:

"As we assemble here on the eve of a great Republican victory, it is only proper that the call to arms should be sounded by the greatest statesman in the world today."

It required the entire orchestra floor of the spacious hall to accommodate the delegates and alternates to the convention. Among the 832 delegates the figures of William Barnes, who came as a delegate from Albany County, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, who came as one of the representatives from Columbia County, were singled out by the spectators. Mr. Barnes occupied a seat on the centre aisle in the second row. Two rows behind him sat the man who frequently has been characterized as closer to Governor Whitman than any other Republican politician.

Governor Whitman's Secretary, William A. Orr, was edged into the Convention as a delegate, Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, former Republican leader of the Tenth Assembly District and now State Superintendent of Elections under Governor Whitman, gave way to provide a seat for Mr. Orr. National Chairman Hilles also got in on a proxy from Ezra P. Prentice.

Butler Heads Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions, which will decide whether the Whitman administration shall be indorsed, the mooted question of the convention, is headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. The committee will meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the Republican Club.

As a preliminary step Dr. Butler named a sub-committee of seven as follows: Dr. Butler, Controller William A. Prendergast, Henry L. Stimson, Senator Ogden Mills, Rollin B. Sanford, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, and H. C. C. Mandeville. This sub-committee went into session at the Lotos Club after adjournment last night. It was stated that no hint of the resolutions to be presented to the convention today would be made public before they were acted upon by the full committee.

William A. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, who was substituted as a delegate to the convention, talked earnestly with several of the members. He had with him, it was said, a resolution indorsing the Whitman administration which he hoped would be accepted. As to its fate Dr. Butler and the other members would not give a hint.

By actiton of the convention, taken last night just before adjournment, all resolutions will be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions as soon as they are presented to the convention and without debate at the time of submission.

Here is the Committee on Resolutions:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	T. A. McWhinney.	27.	W. H. Thorpe.
2.	R. Wilson.	28.	R. B. Sanford.
3.	A. M. White.	29.	H. A. Lewis.
4.	G. Marshall.	30.	C. O. Pratt.
5.	C. S. Devoy.	31.	F. Sponable.
6.	W. A. Prendergast.	32.	D. F. Strobel
7.	R. Wright.	33.	J. A. Emerson.
8.	F. J. M. Kracke.	34.	N. M. Marshall.
9.	R. R. Lawson.	35.	T. C. Sweet.
10.	J. A. Friedman.	36.	R. R. Martin.
11.	A. Wolf	37.	B. Lord.
12.	J. A. Sleicher.	38.	E. Schrenck.
13.	G. W. Wickersham.	39.	C. M. McLean.
14.	H. L. Stimson.	40.	J. P. Tobin.
15.	C. D. Hilles.	41.	H. C. C. Mandeville.
16.	I. Wasservogel.	42.	H. K. Wheeler.
17.	H. Parsons.	43.	C. D. Newton.
18.	N. M. Butler.	44.	F. Utter.
19.	C. H. Woodward.	45.	D. J. Hill.
20.	O. L. Mills.	46.	R. Tate.
21.	S. T. Cool.	47.	S. W. Dempsey.
22.	E. W. Bradbury.	48.	J. L. O'Brien.
23.	M. B. Patterson.	49.	C. B. Sears.
24.	G. A. Slater.	50.	G. P. Urban.
25.	F. W. Wilson.	51.	G. E. Spring.
26.	S. W. Smith.		

Committee on "Big Four."

The other important committee appointed last night was that on Delegates at Large and alternates to the National Convention. It will have in its hands the decision as to the status of Mr. Whitman as a member of the "big four." This committee follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. Lee.	27.	P. Elting.
2.	F. H. Luce.	28.	W. Barnes.
3.	W. Boardman.	29.	H. Dahn.
4.	J. Diemer.	30.	G. H. Whitney.
5.	J. Brenner.	31.	W. S. Hamlin.
6.	A. E. Vass.	32.	W. B. Collins.
7.	J. M. McCrate.	33.	J. F. O'Brien.
8.	L. M. Swasey.	34.	B. H. Snell.
9.	W. Schnitzspan.	35.	A. B. Parker.
10.	J. H. Livingston.	36.	W. S. Doolittle.
11.	J. Levenson.	37.	G. W. Fairchild.
12.	S. S. Koenig.	38.	W. A. Rill.
13.	B. F. Fox.	39.	H. D. Hinman.
14.	J. S. Shean.	40.	N. J. Gould.
15.	M. H. Blake.	41.	W. A. Smythe.
16.	W. C. Hecht.	42.	R. A. Wilson.
17.	F. C. Tanner.	43.	J. S. Phillips.
18.	A. J. Berwin.	44.	J. E. Nash.
19.	M. M. McKee.	45.	G. F. Argetsinger.
20.	S. Krulewitch.	46.	J. V. Mullan.
21.	W. H. Ten Eyck.	47.	G. F. Thompson.
22.	R. W. Lawrence.	48.	J. L. Crane.
23.	G. Cromwell.	49.	E. E. Harris.
24.	W. L. Ward.	50.	P. S. Lansdowne.
25.	J. B. Rose.	51.	C. H. Hamilton.
26.	W. E. Hoysrodt.		

Argetsinger of Rochester is the head of this committee, which will meet today, probably at the Republican Club, just before the convention resumes its session. The committeemen refused to make any comment upon their probable selections last night.

The appointment of these committees as well as all other business following the address of Mr. Root passed off without a hitch. Mr. Root conducted the business with many a laugh. When one of the resolutions calling for the naming of a committee was proposed he said:

"The Secretary will read the resolution while it is coming up the aisle."

Mr. Gleason, the Secretary of the meeting, immediately picked up a copy of the resolution from the table in front of him and began to read.

Flag the Only Decoration.

Practically the only decoration used in the convention hall was the American flag. It swung from every box, and more flags on the platform formed a riot of red, white, and blue. The decorator had sought in every way to accentuate the patriotic note which was struck by Mr. Root in his address.

Patriotism was emphasized, too, by the loud applause, which, whether prompted or spontaneous, was always heard when Mr. Root told of the need for an Administration which would guard carefully the honor of the country and serve notice on the world that American rights were not to be trampled upon.

There was no discordant note to disturb the convention despite the fact that delegations from the Woman's Suffrage Party and the organizations opposed to woman's suffrage occupied boxes in the first tier. The banners announcing their identity were the only means used by these women to make themselves known. Beneath one row of boxes on the same tier occupied by women was swung a huge blue banner bearing the inscription: "Republican women."

Every seat in the big auditorium was occupied by the 832 delegates and the spectators, and on the main floor in the rear about 500 others found standing room. The two tiers of boxes were given over to the families of delegates and officials of the convention. The upper gallery was also packed to overflowing by those who had been lucky enough to obtain tickets of admission.

It was noticeable that the women in the boxes were among those who cheered most enthusiastically whenever Mr. Root sought to stir his audience.

CITIZENS UNION ELECTION.

Childs Is Made Vice Chairman, Schieffelin Is Re-elected.

At a meeting of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn was elected Vice Chairman. William Jay Schieffelin was re-elected Chairman, Julius Henry Cohen and William W. Niles Vice Chairmen, Percival Kuhne Treasurer, and W. E. Youker Secretary.

These new members of the City Committee were elected: Emory R. Buckner, William H. Childs, Maurice P. Davidson, Robert Louis Hoguet, Clarence M. Lewis, Sam A. Lewisohn, and Joseph M. Proskauer. The following members, whose terms as delegates-at-large had expired, were re-elected: Walter T. Arndt, Walter Frenk, John C. Gabler, Francis C. Huntington, Percival Kuhne, Louis Lande, E. C. Miller, Sidney Newborg, Louis Heaton Pink, Henry Sterne, Joseph J. Tuggle, and Frank B. Williams.

Wilson Petition in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Charles Boeschenstein, Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois, late this afternoon filed Woodrow Wilson's primary petition as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President with Secretary of State Stevenson. The petition contained more than 4,000 names.

TO AID BLIND SOLDIERS.

American Committee to Co-operate with British and French.

An American committee is forming to co-operate in working for soldiers and sailors, blinded in the war, with similar committees in Great Britain, France, and Belgium, under the patronage of the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Belgium, and President Poincaré of France.

C. Arthur Pearson, the newspaper proprietor of London, who has himself become blind, is the Chairman of the British committee, and it has the use of St. Dunstan's, Regents Park, London, which has been lent by Otto H. Kahn, as a home and school for sightless soldiers and sailors.

The American section of the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund has taken offices at 590 Fifth Avenue, and among those who have already consented to assist it are Lady Arthur Paget, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Crocker of San Francisco, Colonel George Harvey, Myron T. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, George Alexander Kessler, Frank A. Munsey, Elihu Root, E. S. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, William K. Vanderbilt, and Whitney Warren.

Alderman Scorns Free Telephone.

Alderman Alfred Watson, Republican, from the Fifth Ward, Yonkers, astonished his colleagues yesterday by declining to accept a free telephone in his residence from the New York Telephone Company. Under a contract with the city the company has installed free telephones in homes of city officials for several years. None ever protested against free service before.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR WILSON.

State Democratic Committee Indorses the President's Administration.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 15.—The Administration of President Wilson was unanimously indorsed in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the West Virginia State Democratic Committee here today. The resolutions declared that "the constructive measures passed since March 4, 1913, are the passports of the Democratic Party to the people's confidence," and resolved that the name of President Wilson should be presented to the voters at the State primary election on June 6.

Among the Speakers were United States Senator Chilton and National Committeeman from this State John T. McGraw.

KING LEWANIKA DEAD.

Ruler of Barotseland, Rhodesia, Was Friendly to the British.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—From Livingstone, Rhodesia, the death is announced of Lewanika, King of Barotseland, a powerful native ruler friendly to the British. Barotseland is in the northwest of Rhodesia.

Lewanika had reigned since 1885. He was twenty-second in a line of rulers. During the early years of his reign he was engaged continuously in native wars. In 1890 he concluded a treaty with the British South Africa Company, acknowledging its supremacy.

Lewanika was one of the most interesting guests at the coronation of King Edward, who received him at Buckingham Palace.

LAWSUITS

To sue is their privilege, remarked the court of appeals, holding a title marketable in spite of possible lawsuits. You can't prevent litigation but you can throw its burden on us by having such titles insured.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each. (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Men's Silk Hats

New Blocks for Evening Dress

$4.89

A Special offering at a low price of two of the season's new and distinctive blocks, one for the young man who wants style and snap—another for the more conservative dresser.

Main Floor, 35th Street

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

R. H. Macy & Co.

Announce the Final Clearance Sale of Men's

Strictly Hand-Tailored

Winter Overcoats

at the Following Prices:

10.75
Overcoats That Were
$14.75

13.75
Overcoats That Were
$19.75 up to $24.75

20.50
Overcoats That Were
$24.75 up to $34.75

These Coats mean an actual cash saving to you. With the great advance in the cost of wool materials and dyestuffs, WHICH YOU KNOW is taking place RIGHT NOW, you will have to pay CONSIDERABLE more next season. The Overcoats offered at this sale are taken from our regular stock, and were sold at from $4.00 to $14.00 more when the season began. Every one of these garments is strictly hand-tailored and in this season's models, styles and colors. The sizes range from 34 to 42, but are incomplete in any one style.

This sale will positively end Saturday, or sooner if these Overcoats are disposed of before that time

An early visit to the store will assure you of a greater variety to choose from.

Men's Daylight Clothing Dept., Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK

Quick Elevator Service, 35th St. Side of Store.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Limited Number of Men's Cordovan Lace Shoes (brown)

will be placed on sale to-day at $5.50 per pair

In view of the present scarcity of this much-desired leather, this is a very marked concession from the regular price.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

A Special Selection of Toilet Articles

will be placed on sale to-day at unusually low prices.

Hair Brushes, 65c.
Nail Brushes, 18c.
Tooth Brushes, 15c.
Bath Brushes, 75c.
Hot Water Bags, 95c.
Whisk Brooms, 15c.

New and generous assortments of Perfumes, Complexion and Toilet Specialties, Soaps, Sponges, Toilet Brushes of all kinds, Tourist Cases, Thermos Bottles and every requisite of the dressing room, may be found in the Toilet Goods Department.

A Sale of Suit Cases, Women's Hat Boxes & Hand Bags

specially prepared for to-day, will offer appreciable price advantages.

Suit Cases of black enamel duck; sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches; cretonne-lined, with tray $3.90

Week-end Suit Cases of black enamel duck; sizes 26, 28 and 30 inches; lined with cretonne or tan linen; with tray and adjustable hat compartment $6.50

Women's Hat Boxes of black enamel duck; size 18x18x12 inches; cretonne-lined, with two hat forms $3.50

Envelope Bags of genuine pin morocco in black and colors, or of black long-grain patent leather, lined with colored silk; with inside frame pocket, purse and mirror . . . $2.50

Hand Bags of genuine pin seal in black and colors, or of black long-grain patent leather, lined with fancy silk; with inside frame pocket, purse and mirror . . . $3.00

Supplementary to this Sale

One Hundred Kodak Albums

will be offered, to effect a clearance, at sweeping reductions from former prices

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Reduced!

A Thousand Men's Overcoats & Suits

At $16.75

Instead of $25 to $32

JUST read that phrase again—"*at* $16.75 *instead of* $25 *to* $32." It means that every last one of these Suits and Coats has been taken from our REGULAR stocks,—(where at the FULL price it was absolutely the best value that our great resources could obtain)—and has been REDUCED anywhere from $8.25 to $15.25

Nothing bought for the sale, you perceive. Everything GIMBEL, of the quality thought good enough to represent us before the world. And no reason for the reduction except that the season is getting late. We have too much clothing on our shelves. Plenty of styles, materials, effects, and colors.

All Men's Fur Coats Now Half Price

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Rara Avis

Just as in ancient Greece the blonde was the highest type of beauty,—

So whatever is Rare with a people is sure to become their ideal.

The Cross article owes much to its singularity.

For Women — Washable capeskin gloves, in tan or Old Ivory shade, six-button length, adjustable strap at wrist........ $2.75

Same style as above in white doeskin........ $2.00 and $2.75

English capeskin gloves for men and women, from. $1.50 to $2.50

French kid gloves for women, from........ $1.50 to $2.50

Toilet Case—(at left) For women. Morocco leather in colors, moreen lining, white ivory-celluloid fittings; hair brush, comb, button hook, nail file, tooth powder holder, soap box, salve jar, and tooth and nail brush container, handle at top. 7¾ x 9½ x 1¾ inches folded flat, complete........ $8.50

Toilet Case—(at right) For men. Tan pigskin case, folding design, fitted with: nail scissors, file, comb, soap box, liquid bottle, military brush, tooth brush and guard: 7 x 5¼ x 2¼ inches closed. $9.00

Suit Case—(at left) Of black enamelled duck cloth, flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Sturdy basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, lock and key fastening. Sizes: 18, 20, or 22 inch........ $6.00

24 or 26 inch........ $6.50

Painting initials, extra, from.. 50c

Down Pillow—(at right) Soft leather cover with pillow sewn inside, handle at top: 16½ x 13½ inches........ $6.25

Desk Pad—Calfskin leather in colors, fitted with combination pen and pencil, engagement pad indicating weekdays, and writing-blotter pad. Size: 15¾ x 9¾ inches........ $3.25

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York
404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
253 Broadway

Boston
145 Tremont St.

London
89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

URGE HIGHER FARES TO WIPE OUT LOSSES

New York Central Officials Defend Proposed Increase in Passenger Rates.

SAY TRAFFIC DOESN'T PAY

Offer Statistics to Service Board to Support Their Contentions—Opponents to Study Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—According to testimony of officials of the New York Central Railroad Company given before the Public Service Commission of the Second District today at a hearing on the proposed new schedule of passenger fares for the State, the Central is carrying passengers at a loss, and justice to the improvement plans now under way demands that the road be permitted to increase rates.

The proposed new schedule was filed with the commission on Dec. 1 last, and it was intended that it should go into effect on Jan. 1, but it was suspended by the commission after the filing of complaints by patrons of the railroad.

The opponents of the increases were headed today by Assistant Corporation Counsel Max Cohen of Yonkers and Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel J. Rosensohn of New York City.

Under questioning by C. C. Paulding, of counsel for the New York Central, General Passenger Agent L. F. Vosburgh testified that it was the purpose of the company to put its fares on a 2½-cent-a-mile basis. He said that railroads competing with the New York Central and reaching up-State points from New York City by inter-State routes, were now able to collect advanced fare because the Inter-State Commerce Commission had refused to suspend the new schedules which were similar to the schedule of the New York Central.

Mr. Vosburgh, who reminded the commission that he had been in the railway passenger business for twenty-three years, pointed to the improvements in passenger service in the last five years, citing the use of steel cars and automatic block signals. He said that the Central had changed its entire signal system in the last seven years. Furthermore, he said, while railroads throughout New York, Pennsylvania, and New England were now averaging 2½ and 3 cents a mile for passenger fare, the New York Central was receiving 2.2 cents a mile.

Mr. Vosburgh offered in evidence a series of tables prepared by H. P. Gardner, statistician for the railroad company, comparing fares on the New York Central for various distances with fares for similar distances out of New York City on the New Haven, Long Island, Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania lines. All these tables for distances running from fifteen miles to two hundred miles were offered to show that the New York Central fares on the old scale were about 15 per cent. less than those of the other railroads, and that they barely equaled the fares of the other lines under the proposed increases. He further said that in a number of instances the New York Central proposed to reduce fares, and that only the one way and round trip fares were affected by the increases. No increases are proposed in commutation fares or in mileage book rates.

Mr. Vosburgh then offered in evidence several tables to show a very slight gain in the volume of passenger business in the last five years, a very slight gain in revenue and a larger increase in the cost of the service and in taxes. His figures throughout tended to show that the railroad was carrying pasengers on the whole at a loss.

For instance, in 1910 the cost per train mile of passenger service was 81 cents, with the revenue 76 cents; while in 1914 the cost per train mile was 97 cents, and the revenue but 85 cents. In 1910 the total passenger revenue on business within this State was $15,513,000, while the number of passengers carried was 34,679,000. In 1914 the revenue was $15,754,000, and the number of passengers 37,993,000. This showed a falling off as compared with 1913 of $17,001,000 in revenue and 38,979,000 passengers.

Mr. Cohen asked for time to consider the mass of figures presented today before attempting the cross-examination of the Central's witnesses. Despite the protests of Mr. Paulding that the New York Central was anxious to have the matter settled as soon as possible, Chairman Van Santvoord ruled that the complainants against the rates were entitled to ample opportunity to study the figures, and adjourned the hearing for one week from Friday.

Among those who appeared to oppose the new schedule of rates were Mayor James T. Lennon, Joseph F. O'Brien, and John J. Nolan of Yonkers, Palmer Canfield, Jr., representing the Mayor of Kingston; Walter E. Ward, for the Civic League of Albany; Julius Hech and Edwin T. Coffin, for the Albany Chamber of Commerce; L. D. C. Woodward, for the Watervliet Chamber of Commerce; G. L. Habbert of Troy, Nathaniel B. Spaulding of Schenectady, for the New York State Tax and Transportation Reform Association; Arthur Shafer of Albany, Frank H. Deal of Troy, G. H. Macomber of Auburn, John Du Bois of Newburgh, J. P. Burrus of Buffalo, George Barker of Rochester, Albert E. Davis of Troy, Edgar Bellows of Rensselaer, H. E. Tefft of Troy, L. R. Decker of New York, A. F. Munn of Waterford, M. W. Van Auken of Utica, representing the United States Commercial Travelers; Joseph B. Mulholland of Troy, H. G. Curtis, for the Hudson Navigation Company, and Mayor George R. Lunn and Charles O. Glover, representing Schenectady.

Attorneys, General Passenger Agents, and other officials of the Lackawanna, Ontario & Western, Lehigh, Erie, and Delaware & Hudson were present, but took no part in the proceedings, as Chairman Van Santvoord announced that the hearing was to be limited to the New York Central's proposed new schedule.

FIGHT OVER FREIGHT RATES.

Dispute Between British Admiralty and Shipping Lines Explained.

The manager of the freight department of one of the big Atlantic steamship companies said yesterday that the dispute between the British Admiralty and the shipping companies in England was due to the high rates charged for carrying explosives.

"Up till a month ago," he continued, "all ships received $100 a ton, no matter how large or how small the quantity they carried. A steamer taking on 1,200 tons of powder or shells in Gravesend Bay received the $100 a ton freight the same as the small cargo steamer which could only carry 200 tons.

"The Admiralty, which has charge of the transport work, was staggered at the figures put before them and realized that in several instances where they paid $120,000 for the carrying of 1,200 tons of explosives it was nearly as much as the ship was worth. Steamers like the Lancastrian have been earning that amount for carrying powder and shells alone on each eastward voyage without counting the freight on the other cargo that was carried in the ship.

"From the rate of $100 per ton the Admiralty made a cut to $35 per ton irrespective of quantity, which did not suit the ship owners. After several days' conference between the representatives of both parties it has been agreed that the ship owners shall receive $50 per ton up to a certain limit, and over that amount the Admiralty will pay only $3(per ton."

NEW WESTERN PACIFIC PLAN

Railroad Officials Announce Practical Agreement for Reorganization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Reorganization of the Western Pacific Railroad, which went into receivership last March, was practically assured tonight, according to officials who said that $44,000,000 of the $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds had been deposited with a committee having the reorganization in charge. Under the committee's plan the road will be sold at foreclosure for about $16,000,000; a holding company will be formed and $20,000,000 in new bonds issued for betterments. The original bondholders will receive $25,000,000 in preferred and $37,500,000 in common stock in the new company, and will have first option on the new bonds, which carry a stock bonus.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, which held $25,000,000 in second mortgage securities, all the stock of the old Western Pacific, and advanced to the bankrupt road about $18,000,000 in cash, will realize nothing under the proposed reorganization.

POOR BOY FINDS JEWELS.

Owner of Gems to Aid Lad's Mother, About to be Dispossessed.

Isidor Watin went out from his home at 4,284 Third Avenue, the Bronx, with a heavy heart and tears in his eyes yesterday afternoon, for, though Isidor tries to be just as big a man as any thirteen-year-old chap ever was, it is pretty hard to sit home when a fellow's widowed mother and ten brothers and sisters have just been served with a dispossess notice.

There is a great deal to see in a five-and-ten-cent store—no troubles, at any rate—so perhaps that's why Isidor wandered into the store at Third Avenue and 152d Street. Walking about the store the lad kicked something lying on the floor and, picking it up, found that it was a handbag. To Isidor it seemed as if the Arabian Nights had come back, for inside the purse were jewels later proved to be worth $450. Notwithstanding the fact that such a sum would more than make everything all right at home, Isidor went directly to the manager of the store and turned the bag and its contents over to him. Then he went home to think of what was going to happen when there wasn't a home to go to.

Meanwhile the manager of the store notified Police Headquarters, and a detective and Mrs. Sophie Adler, who has a dairy at 618 Melrose Avenue, went to the store and recovered the latter's property, which Mrs. Adler said had been stolen on Feb. 3. When told of the circumstances she and the detective went to the Watin home and there found Mrs. Watin, who gets $3 a week as a waitress in a bakery, proudly praising Isidor before his ten brothers and sisters.

On the Watin door there is a yellow dispossess notice, which will not be there long, for Mrs. Adler is going to take care of that. Besides, a position in the five-and-ten-cent store has been promised Isidor when he becomes of age.

HUGE PROFITS IN SHIPPING.

Holland-America Line to Pay 50 Per Cent. Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The enormous earnings of steamship lines are indicated in a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul Mahin at Amsterdam. He says the Holland-America Steamship Company will declare a dividend of 50 per cent. from its receipts for the year. The dividend paid by this company for the preceding year was 17 per cent.

During 1915 the profits of the company were 100 per cent. of its capital stock, which is 12,000,000 florins, or $1,824,000.

The fleet of the Holland-America Line consists of four passenger steamers running between Rotterdam and New York, each making a round trip every five weeks, and twenty-five freight steamers plying between Rotterdam and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, Vera Cruz, and Havana, and now and then between New York and Dutch East Indian ports.

DISLIKES CABINET SHIFT.

President Hesitates to Fill War Secretaryship by Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The selection of a Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison is proving a difficult task for President Wilson. While he is understood to be strongly inclined toward offering the portfolio to David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, or Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, he is believed to be deterred by unwillingness to make any Cabinet shift, both Mr. Houston and Mr. Lane having given good service.

It was gathered from what was said today in well-informed quarters that, pending a decision as to Mr. Houston or Mr. Lane the President was making inquiries that indicated a desire to choose a Secretary of War from the Middle West, with a preference toward some distinguished lawyer.

CANAL AUDITOR IS FINED.

Will Appeal Conviction on a Charge of Contempt of Court.

PANAMA, Feb. 15.—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Panama Canal Zone, was found guilty of contempt of court today for having criticised a statement made by Judge Jackson of the United States District Court in rendering a decision in a case.

Mr. Smith was fined $25 and immediately gave notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans. Before the fine was imposed he made a retraction and said that had he known the evidence in the case he would not have made the statement which the Court considered in contempt.

SHONTS TO TELL INTERBORO'S SIDE

Continued from Page 1.

ments were made for services and disbursements:

Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson	$81,051.81
Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff	10,950.84
Henry H. MacDona	8,239.09
Lemuel E. Quigg, salary	15,000.00
Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman	1,309.85
James L. Quackenbush, salary	10,000.00
Elihu Root, retainer	5,000.00
Henry D. MacDona, retainer	500.00

Legal expenses in 1907 were:

Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, for services	$42,500.00
Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff	81,322.85
Henry D. MacDona	9,147.84
Lemuel E. Quigg, salary	11,250.00
Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman	409.91
Edwin Sefton, services	2,500.00
James L. Quackenbush	5,000.00
Franklin Bartlett, salary	12,500.00
Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay	4,228.50
William J. Wallace	5,000.00

The legal expenses in 1908 were:

Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff	$41,234.69
Henry MacDona	8,666.00
Lemuel E. Quigg, salary	3,750.00
Charles F. Kingsley	1,600.00
Franklin Bartlett	6,100.00
Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, (for services)	25,000.00
Paris S. Russell	25.00
Paris S. Russell	271.17
Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall	60.60

In 1909 the payments were:

Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff	$15,574.86
Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller	12,500.00
William J. Wallace	25,250.00

No payments were made in 1910 and 1911, but in 1912 the following was paid: Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff. $1,473.40

There has been no legal expense since for the merger, Mr. Fisher said.

"What services were required in 1906 to involve the payment of these substantial fees?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Fisher. "I have no knowledge of those transactions."

Merger Meant a Stock Loss.

"The losses to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in that merger amounted to $45,000,000, did they not?"

"It was not a money loss. It was a stock loss, a matter of bookkeeping."

"But the company has actually lost through the depreciation of its securities?"

"Yes, there was a shrinkage. The Interborough Consolidated Corporation issued securities on the basis of the acquired companies, and it wrote off the losses."

"As a matter of fact," asked Mr. Colby, "was not the stock of the Metropolitan Company a millstone around the neck of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation?"

Mr. Fisher replied that he would not describe it that way. Mr. Colby maintained that it was impossible to wipe off an actual loss merely by forming a new company and issuing new securities in place of old ones. That ended Mr. Fisher's testimony, and he gave place to Edward F. J. Gaynor, the Interborough's auditor.

Mr. Gaynor was questioned at length as to the methods of accounting used in keeping track of the Interborough's expenditures in the construction and equipment of the new subways under its contract with the city.

"When will the dual subway system be ready for operation?" asked Mr. Colby.

"Certainly not until after Feb. 16, 1918, the contract date," replied Mr. Gaynor, "and probably not until about the following June 30."

He said the work on the East River tunnels was ahead of time.

"How much money are you obliged to contribute for equipment?" was the next question.

The witness said it was $22,000,000.

"But in Mr. Morgan's letter to Mr. Shonts he speaks of $77,000,000," said Mr. Colby.

"Those were preliminary figures," explained Mr. Gaynor. "The final agreement reached between the city and the company called for the company to contribute $58,000,000 for construction and $22,000,000 for equipment."

"How much has been charged to cost of equipment under Contract No. 3?"

The witness said the amount was $1,656,806.42.

Equipment Estimates Ample.

Mr. Gaynor then said that although it was probable that the estimated cost for construction purposes might be exceeded, the estimates for equipment were expected to be ample.

"I have never heard any one express any fear that $22,000,000 would not suffice for the initial cost of equipment," he added.

"Will the income of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company be greater or less immediately after the inauguration of the new subway?"

"It will be greater after the roads are fully in operation than it is now."

"Who is going to make up that equipment account if it exceeds $22,000,000?"

Mr. Gaynor reiterated that it was not likely to exceed that amount.

"But if there is a deficiency the city will make it up?"

"Not as I understand it," replied Mr. Gaynor. "The company is to provide complete equipment for initial operation. If we do that for less than $22,000,000 we must apply the difference to any deficiencies in the construction account."

"And the subway will not be ready for operation for two years yet?"

"Not as an entirety, but considerable sections of it will be in operation before that time."

"And in the meantime the interest on the cost of equipment will be mounting up against the city?"

"Yes, but in the meantime the interest on construction costs will cease as soon as each section is put in operation."

Senator Thompson interrupted to ask if the uniform system of accounts had been inaugurated in the offices of each of the several companies of the Interborough as ordered by the Public Service Commission.

The witness replied that it had. Representatives of the Commission were in the office every day, he added.

Thompson Finds Shonts Bonus.

"Then the Public Service Commission has approved your reports?"

"They have not disapproved them, except a small item now and then."

"And you reported to the Public Service Commission the $125,000 bonus to President Shonts?"

The witness did not answer this question, but said that the Commission had allowed $327,000 for preliminary expenses, or a "prior determination" account, to include expenses incurred previous to the signing of the contracts.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "there is an item in the list submitted to the Commission of $125,000. Is that the $125,000 bonus that was paid to Mr. Shonts."

"I cannot say," replied Mr. Gaynor.

"Is there any other item of $125,000?"

"There is not."

"Then, that's it," said Senator Thompson. "That's the Shonts bonus."

Mr. Gaynor then admitted that the bills charged to administration expense which had gone to the Public Service Commission, and which included payments to R. R. Rodgers, De Lancey Nicoll, and Edward M. Grout had not been authorized by the Board of Directors of the Interborough at the time the application had been made to the commission to approve them.

"Were they paid after the allowance was actually made by the commission?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I think it was prior to that," was the reply.

"They were paid after the application was made?"

"I would like to refresh my memory on that," said Mr. Gaynor.

"I notice on this account," continued Mr. Colby, "two items to J. P. Morgan & Co. for $178,548.32 each. What do they cover?"

"That didn't go through," said Mr. Gaynor.

Mr. Colby did not pursue these items further, but later he said he was convinced they covered the $500,000 that had been allowed the Morgan firm by the Interborough on account of the banking firm's willingness to finance the bond issue. He said the two items of $178,548.32 represented the amounts the Public Service Commission was asked to allow the Interborough on its subway account, the balance being held out, as it would be charged to the construction account of the elevated railway system.

Mr. Colby then wanted to know about the item of $27,939 that was charged to

"The company conducted a publicity campaign to educate the people, so to speak, in favor of our plan," said Mr. Gaynor.

"Prior Claims" Against City.

Mr. Colby wanted to know how far back the "prior claims" of the Interborough that were charged to the city went. Mr. Gaynor said he did not know, but said that as far as back as 1908 the Interborough began the study of subway expansions.

"It was at first thought," said Mr. Colby, "that the subway should be extended by your company without calling on the city for credits, but merely for a franchise?"

"I know that such a proposal was made," Mr. Gaynor replied.

"And a great deal of the expenditure for the proposed subway routes was due to this plan?"

"It is very difficult to segregate the expense to prior determination," said Mr. Gaynor.

Mr. Colby explained that while the expenses incurred by the Interborough in retaining expensive outside legal talent in connection with the merger would not mean in any way an expense upon the city, it went to show that the Interborough, by taking over what he termed $45,000,000 of worthless securities held by the old companies handicapped itself to such an extent financially that it had not enough capital of its own to build subways, but had to appeal for funds elsewhere.

Duncan MacInnes, Chief Auditor of the Finance Department of the city, was subpoenaed yesterday. Mr. Colby said he wanted to examine Mr. MacInnes before Controller Prendergast was called, as Mr. MacInnes, who has been in the Controller's office since 1897, was familiar with the dual subway contracts.

The sub-committee appointed to examine the books of the T. A. Gillespie Company was in session yesterday in a room adjoining the committee's room. Several truckloads of the concern's books were carted from the company's offices in Park Place, and during their examination C. A. De Gersdorff, representing the Gillespie Company, was in attendance.

The committee will continue its hearing today.

Senator Thompson announced that he had asked Mr. Shonts to bring along his bank accounts with him today for the committee's scrutiny and that Mr. Shonts had promised to do so.

"We have been promised Mr. Shonts's bank account this afternoon," said the Chairman. Mr. Shonts's Secretary has promised to give these data to Miles Dawson, the committee's actuary, and we will examine them carefully."

It is expected that De Lancey Nicoll will be a witness after Mr. Shonts has finished testifying.

FINED $50 FOR CABARET.

Maxim's Manager Will Test Ruling That Requires $300 License.

Julius Keller, manager of Maxim's, in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway, was fined $50 by Magistrate Appleton in the Mulberry Street Court for giving cabaret entertainments without having procured a special license. Keller said that he welcomed a test case and has filed an appeal.

Commissioner of Licenses Bell takes the stand that cabaret shows are theatrical productions and, as such, resorts that have them must take out theatrical licenses, costing $300, instead of restaurant licenses, which cost only $25, a year. Broadway restaurant men seek a court decision on this.

LACOMBE, RETIRING, ENDS TRACTION SUIT

Judge, as Final Act on Bench, Signs Three Orders in Metropolitan Case.

RECEIVERS ARE DISCHARGED

Property Goes to New York Railways Co, with Safeguards for Interests of Creditors.

Judge Lacombe concluded almost thirty years' service on the Federal Bench yesterday, and among the very last orders which he signed were three which wound up the litigation connected with the dissolution of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the New York City Railway Company, begun in September, 1907. Judge Lacombe has been familiar with all its intricate details, and it is looked upon as one of the most important of the many involved cases that have come before him.

One of the three orders granted the petition of the New York Railways Company, the successor of the other two concerns, for the discharge of William W. Ladd, receiver of the New York City Railway Company, the company which used to operate the street railways, and Douglas Robinson, receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Both these receivers are directed to file with Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Clerk of the District Court, within thirty days, their accounts of receipts and disbursements, and the New York Railways Company is ordered to accept these accounts as conclusive and binding upon it. Then the receivers are to transfer to the New York Railways Company, on account of the claims held by it, all the property and assets of the two old companies then under their control, except a sum sufficient to meet the claims of the general creditors which have been allowed by the court, which must be handed over to the Guaranty Trust Company.

These two sums are to constitute a consolidated trust fund, and from it shall be paid hereafter all outstanding claims on the estates of the defunct traction companies under order of the court. It is, however, provided that if the New York Railways Company should at any time succeed in compromising any of the claims or in acquiring them, then it may with the consent of the court withdraw a proportional amount of the deposit.

When the New York Railways Company has thus taken over the property it must discharge all obligations of the receivers and carry out their contracts. Moreover, if the New York Railways Company fails to comply with any order of the court within thirty days of receiving the order the court may retake the property and realize on the assets.

Judge Lacombe also ordered that, since the time had passed for the presentation of claims against the estates of the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and all claims had been passed upon by the court, the dividend allowed to all general creditors of the New York City Railway Company would be 42¼ per cent., and to all other creditors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company 10 per cent.

It is also directed that $379,000 shall be taken from the consolidated trust fund and paid over to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees of the two mortgages of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, one dated February, 1897, and the other March, 1902, and that 20 per cent. of this shall be granted to the trustees as compensation for the services of themselves and their counsel in the long litigation. The receivers' books and accounts are to be turned over to the New York Railways Company, so that they may be available for the consultation of any one interested or for the settlement of any disputes.

One of the other two orders authorizes the payment to the Third Avenue Railway Company by the Metropolitan of $4,442,745.75 for rent, interest on bonds, rolling stock, and so on. The third order dealt with certain payments to be paid by the New York City Railways Company to the Metropolitan.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYES NEEDY.

Bellevue Head to Aid Many Whose Salaries Are Held Up.

Many of the 800 employes at Bellevue Hospital notified the Superintendent, Dr. George O'Hanlon, yesterday, that they were in dire financial straits because the city had not paid them their salaries for January. Many of them have, it is said, been threatened with dispossess proceedings because they have not been able to pay their rent.

The situation has become so acute that Dr. O'Hanlon will post a bulletin in the hospital today telling any who are embarrassed financially because of the postponed payday to come to him. He is prepared to advance money to them from his private means, he says.

The trouble, Dr. O'Hanlon said, is caused by confusion as to the new budget. The pay in some of the other city departments was held up for a time until the requirements of the new budget could be translated.

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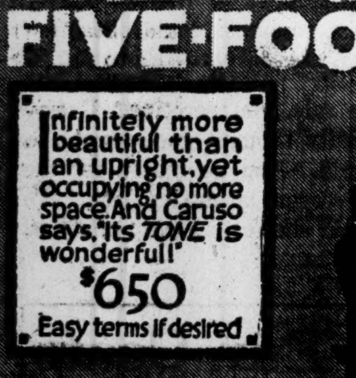
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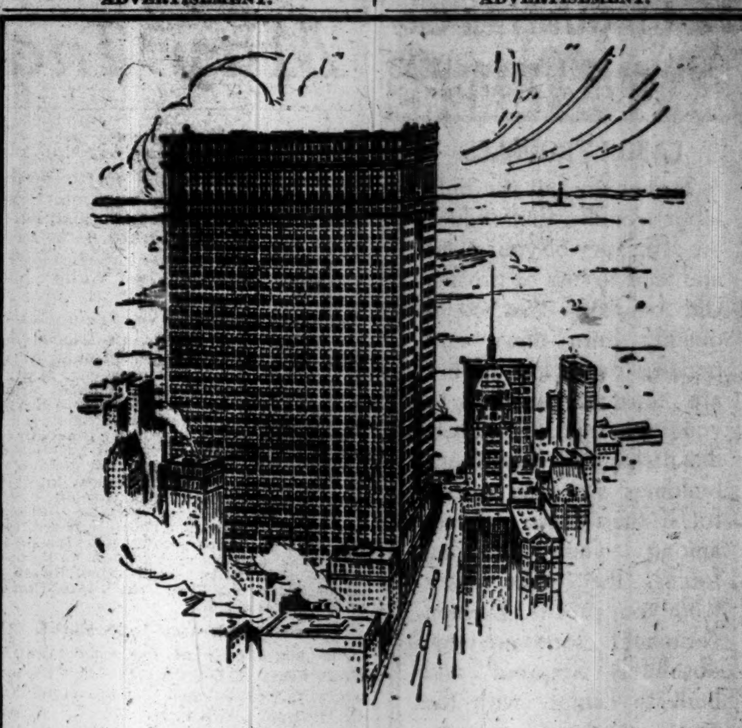

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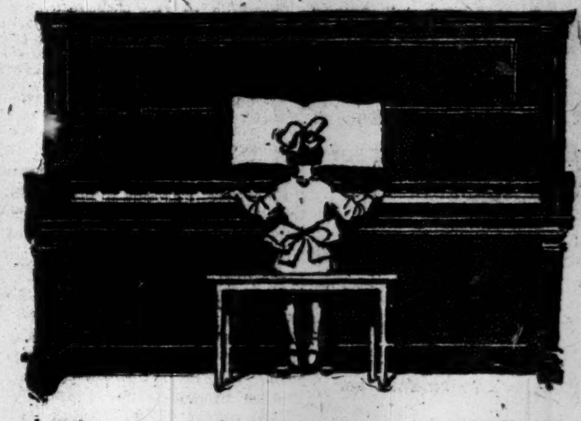

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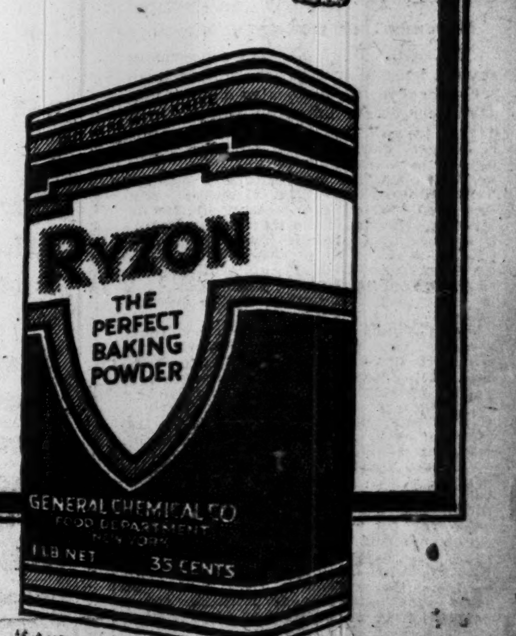

GRANT WANTS FLEET OF 183 SUBMARINES

Rear Admiral Outlines a Plan to Form Thirty Divisions to House Committee.

ONLY 27 NOW FIT FOR WAR

Witness Would Detail 18 Boats to Cruise—Others to Three Bases on Each Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A plan for fleet and coast defense submarine operations in the Atlantic and the Pacific, calling for 183 submersibles of all types, was outlined to the House Naval Committee today by Rear Admiral Grant, the navy's Chief of Submarines. Such a force was necessary to insure adequate protection, the Admiral said, and approximately the number of boats needed was provided for in the Administration's five-year building program.

The United States now had just twenty-seven submarines ready for war service, the committee was told. Ten other boats were laid up for repairs or overhauling, and could not be made ready for duty in less than six months. Now under construction or authorized were thirty-five submarines, including three big craft of the fleet cruising type.

Admiral Grant's plan contemplates thirty divisions of six submersibles each, three divisions to cruise with the Atlantic Fleet and two with the Pacific Fleet, and the remainder to work out of shore bases distributed along the coasts. For the Atlantic coast he proposed the establishment of bases at New London, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, while for the Pacific he thought stations at San Diego, San Francisco, and the Columbia River would not be too far apart.

Operating from New London, he said, the submersibles would reach the sea by Block Island, the "natural Heligoland of the Atlantic Coast," and cruise twelve miles to sea or to north or south along the coast. The Philadelphia flotilla would operate through Great Stone Inlet, Cape May, and the Norfolk submersibles would go through Lynn Haven Bay. Each of these flotillas would be able to meet an enemy in a daylight zone.

The Admiral reiterated his belief that no boats of less than 750 to 800 tons surface displacement should be built in future. The most efficient German U-boats, he said, were of that size. He urged also that no additional fleet submarines of the 1,200-ton type be built until the Schley, the first of these, has been tried out.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts carried the Admiral through a long line of questions to establish his opinion of the American built boats, approximating the navy H-class, now in the British service. Admiral Grant said the fact that these boats had been able to cross the Atlantic under their own power did not influence him to change his mind as to the size future American submarines should be. The task of submerging a longer boat, such as the 800-ton craft, was a delicate one, he admitted, and more complicated than the handling of the H-boats, but the advantages of the larger craft more than outweighed this, in his mind.

Representative Stevens of California asked if Admiral Grant thought the Pacific Coast was adequately defended.

"Isn't it true that there are but three submarines to defend the whole Pacific Coast?" he asked.

"That is true," Admiral Grant said.

"How many do you think that there should be in order to fully defend it?"

Admiral Grant pointed out that with three effective, mobile submarines on the Pacific Coast and four more at Honolulu there were more of the available force engaged in that work than in protecting the Atlantic, where, he said, only five of these mobile boats were stationed.

Representative Stevens asked about the whole question of naval protection—battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and other craft, as well as submarines. The Admiral replied that he could not discuss questions of naval policy in that regard, as other officers in the department had charge of such matters.

To illustrate the difficulties of quickly submerging a boat 315 feet long, such as the proposed twenty-five-knot steam submarines, Admiral Grant said that it it was attempted to send them down at an angle of thirty degrees, the bows would be 150 feet below the surface while the stern was still on top. Of course, he added, they would never be sent down except at an angle of a very few degrees, and would submerge virtually on an even keel. An error in case of pressing emergency, however, he pointed out, might send her down so her bows would be crushed by the pressure of the water before her stern was out of sight.

Seventy out of 100 submarines now known to be under construction in Europe were of the 800-ton type, practically the same as the American L boats, Admiral Grant told the committee. A few 1,200-ton boats also were building in Europe, he said, but he did not know whether any had been put in commission.

Representative Browning of New Jersey drew from the witness a rather reluctant statement that there should be more experimentation with the Edison battery before its entire practicability could be determined.

Admiral Grant promised to tell the committee later in secret session what the Navy Department knows about the work of submarines in the war.

DISAGREE OVER SUBMARINES.

Naval Officers at Odds as to Large and Small Types.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A lively debate is in progress between high-ranking officers of the United States Navy around the question whether it is advisable to authorize any more 1,500-ton submarines like the projected Schley, and whether the coast defense submarines should be as large as 600 tons or reduced hereafter to about 350 tons.

The General Board of the Navy recommended the construction of a small number of fleet submarines of 1,500 tons displacement and a large number of coast defense submarines of 500 to 600 tons. Secretary Daniels followed the recommendations in the five-year naval increase program recommended to Congress. But since then Rear Admiral A. W. Grant, commanding the submarine flotilla of the Unted States Atlantic fleet, has made to Secretary Daniels an earnest recommendation for the construction of 800-ton submarines. Rear Admiral Grant is not urging the construction of the larger fleet submarines and is opposed to the building of submarines smaller than about 800 tons. This is understood to be the displacement of the U-boats that Germany has been using around the British Isles, especially off the Irish Coast, and of the Austrian submarines operating in the Mediterranean.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is opposed to the construction of 800-ton coast defense submarines. Rear Admiral Grant and Admiral Benson agree that no more of the 1,500-ton submarines should be authorized by Congress until the navy shall have built and tried the three already authorized.

The 800-ton type, Rear Admiral Grant contends, will be able to stay longer at sea and will be more comfortable for officers and men than the smaller submarines. Rear Admiral Benson, who does not think they will be any more habitable than the 350-ton submarines of the H-type, points out that the 800-ton submarines will not carry more torpedoes than the 350-ton craft, that the larger submarines cannot be manoeuvred as easily, and that it would be better to spend a given amount on a larger number of 350-ton submarines than for a smaller number of 800-ton submarines.

DEFENSE SPEAKERS DIFFER.

Putnam and Villard Heard at the Broadway Tabernacle.

George Haven Putnam, author and publisher, and Oswald G. Villard, editor of The New York Evening Post, discussed preparedness at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, last night.

Mr. Putnam took the side in favor of preparedness.

"This State of ours represents the largest undefended treasure the world has ever known," he said. "We have accepted the responsibility of maintaining peace in this hemisphere. It would have been absolutely impossible for us to carry it out so far had it not been for the British fleet."

German officers had made direct threats that they would attack us, if they could dispose of Great Britain, and had pointed out how easy it would be to capture New York City and hold it in ransom, Mr. Putnam declared.

Mr. Villard condemned the President's policy for increasing the army and the navy and declared that Japan was already alarmed by our proposals, while peace-loving English statesmen were maintaining that the arming of the United States, the last great neutral power uninvolved in the present war, would create a great difficulty in the way of possible disarmament.

$40,000 PAINTING BURNED.

Other Valuable Art Works Damaged in Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—A portrait in oil of Miss Melthorp, valued at $40,000, was destroyed by fire today at the home of John H. McFadden, a wealthy resident of this city. The painting was the work of Thomas Lawrence. Another valuable painting, a Gainsborough landscape, was badly damaged.

The firemen, in extinguishing the fire, used chemicals and it is feared that other valuable paintings and bric-à-brac were damaged. The blaze started from defective electric wiring.

Intoxicated Autoist Fined $250.

Daniel Rapelyea of 31 Lincoln Street, Flushing, was fined $250, with the alternative of going to jail for thirty days, in the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica yesterday. He was able to raise the money among his friends within a few minutes. He was convicted a week ago of having operated an automobile on Broadway, Flushing, while intoxicated. A policeman testified he stopped him because his tail light was out, and that when Rapelyea left the car he staggered and stammered when he tried to talk. Rapelyea admitted he had taken two or three drinks.

URGE JAIL AND FINES FOR SNOW ON WALKS

Fetherston and Many Aldermen Favor Pending Ordinance with That Aim.

REMEDY NOW CIVIL SUIT

Manhattan Streets Rapidly Cleaned by Big Force of Shovelers as Temperature Rises.

The cold wave was broken yesterday, when a steady rise in temperature brought relief to this city. The conditions during the afternoon were favorable for rapid work by the Street Cleaning Department, and the principal thoroughfares were put in excellent shape by Commissioner Fetherston, who had 1,283 trucks and a large force of men at work in Manhattan, as well as large forces of emergency workers in this and other boroughs.

The principal trouble yesterday was experienced with the sidewalks, and this has been no new experience for the Commissioner. The present ordinance provides for a civil action against persons who do not keep the walks in front of their property cleaned of snow, but it has been found impracticable to enforce it.

Commissioner Fetherston has been urging for a long time the adoption of an ordinance by the Board of Aldermen which would make such neglect a misdemeanor and provide a fine and imprisonment for offenders. Such an ordinance is scheduled to come before the Board of Aldermen within a week, according to Louis Wendel, Jr., Chairman of the Welfare Committee. He is opposed to its adoption, and is supported in his contention by Alderman Ferguson. Seven other members of the committee are in favor of the ordinance, and say its legality is approved by the Corporation Counsel.

The fact that the last storm was at its worst on a Sunday made the conditions caused by the laxity of property owners even more serious. In all sections of the city, and especially in the downtown and store districts, there was little tendency on the part of property owners to begin the work of cleaning the sidewalks three hours after the storm ended. The Commissioner got the streets opened up, and then found himself facing a situation where he had a difficult time to prevent persons who finally cleaned their sidewalks from shoveling the snow into the roadways and making it necessary to open them up again.

Commissioner Fetherston, Mr. Wendel said last night, wanted an ordinance which would make the property owners clean one-third of the roadways as well as the sidewalks in front of their property. That proposition, he said, was rejected, and instead a resolution was prepared making it a misdemeanor for property owners to neglect their sidewalks after the three-hour limit. By the provisions of the proposed ordinance patrolmen are empowered to serve summonses on delinquent property owners for their appearance before a Magistrate. A fine of $5 or imprisonment for two days are the penalties provided.

Mr. Fetherston hopes to have the ordinance adopted, but Mr. Wendel said he was by no means sure of the outcome, and that personally he would oppose its adoption. He believed, he said, that there were too many ordinances that made it possible for policemen to bring people before Magistrates and line them up with "the scum" of the city in the courts.

"Why, now if you spit you go to jail, and you go to jail if you sneeze or carry a lighted cigar," he said. "You might as well go to jail at the start and remain there. The police have been given too much authority in these matters. I believe the city should clean sidewalks as well as streets. It is the only effective way. Of course, it would cost a little more, and more men would have to be put at work, but it cou'd be done and ought to be done."

The emergency snow fighters who worked on the streets until Sunday night were paid off yesterday, and received a total of $23,000. Another $43,000 was required for the men who worked until yesterday morning, making a total to that time of $66,000 for the emergency men.

The public school at Conover and Wolcott Streets, Brooklyn, was closed yesterday because it was found impossible to heat it properly.

A $250,000 HOME AS A GIFT.

D. G. Reid Deeds House at 875 Fifth Avenue to His Daughter.

Daniel G. Reid, who resigned from the Rock Island Railroad directorate a year ago before it went into the hands of receivers, yesterday transferred his city residence at 875 Fifth Avenue to his only daughter, Rhea Reid Topping. The record of the transfer, as filed in the Register's office, shows that it was for the nominal consideration of $1. The house is a handsome four-story residence in the middle of the block, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, the residence of Harry Payne Whitney being on the Sixty-eighth Street corner and that of Ogden Mills on the Sixty-ninth Street corner. The Reid residence has a frontage of 28.4 feet and is assessed at $250,000, of which $165,000 is land value.

Mr. Reid's daughter was married in 1910 to Henry J. Topping, a Princeton graduate in 1907 and a son of John A. Topping, President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping have a large country home at Portchester.

Mr. Reid is a Director in several railroads and industrial concerns, including the Tobacco Products Corporation, which he organized several years ago and of which he is President. He is also a Director in the Astor Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Liberty National Bank. He married Mabel Carrier, an actress, in 1906. She was his third wife.

DEPOSE SULLIVAN AS BOWERY LEADER

Third Assembly District Committeemen Elect B. F. Golden, Realty Man.

THEY HOLD CLUBHOUSE

Timothy D.'s Half-Brother and His Adherents Are Read Out—Primary Fight Next.

The last of the famous Sullivan clan has been driven from his stronghold on the Bowery. The Democratic Committee of the Third Assembly District met last night at 207 Bowery, the clubhouse that Tim Sullivan made famous, and, after reading Patrick H. Sullivan, the "Big Fellow's" half-brother, out of the leadership, elected Bernard F. Golden, a real estate man of 217 Centre Street, as his successor.

Delegates and alternates to the unofficial Democratic State Convention at Syracuse were chosen as follows: Congressman George W. Loft, Assistant District Attorney George F. Roesch, Caesar B. F. Barra; alternates, Harry Perry, William B. Calvert, Carmine J. Marasco.

Besides deposing Sullivan the committee also read out of office Secretary Michael Edelstein, Second Vice Chairman Dr. H. Abramowitz, Sergeant-at-Arms H. Duckat, and Michael Schlesinger, and elected nine new committeemen.

There has been trouble in the district and Patrick Sullivan has been fighting to retain his leadership since the first of the year. Three weeks ago it was said that Sullivan had practically been deposed and it was predicted that Roesch was to succeed to the leadership. Then District Attorney Swann gave Roesch a job. About the same time came a report that Sullivan had been barred from his own club house. He denied this.

Trouble came over district patronage. Sullivan couldn't get a Deputy Sheriff named or an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Board of Aldermen. Then a demand was made that Sullivan come to 207 Bowery and explain things. He did not go, but the meeting was held and a guard was placed at the door to bar him out.

Many sins are charged up to Sullivan in the resolution separating him from his leadership. This was introduced by Caesar Barra. It is charged that Sullivan neglected to discharge the duties of his office of Chairman properly and that he neglected to call meetings, though repeatedly urged to do so. He is charged with having been disloyal to the regular Democratic organization and the committee of the Third Assembly District. Fault is found because he did not resign, though, it is asserted, he expressed himself as being desirous to sever all connection with the Third Assembly District Democratic organization.

He is charged with having illegally called a meeting of the committee in Arlington Hall on Jan. 5, instead of designating as meeting place the regular hall at 207 Bowery.

Mr. Golden, who obtained the leadership so easily last night, may have to fight for it at the April 4 primary before he is taken into the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

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Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case to-day and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

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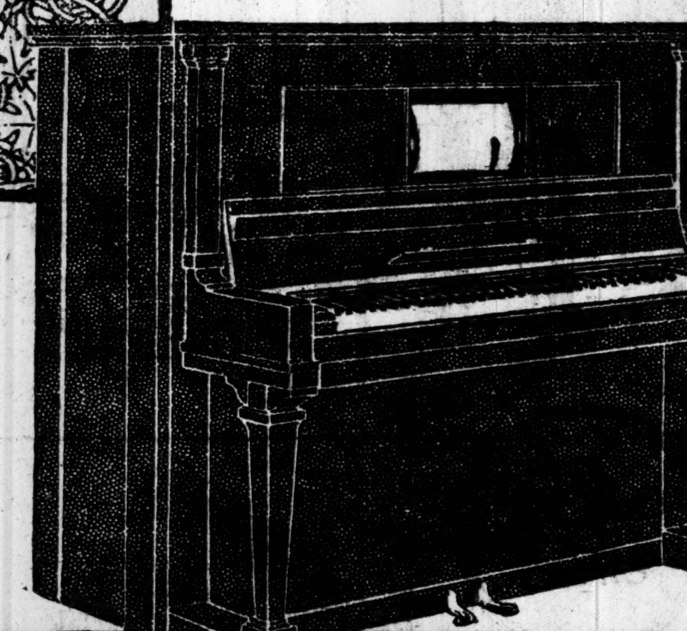

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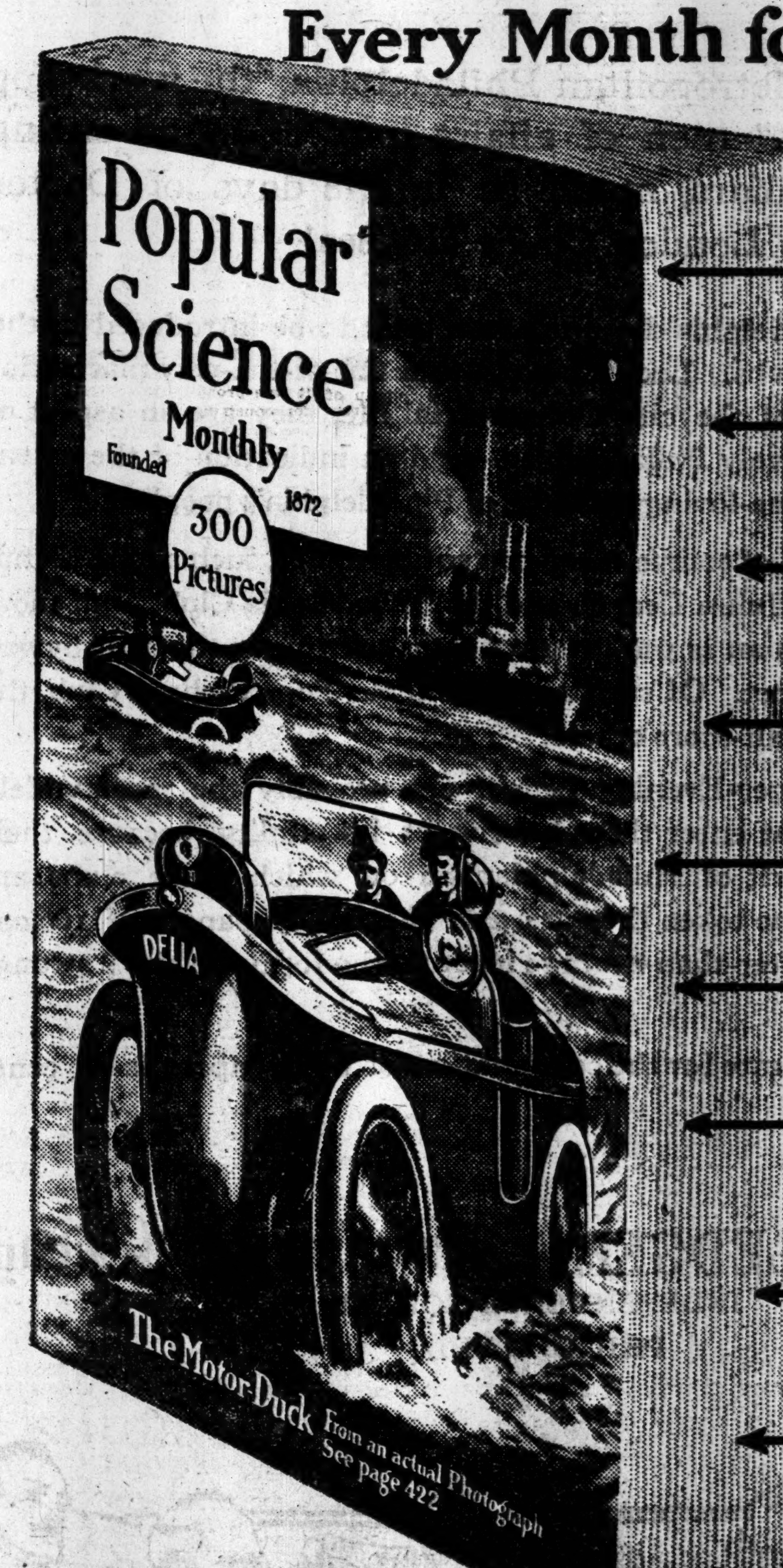

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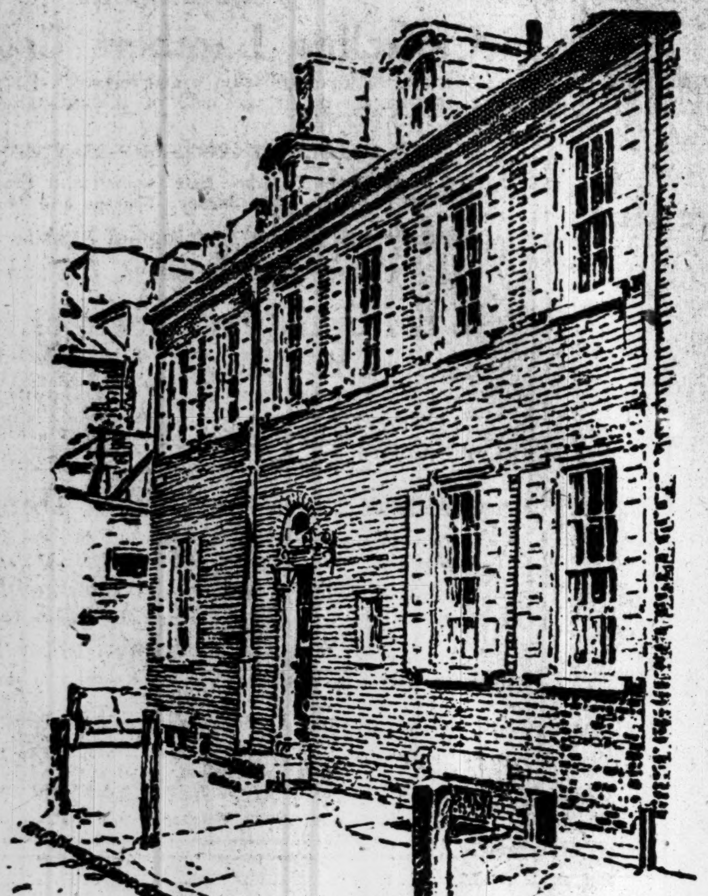

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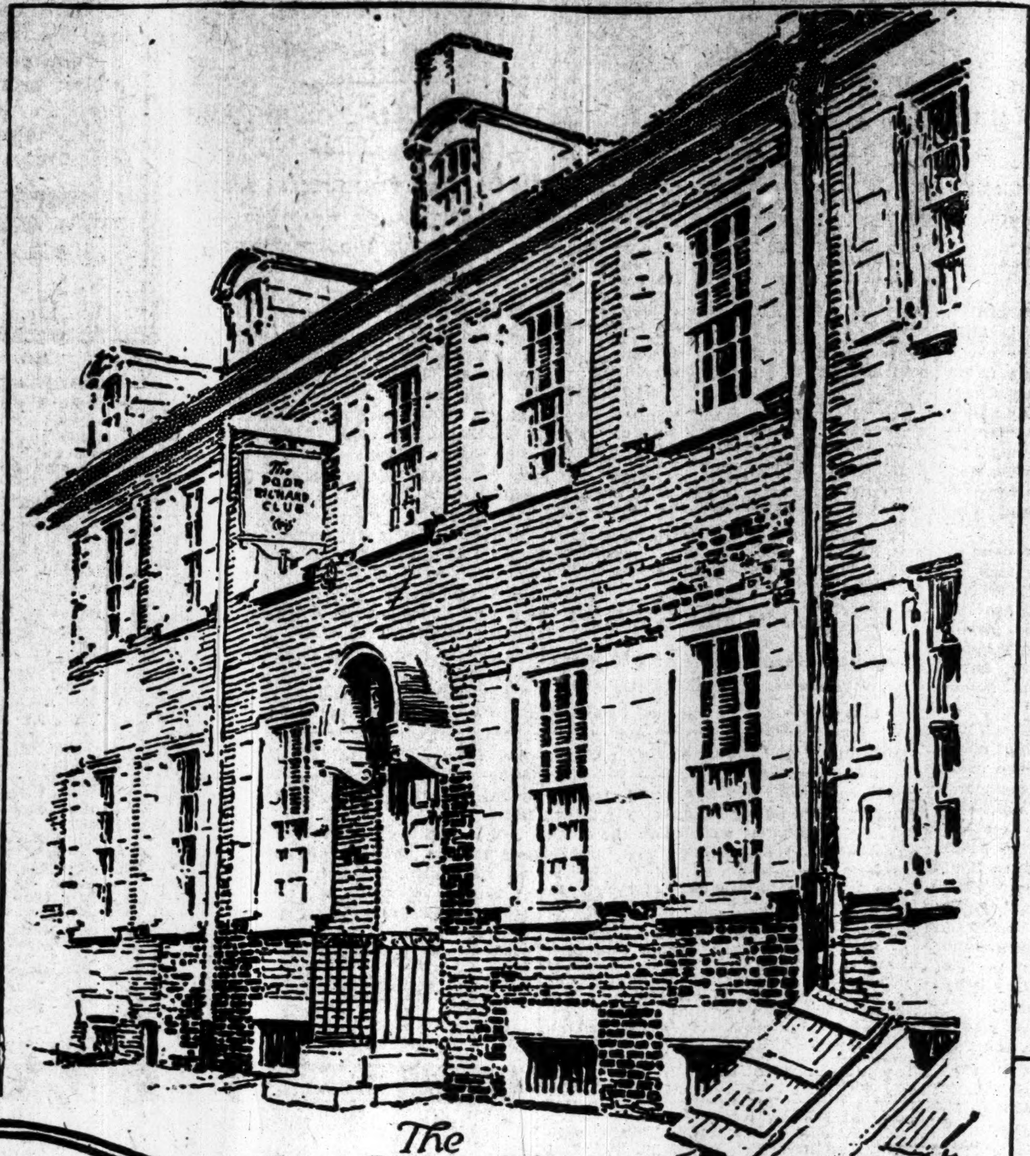

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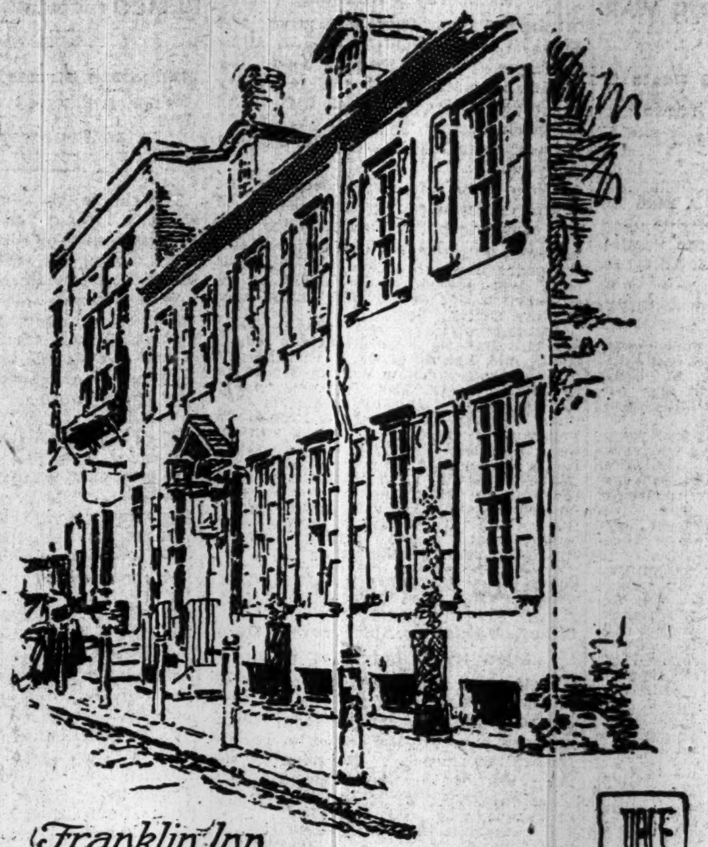

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Philadelphia has, of course, more pretentious clubs, such as the Manufacturers' Club, the Union League and the Philadelphia Club. But more peculiarly Philadelphian is the group of clubs centring in the little byway known as Camac street. Of such are the famous Poor Richard Club, the Franklin Inn, and a half-score others.

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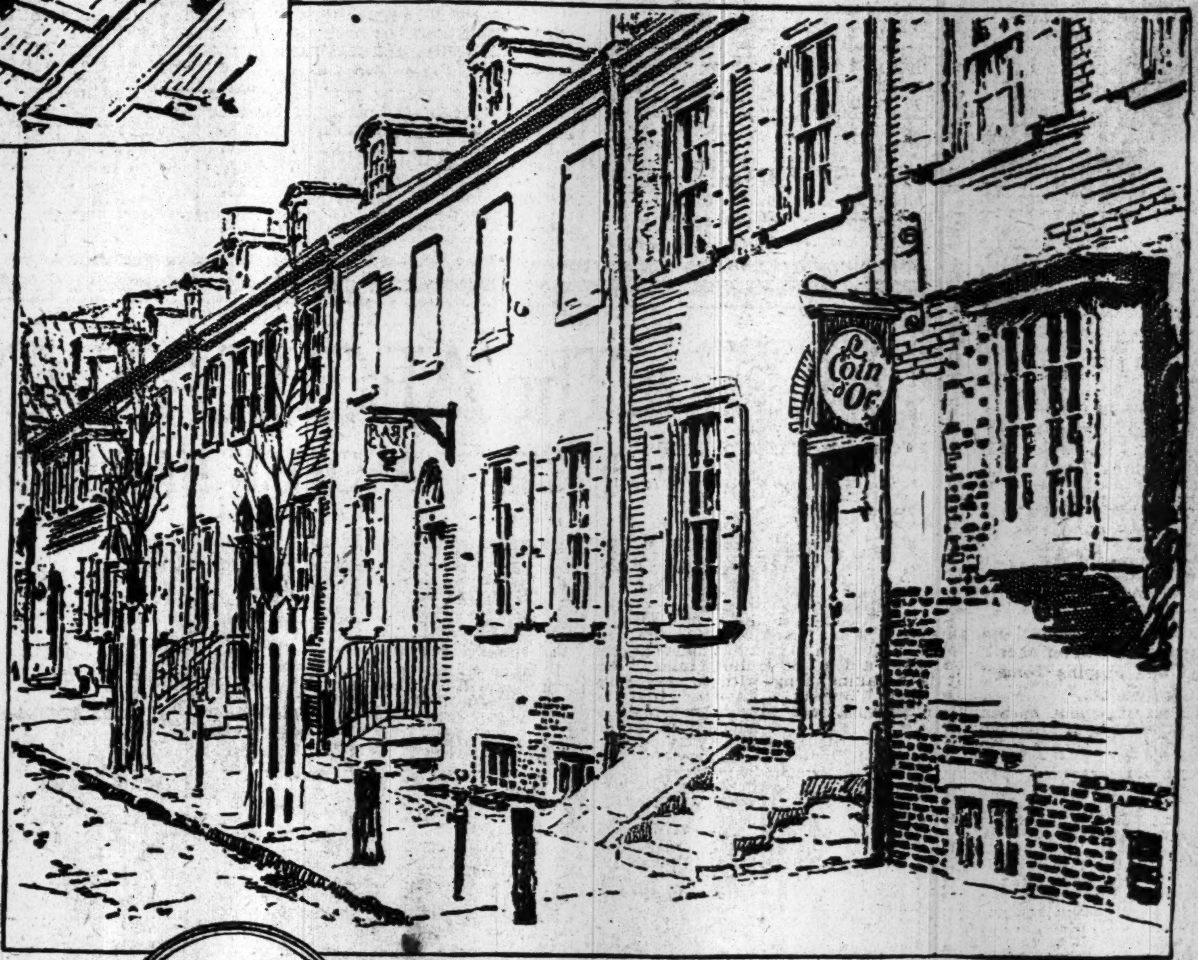

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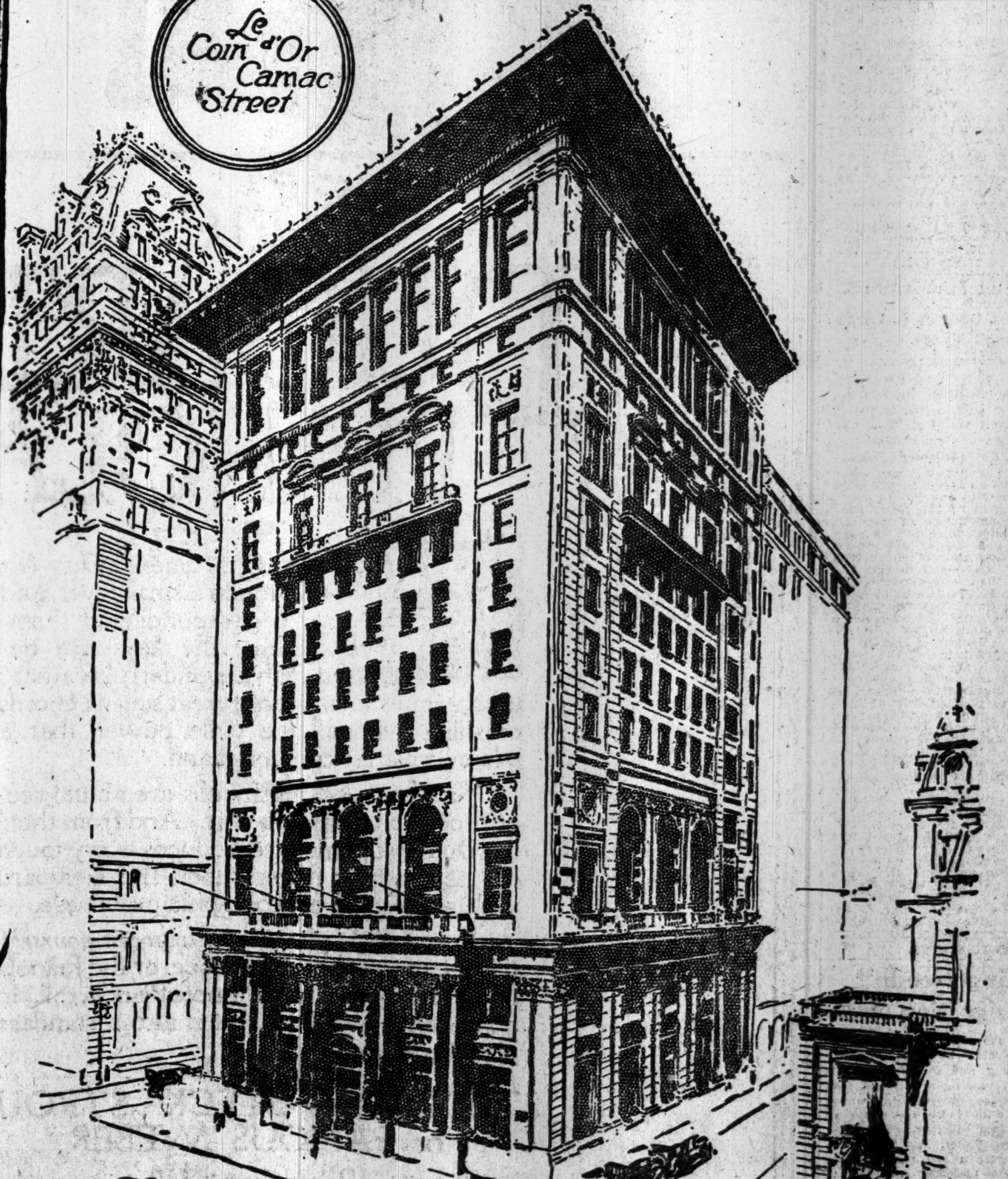

The Manufacturers Club

'THE EARTH' GIVEN BY GRACE GEORGE

Able Playing Keeps Interesting This Piece on England's Yellow Journalism.

BY JAMES BERNARD FAGAN

Rather Scanty Imported Drama Signals the Danger of the Press's Power When Unscrupulously Used.

THE EARTH—A drama in four acts by James Bernard Fagan. At the Playhouse.

The Earl of Killone	Clarence Derwent
Sir Felix Janion	Louis Calvert
Right Hon. Denzil Trevena, M. P.	Conway Tearle
Michael Dickson	Ernest Lawford
Roger Morrish	John Cromwell
James Bent	G. Guthrie McClintic
Rev. Malcolm Mackenzie	Richard Clarke
Hector Stronge	Arthur Eldred
Henry Robinson	Rexford Kendrick
Tupper	George Bangs
Parker	Daniel Eames
The Countess of Killone	Grace George
Lady Susan Sturrage	Charlotte Granville
Miss Janion	Norah Lamison

"The Earth," an English drama, first produced in London nearly seven years ago but never seen before on the New York stage, was presented by Grace George last evening as the fourth play in her repertory season at the Playhouse. This mildly ironic comedy with a perceptible streak of familiar melodrama is James Bernard Fagan's contribution to the study of yellow journalism in England. Though the story is thin, meagre, and undernourished, it is told with considerable wit, and the play, already interesting from its theme, is made doubly so by the able and altogether satisfying performance given by the company resident at Miss George's attractive theatre.

This theme, which, at the time of the original production at Lena Ashwell's playhouse in London, provoked enough discussion to send the echoes to these shores, is the danger that lies in the mighty power of the press when basely and unscrupulously used. For the purposes of his piece Mr. Fagan asks us to imagine the majority of the English press, eighty publications of every degree of periodicity, all published and controlled by one man. It goes without saying that an English audience, even more now than when the play was new, could conceive such a state of affairs with no great strain on the imagination. And suppose that this man should be an insensible knave, who, in his lust for political power, would stop at nothing, not even at the practice of the gentle art of blackmail. What then?

That is the little question Mr. Fagan propounds with "The Earth." He gives no specific answer and in his somewhat cursory survey of the situation he does not discover, or at least does not make, the comforting suggestion that such power would carry its own corrective, that such power so used would dwindle, that the power of the press depends on confidence and, in the long run, dies without it.

But "The Earth" is not so penetrating as all that, and, indeed, there are indications that what harassed Mr. Fagan into writing it was less his perception of danger ahead and his fear of any individual's potential power than his resentment at what English writers like to call "the intolerable impudence" of "the Paul Prys and Peeping Toms" of the reportorial fraternity.

This echoes in the final exit speech of the outraged hero. "We are going," he says, "but a day will come, Janion, when decent men and women will rebel against a tyranny that does not respect their private lives, that knows neither pity nor remorse and then—you will go."

That is the spirit of "The Earth." Here, in a paragraph, is its story. Sir Felix Janion, newspaper colossus, wishes to defeat the Wages Bill, a great piece of impending quasi-socialistic legislation. It is the pet and pride of the Right Hon. Denzil Trevena, M. P., who declines to withdraw it until Janion, backed by evidence his men have gathered, threatens to bring about a divorce action against the lovely Lady Killone, with Trevena named therein. Then Trevena yields to shield the woman, but the woman will not have it, and caring more for her lover's life work than her own reputation, starts for the office of a press association with the whole dirty story, their part, Janion's part and all.

She meets the blackmailer without fear and he backs down just as the blackmailers backed down when precisely the same climax was reached in "The High Road," the play by Edward Sheldon, produced at the Hudson more than three years ago, at which time, however, "The Earth" was more than three years old.

The character of characters in the play is Janion, and the play is chiefly interesting for its fleeting glimpses of his mental and moral processes. The glimpses are few and as a mere piece of portraiture the product falls dismally short of the deliciously subtle, penetrating and humorous use of the same lay figure made by Arnold Bennett in "What the Public Wants," a comedy produced in London almost simultaneously with Fagan's play.

You do, however, see the ruthless publicist at work, see the operation of a newspaper trust, hear the comic orders for high morality in the leaders and anything save dullness in the news and note at last the projection of an infants' encyclopedia, done all in pictures with captions in five languages, planned for that "bed-rock of education—the baby." The part is ably played by Louis Calvert, who, for the good of the story, makes Janion as unsympathetic as possible and will make him twice as forceful when he can speak the lines without all the agonies of groping and hesitation.

Miss George, always gently pathetic in the rôle of an abused lady, (she has had three such already this season,) gives to her picture of Lady Killone the fine, ever-winning quality which Arthur Ruhl has called "dauntless frailty." She kindles well the fire of the last act and speaks all the lines with an Irish accent that is quite beguiling.

Conway Tearle, as the heroic victim of Sir Felix's journalism, is entirely pleasing in the part and meets easily the exactions of the play's more dramatic moments. It is not his fault, nor Miss George's, that these moments all have a strangely familiar sound, and it is rather a pity that Mr. Fagan, in his effort to arouse sympathy for Sir Paul Pry's victims, should have put them through the paces of the ordinary liaison between an agreeable Englishman and the unhappy wife of a disagreeable compatriot, the same liaison which has provided the third act heroics for one out of every five English plays written in the last twenty-five years. It suggests exhausted invention, but then, from no point of view, is "The Earth" the great newspaper play. That has not yet been written. Its infinite possibilities await the hand of a Shaw, a Galsworthy, or an Edward Sheldon.

"The Earth" has had a rather interesting history. It is the work of an Irish player-playwright, best known here as the author of "Bella Donna," the dramatization of Robert Hichens's novel. It was presented by Lena Ashwell and Otho Stuart in the leading rôles at the Kingsway Theatre, in April, 1909. Later, in the tour of the piece, Fagan himself played Trevena.

"The Earth" has also been done in sundry continental capitals, including the Scandinavian. It has even been done in America, once in Chicago by Edmund Breese and Helen Ware, once some years later by Grace George herself. Now, after nearly seven years, it has reached Broadway.

MISS HEMPEL'S RECITAL.

Songs and Arias Delightfully Sung in Carnegie Hall.

Miss Frieda Hempel, who is now and has been for several years the chief reliance of the Metropolitan Opera House in coloratura singing, gave a song recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. There was a large audience present, and Miss Hempel gave a delightful exhibition of an art that she has unquestionably made finer and more finished since she first came to this country. Miss Hempel is one who takes thought about her art, and has raised herself to a higher artistic stature thereby. Her program yesterday was made up almost wholly of music particularly well adapted to her voice and style, and there was much artistic enjoyment to be derived from the way in which she presented it.

She began with the air that ought to be "Divinités du Styx," from Glück's "Alceste"—an air that has been introduced into "Orfeo" in the New York performances of recent years. It was not "Divinités du Styx," because she sang it in German, a transformation not altogether to its advantage. There were breadth and passion in her delivery of it; but this air alone, of all her music, needed more weight and power of voice, more dramatic vehemence than belong to the singer. Handel's "O Had I Jubal's Lyre" in English which followed, she took at a rapid pace, and sang the "divisions" with great brilliancy, flexability, and precision.

Miss Hempel is thoroughly at home in German Lieder within a certain range of expression. There were warmth and sincerity in her singing of Schumann's "Widmung"; there was a greater charm of tenderness and grace in his "Nussbaum," of arch and mischievous humor in Schubert's "Forelle," and Brahms's "Vergebliches Ständchen"; for these it would not be too much to say that she struck quite the right note of expression and found an infinity of exquisite detail; and likewise for Mozart's "Warnung." Nor could there be wished a greater perfection of diction than she showed in these German songs—a diction whose finish is allied with the beauty and freedom of her production of tone. To this group she added Mozart's "Das Veilchen" in a manner worthy of the rest.

She sang another operatic air, "Ernani Involami" from Verdi's "Ernani," with much of the large and expansive style of the finish and freedom of phrase that belong to it, and then added "The Last Rost of Summer" in English, as she does it in "Marta." More English songs followed. A beautiful and characteristic "Song of the Nile," by Courtlandt Palmer, in which Oriental color is used with skill in avoiding excess; "Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces," "The Lass with the Delicate Air," and two vivacious German songs, Wolf's "Elfenlied," which she had to repeat, and Pfitzner's "'s Gretel." Miss Hempel's English pronunciation was very good, indeed: scarcely more than a few of the vowel sounds betray the foreign accent. At the end she sang the brilliant arrangement for soprano solo of Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz, with Italian words and some additional vocal ornamentation in which she had already been heard this season. Coenraad V. Bos played her accompaniments with the hand of a master.

DOG IN SUFFRAGE OPERA.

Emmy Wehlen's Pekingese Will Assist in Her 'Hello' Song in 'Melinda.'

There is a new member of the Belmont opera staff which is to produce "Melinda and Her Sisters," at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night, and though he has a high financial rating his name is not on the program. This is "Sweety," Emmy Wehlen's Pekingese dog, who assists her in her "Hello" song, which is one of the features of the operetta.

The song goes something like this:

It's very strange that I can't get exchange
To connect me with a gentlemanly friend.
So, Hullo! Hullo!
Haven't you a number?
There must be some one on some phone
Who wants me for his very own,
So, Hullo! Hullo!
If you're not a dunce you'd say Hullo! once.

It is somewhere around here that "Sweety" comes to the front. Up to this time he has been held by the chorus. Miss Wehlen takes him as the song goes on: "It's a dog. So Hullo! Hullo!" &c. It is a taking song with a very jolly air and "Sweety," knowing that he hasn't a speaking part, doesn't move a muscle through the whole thing. At the close of the song Friday night Miss Wehlen will throw her receiver to Governor Whitman, who is to be the guest of honor, and the members of the chorus will throw their receivers into the audience.

Real Zeppelins, it is said, are to come in as an accompaniment to Miss Dorothy Fellowes-Gordon's "Searchlight Song." They will have girls in them and after depositing their passengers on the stage for the chorus the Zepps will sail out over the audience.

TWO PIANISTS IN RECITALS.

Yolando Mero and James Friskin Heard—The Latter's Debut Here.

Two pianists gave recitals yesterday in Aeolian Hall. One was Yolando Mero, who has been heard here already this season and in other seasons, and who occupied the stage in the afternoon, and the other was James Friskin, a young English pianist and composer, who had not appeared here before.

Mme. Mero's program comprised Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, Brahms's Capriccio in B minor, and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111; four lighter pieces by Liszt, Debussy, Arthur Hinton, and Carolus Agghazy, and three compositions of Chopin—Etude in F, Larghetto in A flat, and Scherzo in C sharp minor. There were many beauties in the pianist's playing. Grace and delicacy were as much appropriately in evidence during the latter part of the program as power and depth in the playing of Beethoven's sonata, which is the latter of the pair constituting his last works in this form. The audience was demonstrative, and several encores were added as an acknowledgment of the applause.

Mr. Friskin's numbers were a Partita in C minor by Bach, Beethoven's Variations in D on a theme by Rhigini; a rhapsody, an intermezzo, and a capriccio by Brahms; two etudes of Chopin, and three preludes by Rachmaninoff, besides a Sonata in A minor of his own composition, a combination which constitutes an unconventional program. Mr. Friskin plays with a good deal of nervous force and with technical power. His range of expression stops short of what might be wished on the side of warmth and vividness and this, taken with the fact that his tone is rather dry, constitutes a limitation which is felt in his playing.

His sonata, which was played without pause between the three movements, is in sympathy with the modern tendency which places emphasis on striking and colorful harmonic combinations. In common with much music of this class, it fails to provide distinguished thematic material. Still, it is a well-made composition and not without interest.

FRENCH ACT 'LA SACRIFIEE.'

Yvonne Garrick's Acting the Chief Interest in This Rendition.

"La Sacrifiée," a drama in three acts by M. H. Devore, is the offering of Lucien Bonheur's comapny of French players at the Berkeley Lyceum this week. The play, which was originally acted at the Théâtre Antoine in September, 1907, was subsequently given a few performances in this country in the provinces under the title of "The Girl Who Doesn't Count."

"La Sacrifiée" tells the story of the revolt of one of the daughters of a parvenu family, who, to gain social position, have decided to sacrifice the dowries of two daughters that the third may have a dot of sufficient size to attract the son of a banker. But Jeannine rebels and after a scene with her mother, as a result of telling her sister her fiancé's father has consented to the marriage for financial reasons only, flies to the foreman of her father's factory, whom she loves.

The chief interest in the present rendition lies in Yvonne Garrick's characterization of Jeannine. Mlle. Garrick gives an interesting performance, which is especially effective in the scene of the quarrel with her mother. Here she tears a passion to tatters with commendable restraint. Jenny Diska, Ginnette Guerande, Georges Salleu, Georges Renavent, and Raymond Faure are others in the cast.

MRS. BURNETT'S PEN TURNED UPON NIECE

Writer Ends Acquaintance with Nephew's Wife in Letter That Brings $50,000 Suit.

FLAYED IN BEST OF ENGLISH

Regrets Relative's Marriage and Sorry His Choice Was Admitted to the Family.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the writer, on which a $50,000 suit against her was based, became public yesterday, when the complaint in the action was filed in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is Mrs. Annie Prall Fahnestock, wife of Archibald Fahnestock, Mrs. Burnett's nephew. Mrs. Fahnestock lives in Washington, where she is known as a clever photographer and an interior decorator of ability. She superintended the decoration of Mrs. Burnett's home at Plandome, Long Island.

The letter was written by Mrs. Burnett, the complaint said, on Feb. 15, 1915, but she is also accused of circulating the statements it contained at divers other times. The document was sent to Mrs. Knorr, a sister of Mrs. Fahnestock, and it reached Mrs. Fahnestock because the letter said that it might be shown to her, and also perhaps because near the end of it this sentence appeared: "I am sorry to be obliged to terminate our acquaintance. I will ask you not to reply."

The "Edith" referred to is Mrs. Burnett's sister, Mrs. Edith Fahnestock Jordan, the mother of Archibald Fahnestock.

Archibald married the plaintiff secretly, in July, 1906. The bridegroom did not "have a farthing," according to Mrs. Burnett, and the marriage was distasteful to the family of Archibald, but the bride was received by them, and no hint was given, again according to the letter, that she was not acceptable to all of Archibald's relatives and friends. That the families of the plaintiff and defendant were of old acquaintance was indicated in the letter by this passage:

> You and your family have known me intimately for nearly forty years. That has given you time enough to be quite sure as to whether I am a liar, a slanderer, an ill-bred meddler with other people's business, a hystero-maniac, or a woman given to evil tempers. You might call in your family and all reflect for ten minutes before you decide.

That paragraph seemed to indicate that Mrs. Burnett thought the family of the plaintiff had been making unflattering remarks. Touching on the marriage of the plaintiff and Archibald, the letter said:

> That there may be no mistake sentimentally regarding their marriage it may be as well for us all to remember that she was not a blushing, trembling young thing, madly pursued by a tempestuous youth. She was a woman of 35 (that would make the plaintiff about 45 years old now) and had known poverty all her life. Archie is not an ardent person. It was Annie herself who told us—quite archly—that when Archie told her he could not marry her because he could not support any woman, she courageously replied: "You are afraid. I am not."

Then the letter said it had been determined to give Annie a fair chance and to make her a fixture in the family, because the defendant and Edith "having both learned self-control and good breeding" thought they could protect themselves by not intruding on Annie.

Trouble fell upon Archie and his wife, which is told in this way:

> When Archie, in common with thousands of other decent men, lost his work we saw that a task lay before us. Don't make the blunder to say we took it up for Archie. We were obliged to do so because of Annie. Archie, had he been unmarried, could have stayed at my house and have been cheered and encouraged until his luck turned.

Further on the letter said that if the writer and Edith had not taken care of Archie and Annie they would have starved to death. Then the defendant fell ill, and Edith was overwhelmed with grief, and she and the writer of the letter talked it over. The letter commented: "If a German soldier, fresh from Belgian atrocities, were bleeding to death in anguish at my door I suppose I should go and help him."

Annie appears to have had a hemorrhage, and Dr. Todd, whom "Annie trusted," would not come, so Mrs. Burnett says she guaranteed his fees because "he is a hard-worked man and a poor one." So the doctor came around, and on his order Annie was taken to a sanitarium.

"My servants, my belongings, my limousine, were placed at Annie's disposal. I paid $200 for her sanitarium expenses," ran the letter. The plaintiff was then accused of "rending the heavens with interminable accusations against Edith. She says we railroaded her to the sanitarium for some nefarious purpose of our own." Commenting again, the letter said:

> If when Edith and I received the letter announcing Archie's unalluring marriage (remember I had known Annie's character for more than thirty years) we had said, "It is no concern of ours," how smooth and undisturbed all would have remained! Why, in the name of le bon Dieu, should either of us receive Annie?

The letter declares that talk is vulgar, and regrets that the writer had been "forced to give attention to this pothouse brawl in which Annie is the only active participant." What Mrs. Burnett thought would have happened to Archie and Annie if their people had not stood by them is told in this way:

> They would have taken the bread line—if either of them had been ill an ambulance would have taken them to some city hospital. The rest of us would have gone on undisturbed on an unquarrelsome way, caring for and interested in each other. No talking, no villifying of each other to the servants and washwomen. You see what a mistake it was not to have taken the stand that when Annie married Archie she did not marry his family.

Said He Did Housework.

While Archie searched for work, according to the letter, he scrubbed the floors, washed dishes, and such things. Then the letter adds:

> I used to like Emma, and for your Aunt Effie and Virginia and Rachel's sakes I am sorry to be obliged to terminate our acquaintance. I will ask you not to reply. Several copies of this letter will be made. I decline to discuss the situation, but if any one is really concerned they can read your letter and mine.

The analysis of the letter made by the plaintiff appears in the complaint. According to Mrs. Fahnestock, the letter called her "a liar, a slanderer, an ill-bred meddler, given to attacks of hysteria, without self-control or good breeding; a shrew and brawler of doubtful character and antecedents; quarrelsome, unmaidenly, and designing, ungrateful, and subject to brain storms."

Mrs. Burnett is living at her home in England.

Plays from the Yiddish Tonight.

The East-West Players, an organization formed recently to present plays translated from the Yiddish that this literature may be better known in America, will give their first performance tonight in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The program will consist of four playlets: "He and She," translated by Henry Greenfield, from the original of Isaac Leib Perez; "Colleagues," translated by Gustav Blum from the original of Zalmon Libin; "The Stranger," by Perez Hirschbein, translated by Elias Lieberman, and "Night," by Aholom Asch, translated by Jacob Robbins. The players have avoided the use of a dialect in studying their rôles, and will use an intonation characteristic of Yiddish speakers in reading their lines.

'Pom-Pom' at Cohan Theatre Feb. 28

Henry W. Savage's production of the comic opera, "Pom-Pom," will begin its New York engagement Monday night, Feb. 28, at the Cohan Theatre. Anne Caldwell is the librettist of the piece and Hugo Felix composed the score. Mizzi Hajos is the prima donna, and her rôle is that of a boy pickpocket. Other principals in the cast are Tom McNaughton, Carl Gantvort, Rita Dane, Edith Day, Tom Walsh, William Eville and Charles Angelo. The stage decorations are by Joseph Urban. "Pom-Pom" is now being presented in Boston.

BARREL SKIRT THE LATEST.

Gayer Colors a Feature of Callot Fashions Shown in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Nearly 450 models, notable among other things for generally gayer colors, were shown by Callot yesterday.

A novel feature is a "jupe tonneau." Instead of displaying bunchy hips or near panniers, Callot shows some fifty afternoon and evening frocks cut in distinct barrel shape with the material itself standing out in a perfect hoop independent of artificial supports. The whole skirt is very wide, but looks narrow at the base. The inspiration of the Russian ballet and Mlle. Pavlowa is acknowledged in a line of the prettiest models in cerise brocade beautifully embroidered with silver.

A second feature is the extensive use of cire fabrics, for instance, tulle taffetas, mousseline de soie, faille, ottoman, moire, Chantung, and tussore. Even braids, embroideries, soutaches, and ribbons show the prevailing Polish style.

There is an enormous use of ribbons which appear on fully 150 models, sometimes in place of the metal bands of former seasons and otherwise as rosettes, and especially in velvet and silk in narrow rows around skirts.

Long pelerines, of which there are nearly fifty different models of the most voluminous character, are in Spanish, Venetian, and military cape effects. Their materials are diverse—lace, tulle, cloth, and silk, some single, others double and triple.

Tailor-mades abandon the military cut and belt. They are made fully six inches longer with revers in what is called "amazon" style.

Evening gowns are elaborate in the regular Callot manner, both with and without trains, the former being in brocade, tulle, or muslin, gorgeously embroidered, and the latter mostly in tulle or taffetas. Their corsages are extremely low in front and behind, but the upper part of the arm and the shoulders is more covered than formerly with tulle, lace, and trimming. One beautiful gown of black Chantilly lace had a mantille scarf caught in the hair at the back and falling as drapery upon the shoulders.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The Metropolitan Opera Company's fifteenth week will open next Monday evening with "Rigoletto." There will be a special Washington's Birthday matinée of "Parsifal" the following afternoon, beginning at 1:30, and on Wednesday evening Miss Farrar will appear in "Madama Butterfly." The last of the special "Ring" cycle performances, that of "Götterdämmerung," will be given Thursday afternoon at 1:30, and that evening "Lucia" will be presented. "Carmen" will be sung on Friday evening, "Lohengrin" will be given Saturday afternoon, and on Saturday evening the bill will be "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Govascas." Pablo Casals, 'cellist, will be the outside soloist for next Sunday evening's concert, and Anna Fitziu and Luca Botta of the company will sing.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:20
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:20
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22
OTIS SKINNER
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25
Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
MRS. FISKE
IN A COMEDY ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2:15.
HACKETT AND TYLER PRESENT
FIRST TIME TONIGHT
The Melody of Youth
A Romantic Irish Comedy by Brandon Tynan.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:15
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2 Sharp
Matinee Washington's Birthday.
"MR. HACKETT WAS THE IDEAL MACBETH."—TELEGRAM.
JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
Extra Matinee Next Tuesday 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22, 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER
IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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Yvonne Garrick in "La Sacrifiee" (Comedy.)
Friday 3:15, Literary Mat., "Gringoire," with Edgar Becman and Irene Bordoni and Humoristic Revue with Jeanne Maubourg of Metropolitan Op. House.

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE TODAY at 2:15.
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Thurs. Eve. 8:15. "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

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Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Rheingold. Kurt, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3,) Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1, Parsifal Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Conductor, Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
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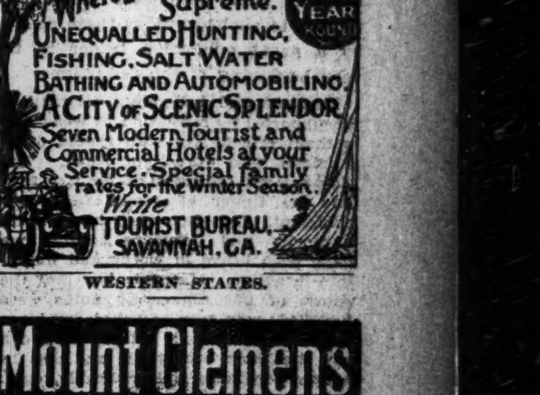

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1916.

THE ISSUE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

It was a party occasion, the Republican State Convention at Carnegie Hall last night, and Mr. ROOT made a party speech. That was to be expected, it was his duty. He is a Republican. But the purpose of a party speech is to gain for the party the support of a majority of the people. If it should prove true that Mr. ROOT, with his profound knowledge of political forces, had the insight and the good fortune to make not merely a partisan speech but an American speech, if he brought to the fore issues or an issue already vital and stirring in the minds and hearts of the people, the Democrats of the Administration and in Congress will do well to take heed of it and of their behavior, lest the enemy steal away their strength and their support in the very moment of their supreme confidence and pride of power.

From the enemy the wise commander learns much. The Democrats now know with what arms the enemy will move against them. As the chief statesman of his party, ELIHU ROOT was designated for the time-honored duty of sounding the keynote of the Republican Presidential campaign. He did it, unmistakably. We now know that the Republicans will challenge the Democrats upon the Administration's conduct of the foreign policy of the United States during the past eighteen months.

Mr. ROOT spoke upon the tariff, upon Mexico. We may discount, disregard, dismiss all that. The Republicans will never win the campaign on the issues of protection and HUERTA. But when he took up—and that was the greater, the important, part of his speech—the things the Administration has done or left undone or has not succeeded in doing in respect to the grave and urgent questions forced upon us by the European war, he placed himself boldly upon the battleground where the fighting of the campaign is to be done. In this choice of the party position he displayed the highest skill of statesmanship and of politics—he did not seek to make an issue for the Republicans, he chose an issue that is already made in the hearts of the people.

Mr. ROOT cannot know, no man knows, how the people will respond. They may approve and applaud the course of the Administration in its diplomacy, in its whole management of our foreign relations. But the Administration and the Democrats cannot know that, either. Nothing can be taken for granted as to the temper of fifteen million voters. It is for the party in power to make its position impregnable against this forewarned attack.

The responsible leaders of the Democracy must give their serious attention to such words as these spoken by a great opposition leader in the very beginning of the campaign:

> Extreme and belligerent expression, unsupported by resolution, is weak and without effect. No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The Government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified; but no man can say that both our words and our inaction were wise and creditable.

The language is extreme. Mr. ROOT would be unable to justify the assertion that our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence. The point is that this is just what great numbers of the American people are saying, what many of them are writing to the newspapers, what many newspapers are teaching. The Democrats must not let the majority incline to such beliefs—if they do the campaign will end in their defeat. The Republicans will do their utmost to persuade the voters to that way of thinking, and it must not be for one moment forgotten that in the vote of 1912 the candidates opposed to the Democratic nominee polled nearly 2,500,000 votes more than his total. A minority party must look to its conduct and its defenses. If there has been weakness and irresolution, strength and firmness must efface the memory of them. The resolve of the Administration, reported from Washington, not to fall into the fatal error of assenting to the German and Austrian demand in respect to armed merchantmen is evidence of an intention not to supply that gratuitous reinforcement to the Republican hosts.

Again Mr. ROOT sounded an appeal to which the response cannot be doubtful when he said:

> Can we expect immunity? Can we command immunity? How shall we play our part in the world? Have selfish living and factional quarreling and easy prosperity obscured the spiritual vision of our country? Has the patriotism of a generation never summoned to sacrifice become lifeless? Is our nation one, or a discordant multitude? Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic Party?

We all know that the American people will defend their country's honor, their own rights and property. They will approve any sound policy that will put them in readiness for defense. If the Democrats in Congress are of a different opinion, if they persist in stiff-necked opposition to the popular will, the people will respond to Mr. ROOT'S appeal, to the Republican appeal, by terminating the trust they have misused.

With this warning, confronted by a formidable foe with such challenges, it is imperative that the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress re-examine their positions. Blunders, if there have been blunders, must not be repeated. Isolation and indifference to public opinion will be fatal. Self-righteousness and a superior smile will not allay dissatisfaction, they do not win elections. The Democratic chieftains will find it necessary to inform themselves as to what the people are thinking about, and what their thoughts are. They cannot afford to make any mistake about that.

THE METAPHYSICIAN-COLONEL.

Before the Colonel sailed "down the islands" he is said to have revealed a portentous secret to the Hon. SAM SELLS, Representative in Congress of the First Tennessee District. The Colonel is "against the re-election of WOODROW WILSON." The Colonel is for "anybody who can beat" Mr. WILSON. The Colonel is "not for any particular Republican candidate," a statement flavored, qualified, denied, by this addendum:

> There are only two things Mr. WILSON is afraid of—the Kaiser and myself.

Obviously it would be silly, not to say base and ignoble, for the Republicans to name a candidate of whom Mr. WILSON is not afraid. The Kaiser may yet have to run, but the misfortune of his birth prevents him from appealing directly as a candidate to the American electorate and hyphenate. There remains as the sole eligible Frightfulness for Mr. WILSON'S discomfiture The Other Thing.

The Colonel's terminology is interesting to metaphysicians. "Only two things." That is, two systems of things, two mutually exclusive universes. How they can exist together or apart in the original and one universe must be a deep, delightful study for the masters of "metapheesics." It is only fair to the American universe to say that he has never been particular.

THE CITY TAX RATE.

The Manhattan tax rate for 1916, according to the Controller's estimate, will be 2.04. That is an increase from the rate of 1915, 1.87, but is less than the expectation when the budget was passed. Richmond's rate is 2.14, the only decrease. The other boroughs show changes much like Manhattan's, roughly speaking, being an increase equal to the addition on account of the State's direct tax. If there had been no direct tax the rate this year would have been practically the same as last year, no small accomplishment, considering the great changes of the year, and despite disappointment in the proceeds of the personal tax.

About four billions was put on the rolls, but only $369,000,000 stayed there. The increase of $17,000,000 is poor recompense for the trouble of the department and some scores of thousands of taxpayers who were initiated in the mystery of escaping next year if they were caught this year. The official estimate of the increase of personal tax values on Dec. 1 was $187,836,416. No explanation is given of the evaporation of some $170,000,000. Perhaps it was just marked off in an attempt to keep down the total of uncollectible taxes which the city has been accustomed to carry as an asset for a while and then issue bonds against the bad debt. The incident is a scandalous illustration of the remarks of the Mills Committee regarding the maladministration of the tax laws. That is particularly true of the rural districts, where the scandal surpasses that in this city and yet escapes remark.

If the Mills Committee merely reformed the administration of existing tax laws it would earn the gratitude of taxpayers, who are inappreciative of novelties in taxation. Nobody loves tax collectors, and yet there is a feeling that the efficiency of our city Tax Department affords a working example of how the State could get all the revenue it ought to have without any new taxes. But the obstruction to simple justice between individual taxpayers and between different tax districts seems impregnable. There is apparently a disposition rather to increase existing inequalities than to decrease them and to rely upon excellences attributed to new laws than to realize the benefits to be obtained from old laws. That is the only explanation for recommendations which have been condemned by experience, and for innovations advocated by theorists who have never been stabilized by responsibility.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DEFENSE.

Whether or not the pacifists, so-called, of the House of Representatives are inclined to compromise on the defense measures, the situation is not encouraging. Mr. KITCHIN, whose position as leader of the majority is quite secure, though he may not successfully lead the majority to reject reasonable army and navy bills, says he will not compromise, and Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania stands by him in firm opposition to both the military and the navy program. A military bill may soon be before the house for debate. Mr. PADGETT, Chairman of the Naval Committee, seems to despair of getting his bill ready until late in the Spring. With the assured prospect that every reasonable provision of it will be fought with all the force KITCHIN and BAILEY and their adherents can command, there is a chance that even in that most important matter of national defense we must be content with half a loaf. For the assurance that a few of the obstructionists like HENRY of Texas may be induced to compromise is a slender reed to lean our hopes upon. Upbuilding of the navy is most urgent. We need not only more warships but more facilities to build them. The five-year program of Secretary DANIELS is the least the country can accept with any assurance of safety, and that requires amendment in various ways in order to make adequate provision for our protection.

Much is still expected of the Senate, although that body will probably swallow whole the House provision for a modified and insufficient federalization of the organized militia as a substitute for the much needed national force of trained citizens. In regard to both the increase in the regular army and the upbuilding of the navy the Senate is expected to act with wisdom, but the plans must all be submitted to a Conference Committee in which KITCHIN and BAILEY, the uncompromising, and the avowed compromisers will have their influence, and the present outlook is not cheering. Compromise is a hateful word when used in connection with the long neglected question of national defense. Nothing has been asked for that is not absolutely essential. It is obvious, therefore, that efforts to keep the matter of defense uppermost in the public mind must not be relaxed. Public opinion all over the country favors the moderate plans of army and navy extension which have been submitted to Congress, and the force of public opinion must be exerted upon Congress until the final action is taken. The obstructionists must be made to understand that the withdrawal of Secretary GARRISON means no triumph for them.

THE AMERICAN COW.

The Bureau of Geographic Information of the National Geographic Society has been pondering boögraphy, the science of the cow. Also the geography of milk, butter, and cheese, gifts of that far-off descendant of the aurochs and cousin of the yak and bison. When some other nations, notably Germany, are meagre of milk and butter-fats, it is encouraging to know that even if some time this country should be inclosed in "a ring of steel" or cut off from the rest of the world by the dissociable ocean, controlled by hostile fleets, the American cow would still be doing business at the old pail, a business sufficient for the American supply of dairy production.

From the United States herd is elicited every year more than six billion gallons of milk, nearly a gallon a cow a day. There are somewhat over 101,000,000 people; not all as industrious as the milky mothers. The mildewed jest about watering the milk seems particularly superfluous in a country of such lacteal plenty. Only in a general sense, or in the arid or semi-arid regions where farming is dependent on irrigation, is milk the child of water. One-third of American milk is sold from the farm. Domestic consumption there accounts for much of the rest, though a billion of the 1,700,000,000 annual pounds of butter is made on the farm, whereas most of the cheese comes from factories.

Besides the farm-used milk and cream, the dairy products amount to $600,000,000 a year, "enough," the boögraphers say, "to build a Panama "Canal and pay for the maintenance "of the American Army and Navy "every year." Only COBURN of Kansas is fit to sing worthily the marvelous labors of the American cow. Other lactiferous friendly animals the boögraphers call to the world's milking stool:

> Milk is used everywhere that man lives, and it is secured from many different kinds of animals. Around the Arctic Ocean the Laplander milks his reindeer and freezes the milk into blocks to keep until needed; in the desert regions of Asia and Africa the natives drink the milk of camels and donkeys; in Western Asia there are wandering Tartar tribes who live largely on mare's milk. In many countries the goat is the poor man's cow, while sheep milk is widely used in the manufacture of cheese in Europe.

The Japanese, Koreans, and Chinese use scant store of milk, "their countries," the boögraphers tell us artlessly, "being too populous to admit of many cows." Before the war Russia had a great dairy industry in Siberia, and ran continental dairy trains on the Trans-Siberian. Of Danish dairy glories and products, what region of the earth is ignorant?

Some 728,000,000 pounds of butter, less than half the American production, go into international commerce; three-fifths ordinarily is taken by the United Kingdom. Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden export about 326,000,000 pounds a year. Austria-Hungary has, or used to have, an annual surplus of 4,000,000 pounds. In 1913 Germany imported 122,000,000 pounds more than she exported. The American per capita consumption is about seventeen pounds. "On the same basis," the boögraphers somewhat airily calculate, "Germany would consume 1,139,000,000 pounds." But Germany is on a scientific, saving, substitute, war basis, and the easy American haphazard fashion was never hers. Whatever her fortunes in war or butter fats, it is satisfactory to learn from the boögraphers that "a milk and butter shortage need "never take place in this country, no "matter how completely isolated from "the rest of the world it might become." At least the American cow is prepared.

ALABAMA PRIMARIES.

Alabama has had the primary system for fifteen years. "Every Legislature since 1901," says The Montgomery Advertiser, "has adopted a "brand new set of laws, regulating "primaries." A confession that the device which was to regenerate democracy, beat the bosses, and leave the "people" sole-sitting on the political throne, doesn't work, can't be made to work. As to the disseating of the bosses, our Alabama friend corroborates the general testimony from many States:

> Every thinking and informed man knows that not only has Alabama not banished bosses, but that the political bosses, in recent years, have been more arrogant and powerful than ever before. And they are, as pointed out by THE TIMES, not held personally responsible for their acts as in the old days, because their work is done by indirect methods.

Moreover, the primary in Alabama has had "an evil influence" in "corrupting the character of the electorate":

> If men who know are to be believed, the source of power in a democracy is often corrupted at the head. Assuredly, repeated charges are made publicly of political corruption. Candidates who have made the race for public office in Alabama, even some who have been elected, throw up their hands when they talk of their experiences in a primary.

Yet the Alabamians are not ready to go back to the old convention system, though they "have lost some illusions "and some enthusiasm for the primary." Boss rule and corruption are more endurable, perhaps, when covered by the sacred palladium of "reform." Besides, the Alabamians now have the blessed privilege of "second-choice voting." Doubtless the bosses will not grudge them third, fourth, fifth choice. To improve a humbug, make it more elaborate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Class Ready for Service.

That the engineers of kinds now so many have a realizing sense of their own importance and value was made clear by the gathering of them in such great numbers Monday night, to hear one of their military brethren tell them what the civilian varieties could and would do for their country in case of war. At another time than this there might be a tendency to smile a little at the calmness with which the speaker and his hearers magnified their own abilities and the dependence upon them of soldiers of the old-fashioned sort—those who man trenches and make charges. Even in peaceful days, however, the engineer does have so much to do with almost every activity of life not essentially domestic that nobody really questions his claim to recognition as the guardian and director of our destinies.

In modern war the engineer is already certainly all that Captain ROBINS said of him, and tends constantly to assume a higher place. He has two functions—that of providing tools and that of using such of them as are too complicated or too delicate for operation by common folk. When the tools can be operated by the common folk the engineer is rather apt to say, aloud or under his breath, something about "fool proof," but he only means by the term that the rest of us are not trained in the same directions as himself, and it involves no denial of our general intelligence or even that some of us can do things he would not himself attempt. Therefore the phrase needn't be resented, and isn't.

A highly gratifying feature of the meeting was the evident willingness, or eagerness, rather, of these highly competent men to put all their powers at the service of the nation. No pacifists are they, and no gooseflesh rises on them at the thought of danger. They are wonted to risks and adventure in innumerable contests with "nature," and for them war is not so very different, so far as personal experiences go, from peace. They have their humility, too, as well as their pride, for when the army man told them that they had something, and even much, to learn before they would develop their full efficiency in the field, they accepted his statement without protest, and their readiness to hear specialists of his sort suffered no diminution.

The engineers, in short, are all right—so thoroughly all right that it is almost a pity that they haven't a better name—one of their very own. The one they bear ought to be good, but somehow it isn't.

Bringing Home the Battle.

It has sometimes been asserted or charged that the mass of the English people at home have not even yet come fully to understand the magnitude of the war in which they are engaged or the degree to which their interests of every kind are involved in its outcome. Statements of this sort have never been very plausible, but if they hitherto had an element of truth in them, it can hardly have survived the events of the last few days.

All the unmarried men who "attested" under the Derby plan were called to the colors on Monday, and the married men have been warned that their turn will come by the beginning of next month. Closely related to this action is the announcement that the Government purposes to recruit an army of 400,000 women to take the places on farms which the departure of these men will leave empty, and to perform the highly important work that otherwise would remain undone.

Agricultural labor—the direct raising of crops and tending of stock—by women, while familiar enough on the Continent, has been almost unknown in England for many a year. Such tasks are for "peasants," and it can hardly be said that in England now, any more than in the United States ever, is there a class to which that name properly applies. At any rate, the women by whom in France or Germany the name would be accepted and borne with entire contentment and self-respect would resent it in England, and going out into the fields to work will be almost as much of a novelty for them as for their sisters of higher social and economic status.

The formation, therefore, of the proposed "army" of women farm laborers will bring into the ranks women of several, if not many, classes, and for all of them such work will be the clearest of proof that the war is large and real, and that it is having an enormous effect on English life. This it will do even more, perhaps, than the departure of so many men for the front, for the latter is something much more in what will seem the natural course of events.

The effect cannot fail to be a strong one, and it may even be spiritualizing in its consequences—awaking a long isolated country to realization of ideals that prosperity and safety have tended to deprive of actuality. The price of this change is dreadful, but it will not be without its compensations, present and future, for the English people.

A Defense Hardly Necessary.

As disproof of what she says is the general impression that college girls devote a large part of their time and money to purposes not academic—to pleasures, that is—the Dean of Smith College has caused some statistics to be collected.

The figures show, it seems, that her charges, on the average, spend 87.4 per cent. of their cash for necessities, 8.2 per cent. for such things as society dues, recreation, and contributions to church and charity—the collocation is somewhat curious!—and 4.2 per cent. for books and stationery. The totals at Smith run from $350 to $1,850 a year, with the average at $765.

The facts thus presented are hardly as exciting as is what Miss COMSTOCK said about a general impression as to the waste or misuse of money by collegiate maids. That impression can hardly have been as widespread as she thinks or fears. Certainly it has not often become articulate, and much more nearly general has been the impression that the great majority of the girls seeking higher education make wise and careful and profitable use of the not too much money they can command.

For many of them money is so hard to get that they are not at all likely to waste it on frivolities.

MARKSMEN IN MODERN WAR.

Their Utility Lessened by the Decrease in Individual Fighting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent letter in THE TIMES quotes a number of historians who give to American troops, irregular and otherwise, the best of the argument in certain specific encounters with various adversaries. The results of these skirmishes were undoubtedly satisfactory, but their verification does not disprove the assertion of The Montgomery Advertiser. Overwhelming defense of the "sloppy school histories" does not meet The Advertiser's contention that many of us think we are born military geniuses with a natural familiarity with firearms.

No mass of exposed troops, no matter how well seasoned, can successfully cope with even an inferior force of expert riflemen judiciously handled. No single engagement of those cited has had a parallel in the present European conflict. Present-day warfare is conducted on a scale of munitions and men, and a plan of campaign undreamed of by our forefathers. Granted a sufficient time to prepare and we would give a good account of ourselves, but to think we can grab a gun and lick anything in sight is puerile.

Even were it possible to acquire immediately a working knowledge of tactics, how many of us know the difference between a bolt action gun and a Winchester? Our ancestors could hit the eye of a squirrel, as far as they could see it, with an eight-square flintlock, because they did it every day, and the squirrel was within thirty yards. Could Davy Crockett have picked up a .30-calibre Springfield and knocked a man off a horse at 600 yards, downhill, with the wind blowing twenty miles an hour?

A considerable, intimate experience leads me to state that there are some of us who can hit anything we can see with anything from an airgun to a Skoda howitzer, but this presumably desirable ability is the result of infinitely painstaking, constant practice, and one could walk from 125th Street to the Battery and not meet a dozen men who could hit an inch bullseye in a shooting gallery.

When the European war is over every nation involved will have a monster, seasoned army and a massive navy—and an empty pocketbook. Our pocketbook, which is quite well filled, will be at the mercy of any of them. Give us the men and the ships and we can remove ourselves from the possibility of foreign covetousness—but give us the men and the ships!

WILFRED TAYLOR.
Thompson, Conn., Feb. 14, 1916.

The Times in Florida.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been over the State of Florida considerably and the demand for THE NEW YORK TIMES is remarkable. Visitors from all points East prefer it to any other Eastern paper, even from their home city. Dealers tell me that for a long time the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES has been the best seller, and since the arrival of the tourists the demand for the daily is growing wonderfully.

C. R. N.
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12, 1916.

The Booker Washington Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that at the meeting in memory of Booker Washington last Friday evening I stated that the sum of $650,000 had been already pledged to the Trustees on account of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund. I should have said that the amount so pledged is $550,000, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will make this correction in the interest of accuracy.

SETH LOW.
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

FOR THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

Good Work of the Ship They Talk of Giving Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say a few words in commendation of the New York Nautical School, which Governor Whitman proposes to abolish.

My son graduated from the Nautical School this last season. He was a boy who never evinced any love for study or any enthusiasm for school, as represented by the schools in New York. After a few months in the high school he begged me to let him take a course at the Nautical School. I consented on his promising to stick whether he liked it or not. He did like the work from the start, and on his vacations was always eager to get back to the ship. On graduation he spent two months at home while awaiting the arrival of a ship on which he had been promised a berth as third officer. I may say without exaggeration that he was offered twenty jobs during that time. He finally shipped on a large steamer as third officer at what I consider a good salary for a boy. It is certainly four times as much as he could have commanded on land anywhere in New York.

Whether the school be run economically or not, I am unable to say, but this I do know, that my son was well treated, liked his officers and teachers, and at the end of two years had learned navigation enough and seamanship enough to be trusted to take a responsible position at a good salary.

It seems to me that if the school is costing too much per capita the thing to do is to have a larger number of students so that the same set of executive officers and teachers may turn out a greater product without a corresponding increase in cost.

A gentleman high in responsibility in one of the largest shipping concerns in New York recently told me that for the work of port Captain and such similar positions, he was compelled to hire Englishmen and Scandinavians, because the average American did not know anything about the business.

D. T. MARSHALL, M. D.,
Hollis, L. I., Feb. 14, 1916.

Native Officials in Dutch Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of your paper I find a special correspondence from The Hague which contains the report of an interview with Mr. Colyn, at one time Dutch Minister of War, represented to be "perhaps the greatest living expert in the government of Malay races," a distinction, by the way, not undisputed by scores of others who shed their light on Dutch East Indian affairs in the royal residence of Holland.

There is one statement which requires an immediate protest. Mr. Colyn is asserted to have said, speaking of native administrators: "Every man has his price, and sometimes it is a very low price." This constitutes a libel on the native members of the Dutch East Indian Civil Service, who collectively are as efficient, reliable, and honorable a body of public servants as any Colonial Government could wish. The sweeping charge of corruptibility against a whole class of most respectable officials, who always have counted and still count among their numbers scions of the noblest families of the land, practicing noblesse oblige in every word and act, gentlemen of the intellectual capacity, honest zeal for their country's weal, and high integrity of, for instance, my old friends, the late Pangerans Sosroningrat and Hadiningrat, Regents, respectively, of Yapara and Demak, is both unfounded and unjust.

J. F. SCHELTEMA.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14, 1916.

Time to Discuss Peace Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Germans no longer believe that their enemies can be crushed, we on the allied side can say that we have not, and never had, any intention of crushing Germany. We want simply to put an end to the German peril to the peace of the world. We want to be sure that when this war is ended it will not be followed by others equally terrible and destructive. That is why men formerly ranked as pacifists are inclined to be relentless.

My own notion of a fair peace would be a restoration of all conquered territory and the payment of a German indemnity to France, Belgium, and other injured countries. But would it not be useful for public men and newspapers in your country, at least, to discuss terms of peace? Let a series of propositions be made, compared, and considered. If peace were made at the present time, what conditions would be just? It is not necessary that these propositions should be made directly to the nations at war. Just open the discussion.

JUSTICE.
New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

The Fifth Avenue Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the inquiry of "New Yorker" in his letter on "The Menace to Fifth Avenue," if he will go down to the Canal Street section and look at the lofts he will see why the manufacturers cannot occupy most of them. He probably does not know that a large part of the real estate there is owned by estates who will not put in steam heat, but think stoves on each floor are good enough, and that a rope and hoist will haul up articles. The law would be violated if the manufacturers would occupy the premises. And, last but not least, the buildings are so far from being fireproof that no employer cares to risk the safety of any large number of employes, especially women.

ANOTHER NEW YORKER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Armed Vessels and German Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rumors that our Government is seriously thinking of establishing, in time of war between foreign powers, a new rule of international law are most disquieting. The evil effects of such a procedure are clearly shown by the letters printed in today's TIMES, coming from men like Professor Crecraft and Paul Dana.

The real issue is not diplomatic, but political, and the question arises as to whether the American people shall be forced into paying, with frightful future complications and inevitable dangers to our peace, for the German vote, so manifestly courted by a President seeking a re-election.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.
Century Club, Feb. 15, 1916.

THE SHARPSHOOTER.

I look out down the valley as I lie,
And watch Death's shadow, like a dark mist fly
Across Earth's tranquil beauty,
While I, a man of duty,
Shatter the silence with some mortal's cry.

The lichen-covered rock that shelters me,
Guards, at its foot, a little cherry tree
In its first, tender bloom:
Does God give too much room
To beauty, then, in life, since Death must be?

And yet I lie, and, silent, watch and wait,
My hand upon the iron key of Fate!
The Spring's voice softly calls,
Some woman's lover falls—
I killed him, yet I feel no thrill of Hate!

The evening comes, the young Moon shows her light—
How weird the valley looks, now it is night!
A bullet's whistling breath,
And Life yields up to Death!—
Thank God, I am relieved, the guard's in sight.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

ALLIANCES FOR AMERICA.

Washington's Advice to Depend Upon Our Own Strength.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is discouraging to me, an American born, as were my fathers before me, to read a plea for an American alliance with England. It assumes we are too weak to support a vital policy of our nation, and the remedy is to fly to the protecting strength of a foreign ally. The plain American way is to depend upon our own strength and resources. If we are not sufficiently prepared to defend our national rights and ideals we must, without delay, repair the neglect.

How different from these counsels of national impotence and dependence are the words of George Washington. We are soon to celebrate his birthday, the anniversary of the brave and wise "Father of His Country." This was his message in his Farewell Address:

> So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

Also in the same document we find:

> The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. * * *
>
> There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

A clearer declaration, if such were possible, is found in his letter of Dec. 22, 1795, addressed to Gouverneur Morris:

> My policy has been, and will continue to be while I have the honor to remain in the administration, to maintain friendly terms with, but be independent of, all the nations of the earth; to share in the broils of none; to fulfill our own engagements; to supply the wants and be carriers for them all; being thoroughly convinced that it is our policy and interest to do so. Nothing short of self-respect and that justice which is essential to a national character ought to involve us in war; for sure I am, if this country is preserved in tranquillity twenty years longer, it may bid defiance, in a just cause, to any power whatever; such, in that time, will be its population, wealth, and resources.

This advice is as good today as it was when it fell from the pen of our first American. It will be a sad day for the Republic when we forget these words of Washington.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY,
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Commissions for Enlisted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Dr. Rainsford's article on the editorial page of your issue of Sunday, the 13th inst. He is wrong in his contention that it is very hard for a private or other enlisted man to become a commissioned officer in the United States Army.

Under the provision of an act of Congress passed many years ago, when there are sufficient vacancies enlisted men can apply for permission to appear for examination for a commissioned appointment.

These examinations are held under practically the same conditions in scope and thoroughness as those held for civilian applicants—in each case success in passing the examination depending upon the man's moral, physical, and intellectual fitness. After an enlisted man has become an officer he stands in every respect with his comrades as if a graduate from West Point or a civilian appointee. His treatment and advancement depend entirely upon himself.

The doctor is right in his estimate of the difficulty in procuring the increased number of recruits. This difficulty is due to the estimate in which the general public holds an enlisted man and its treatment of him. The public does not know its army; and has an entirely erroneous idea of the men composing it. After over forty years' service as an officer, associating with these men in field and post, I can authoritatively state that there is not in this country a more self-respecting and law-abiding body of men than the enlisted men of our army. Neither of our military branches is a reformatory; but care is exercised in selecting men of reputable character among those who know them, references being required.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Honor of Nations and of Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of Saturday a correspondent casts doubt upon any definite meaning to be given to "the honor of a country" and surrounds the phrase with uncertainty and vagueness. But there is no uncertainty about the foundation principle of honor, however much difference of opinion may exist regarding the superstructure which nations erect thereon.

It is with nations as with individuals: He who is unfaithful to trust is unworthy of honor; he who does not fulfill duties and obligations through incapacity, unwillingness, or otherwise becomes unworthy of honor.

The symbol of a man's sovereignty is his word. Faithlessness to it brands him with dishonor. The symbol of a nation's sovereignty is its flag—the emblem of its protecting power over the lives and property of its citizens. A ruler who allows that sovereignty to be impaired is faithless to the supreme obligation of Government. To reduce the protection of a Government to collecting indemnities for the death of its citizens is to abdicate sovereignty and render it without value or honor. A country that does not repudiate such degradation is itself without honor or shame. The honor of a country is its faithfulness to the protection promised its citizens. To cast doubt upon that promise or make it slow of realization is to so tarnish the honor of a country that the utmost polish of epistolary deeds cannot restore it.

WALTER D. BLAIR.
New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

"Hamlet" in Yiddish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received notice, from the local school board, of the ten Shakespeare tercentenary supplements you mean to publish. Your pamphlet made mention of various translations of "Hamlet" that have appeared; it may interest you to know that a complete translation of the play into Yiddish is being contemplated—is finished, in fact, and awaiting publication.

B. J. STOLPER,
Principal Woodbine High School.
Woodbine, N. J., Feb. 14, 1916.

Dangerous Coasting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested reading your articles in defense of Morningside Park, and therefore make bold to register a slight protest against the action of the police officers who guard the section between Morningside Avenue and 121st and 123d Streets and who prohibit the children from coasting on the only really safe and available space in the park, compelling them to use the southern parts, full of trees, rocks, and holes, or the adjacent streets.

NEIGHBOR.
New York, Feb. 13, 1916.

PAN-AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Proposals for State-Owned Vessels and New Banking Facilities.

New York, Feb. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By an announcement made by Dr. R. S. Naón, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, at present on leave in Buenos Aires, at a meeting of the Argentine National Committee of the International High Commission recently held in that city, under the Presidency of the Minister of Finance, some additional light is shed upon the latest modifications of the provisions of the Administration Shipping bill.

In the course of his speech Dr. Naón expressed his full approval of the number and character of the measures to be submitted by the Argentine Government representatives with a view to an extension of Pan-American relations, and particularly of those which have for their object the uniformity of customs and other laws whose conflicting provisions now constitute a barrier to any considerable advancement of international commerce. He stated his belief that the results of the congress would be commercially advantageous to all the countries of America, and announced that the most important step in that direction would be the shipping project to be presented by the American delegation, which, according to present arrangements, is to be headed by Mr. McAdoo. As explained by Dr. Naón, the proposal of the United States Government provides for the establishment, in each of the leading countries of Latin America of a State-owned merchant marine, with a number of ships proportional to the economic force of the respective countries entering the combination. By these means the interchange of national products would be facilitated; surplus stocks could be readily exported from producing to consuming countries without being subject to the danger—so evident just now—of dependence upon European shipping; and, in addition to regularity of service, there would be uniformity of rates and possibly in the prices of the principal products. It is further proposed that the arrangements shall be proceeded with immediately after they are approved by the congress, in order that the plan may become effective at the close of the war.

It will probably be remembered that at the Pan-American Financial Congress held in May last at Washington several projects relating to shipping matters were presented by the delegates of different countries of Latin America, but inasmuch as the representatives of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the republics of Central America stated that their countries had no immediate interest in the matter, and the delegates of Peru and Ecuador declined to vote, owing to absence of instructions from their Governments, the sub-committee on transportation accepted, in principle, the recommendation of Señor Vergara, the Chilean delegate, who submitted the following plan for the establishment of rapid and regular maritime communication between the ports of North and South America:

> 1. By the organization of a large company, subscription to which may be made by the public, the balance of the stock, if any, to be taken by the Government of the United States and the Governments of those Latin-American republics interested in a proportion to be agreed upon.
>
> 2. The company to be incorporated under the New York laws, but the steamers to be registered in the different countries in proportion to the capital subscribed, and shall fly the flag of said country.
>
> 3. For the purposes of customs laws the steamers to be considered as of the nationality of the port, except the coastwise trade in those countries where that trade is reserved for nationals.
>
> 4. The vessels to fulfill certain conditions, e. g., minimum tonnage of 5,000 tons and a minimum speed of sixteen miles per hour.
>
> 5. The Board of Directors shall be composed of representatives appointed by the respective countries in proportion to the capital subscribed.
>
> 6. The payment of the capital subscribed may be made in cash, or by transfer of vessels belonging to the Government subscribing, provided said vessels are suitable.

From the terms of this project and from the announcement of the Argentine Ambassador already referred to, it becomes clear that the Government Shipping bill in its present form is the result of a joint understanding, or combination, with the leading republics of South America, differing only in the point as to whether the ships are to be entirely State owned, as declared by Dr. Naón, or whether they are to be operated under a partnership, or ultimate private ownership, as expressed in the Chilean project and in the speeches of members of the Administration. In all other essential details the bill is undoubtedly of Pan-American parentage.

Another important matter to be dealt with by the congress is that relating to the extension of banking facilities between the countries of North and South America. Legislation was enacted here to enable American banks to carry on the ordinary business of banking in Latin America, but the Latin Americans say it is necessary, in order to facilitate commercial operations, that further legislation should be effected in the United States to enable the Latin-American banks to trade in this country; and until that is done no markets can be made here for Argentine or other South American securities except in those Government issues already in circulation in the United States.

Other matters to be treated by the congress include proposals for greater uniformity in the customs laws and in the tariffs, dues, and regulations relating to shipping in the various ports and harbors. In regard to these questions, two expert representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of the Department of Commerce are now in Buenos Aires, studying the important points to be dealt with; and the Chief Inspector of Revenue has been placed at their disposal to assist them in the preparation of the plan to adjust the various details for the presentation of a project by the American delegation.

L. G.

For a Courageous Widow.

Sick, in need of an operation, and with no friends or relatives able to care for her and her two children, Mrs. L. was driven to ask for aid. Left without support after months of nursing a sick husband, the widow has given courage and cheer to every one near her, forgetting her own troubles in theirs. Debts which mounted up during Mr. L.'s illness were honorably paid out of his insurance, and the mother bravely undertook hard work to keep the little family going. She managed splendidly until sickness left her helpless. Medical aid was secured and good, strengthening food was provided regularly by the Charity Organization Society. An operation is now necessary, and the society is anxious to send her to a hospital, free from worry about the children and the happy little home she has made for them. One hundred and twenty-five dollars is needed for food, rent, clothing, and special diet when she comes out. Readers of THE TIMES are asked to assist. Gifts should be sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. W. P. K. Fuller, $2; Mrs. J. C. Bell, $3; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, $5; E. A. R., $1; A Friend, $1; G. W. B., $2; E. S., $2; Mr. M. P. Read, $2; Mr. James Anderson, $2; Mrs. M. M. MacS., $1; Mr. Charles B. Barnes, $5; Mr. Henry S. Cohn, $3; Miss Sarah N. Peck, $25.

NEW YORK HISTORY TOLD IN TABLEAUX

Descendants of Old Families Pose at Father Knickerbocker's Ball at Sherry's.

PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN

Dutch Wedding of 1642, Hamilton-Burr Duel, and a Skating Carnival Also Pictured.

Society was attracted last night by the Father Knickerbocker ball at Sherry's, given for the benefit of the City History Club. A series of tableaux, representing scenes from early New York history, were a feature of the evening's program. Interest was heightened in the tableaux by the fact that the young folks who took part were all descendants from the old families of Nieuw Amsterdam and later periods.

Everything harked back to ye olden days, and the costuming was picturesque. When the dancing was in progress, after the pictures, the scene resembled old prints of the early festivities when there was a pond, or collect, at Canal Street and New York was filled with British soldiers.

Even the program reflected the days of long ago, containing sketches and silhouettes of famous sites in the town, copied from rare prints in the scrap book of the wife of a former President of Columbia University. One showed the New York Post Office in 1763 in Nassau Street, another depicted Richmond House, which stood at Varick and Charlton Streets, an imposing mansion, surrounded by trees, which was occupied by General Washington in 1776.

The aim of the City History Club is to foster good citizenship, and it maintains for the school children of New York more than fifty clubs for the study of city history and civics.

Groups Pass In Pageant.

A stage was constructed in the large ballroom, and the chairs and boxes arranged in amphitheatre fashion. Preceding the tableaux the groups passed in pageant through the ballroom to the stage, with the exception of the tableau representing the purchase of Manhattan Island, which opened the entertainment at 10 o'clock.

William Montague Geer, Jr., appeared as Peter Minuit, and the scene showed the purchase of the island, on May 5, 1626, from the Indians, when beads, buttons, and about $24 in cash was paid for this magnificent island. The Algonquin Indians were posed by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Robert G. I. Brown, and Miss Cornelia T. Geer. Robert Van Court was a trumpeter, Lawrence Williams a night watchman, and Raphael Hume and Elliott Schuyler Phillips were the soldiers.

A Dutch wedding in "Nieuw Amsterdam," in 1642, created lots of amusement with its strange-looking costumes and customs. In those days the curfew was rung at 9 o'clock, after which a watchman with staff and lantern prowled the streets until dawn, calling the hours, or shouting, "Brant! Brant!" in case of fire. Nowadays it takes 5,772 patrolmen to police the Borough of Manhattan alone.

The Bride and Bridegroom.

The marriage was that of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sara Roelofse, daughter of Annekje Jans, whose property was donated to Trinity Church by an English sovereign. Schuyler M. Warren, Jr., was the bridegroom and Miss Carolyn B. Van Cortlandt took the part of the bride. Others in the tableau included Mrs. Grenville Temple Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schuyler Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, the Misses Frances G. de Peyster, Florence Van Rensselaer, Dolly Madison La Montagne, Marion de Forest Baldwin, Anna H. Emmet, Elizabeth R. Thompson, Amy Bradish Johnson, K. Finola de Kay, Alice S. Warren, also Harold Sands, Eckford de Kay, Robert L. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, Miss Pruyn, Adrian D. de Kay, Lawrence Williams, Robert Van Court, and Masters Lewis S. Bigelow, Jr., and Louis Warren.

The third tableau represented the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. In this Alexander Hamilton, Jr., took the part of General Hamilton and George De Boketon Greene was Aaron Burr. B. Sherman Fowler, Sidney de Kay, and Lieutenant Robert R. M. Emmet were the others in the picture.

The skating carnival was posed by the members of the Junior Colonial Dames. This was a scene on the Canal Street pond during the Winter of 1782, when Admiral Digby's fleet visited New York. Among the midshipmen was the Duke of Clarence, the young son of King George II., afterward William IV. It is said of the young Duke that he wished to learn to skate, and a number of young people arranged a skating party for him on the collect, just as they do today, only a bit further uptown on rinks of artificial ice.

Junior Dames in Tableaux.

Miss Margaret Montgomery appeared as the Duke of Clarence and Miss Phyllis Brown was Admiral Digby. Miss Mary Francke appeared as a lady in a sedan chair, and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris posed as a lady in a sleigh. Others included the Misses Isabel Stettinius, Katharine Dahlgren, Elizabeth Moffat, Grace Montgomery, Margaret Haskell, Sally Palmer, Julia Walker, Charlotte Delafield, Edna Hilton, Cornelia L. Crooke, Margaret Suckley, Elizabeth Haldane, Madeleine Dahlgren, Julia Zabriskie, Emily Ford, Constance Lord, Elise Francke, Dorothy Taylor, Alice S. Warren, Dorothy Green, Grace Franklin, Georgette Palmer, and Dorothy Brown. Sidney de Kay was the only young man in the tableau, and he appeared as a dandy of those days.

The spectacle was presented under the direction of John F. Parker. Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the club, was Chairman of the Spectacle Committee, which was made up of Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. L. G. Morris, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, and Mrs. Christopher Wyatt.

Selling programs were the Misses Louise Butler, Dorothea Camp, Louise Dixon, Cordelia Hepburn, Lucy Lord, Gertrude Mall, Margaret Overton, Gertrude Pardee, Dorothy Porter, Ethel Simmons, Margaret Warren, Isabel Yeomans, and Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet. Mrs. Clough C. Overton was Chairman of the Ball Committee.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. George E. B. Schenck, Mrs. W. B. Thompson, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. August Van Cortlandt, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, and Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith.

SPENCE-CUSHMAN WEDDING.

Ceremony in Broadway Presbyterian Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of William M. T. Spence, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston Spence of Brooklyn, and Miss Clarina Louise Cushman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Arthur Cushman of 318 West 107th Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Broadway Presbyterian Church, West 114th Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fara of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn. The chancel was filled with growing marguerites with palms, and clusters of white roses were tied to alternate pews on the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown, the skirt tucked up with orange blossoms over a deep hem of silver lace. The corsage and sleeves were of pearl embroidered net and a court train edged with tulle fell from the shoulders, where it was held with pearl ornaments. The picot-edged tulle veil was arranged in a series of full ruches at the back of her blond coiffure and held with a bandeau of orange blossoms and small pearls. Her flowers were orchids and valley lilies.

Miss Vera Cushman, her sister's maid of honor, and whose engagement to one of the ushers, Milton Sands Dillon, has been announced, was in a full short-skirted frock of pale green tulle over taffeta of the same shade, with clusters of silver grapes fastening the skirt draperies and caught in the corsage and on the shoulders. Her large pale green maline hat had green streamers and a cluster of green grapes on the left brim. She carried pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Kathleen Cushman, another sister; Margaret Wilson of Mountain Lakes, N. J.; Hazel Crockett, Hilda Rau Arlene Creighton, and Bertha Taylor of New York. All wore short pink tulle frocks over pink silk, the skirts having irregularly edged overdresses bound with satin. The corsages were bands of gathered tulle edged with tiny pink roses, matching roses catching the tulle skirt draperies in tucks over the hips. The sleeves were short with bat-ear bows of satin falling over the arms. All wore large dark brown maline hats with chin-chin effects, with the ends falling over one shoulder, and clusters of pink Scotch roses were caught to each brim. They wore silver hose and slippers, and all carried orchids and pink roses. Little Miss Marjorie Cushman, another sister, was the flower girl, and wore a fluffy white net frock touched with pink, and carried a basket of vivid pink roses.

Bernard L. Spence was his brother's best man and the ushers were John L. Spence, Jr., another brother; Bayard Cummings, Russell Tracy Walker, Earl Munkenbeck, L. Arthur Cushman, Jr., and Milton Sands Dillon of New York.

The reception, for relatives and a few intimate friends, was held at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Cushman, who received, wore silver brocaded taffeta combined with silver net, with a satin train, and Mrs. Spence, the bridegroom's mother, was in white moire with silver lace. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Spence will live at 15 Claremont Avenue, this city, where they will be at home after April 15.

MISS DOROTHY DAVIS WEDS.

The Bride of Allen E. Madden in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Dorothy Irene Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benson Davis of 492 Convent Avenue, and Allen Everett Madden were married yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James Palmer, assistant pastor of the church, officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Nancy Thweet as maid of honor, and the Misses Frances Caldwell, Marion Ohling, Sarah Thweet, and Marion Barr as bridesmaids. The flower girls were Marjorie Buddy and Elsa Klein.

Edward Wilkinson acted as best man. The ushers were Kenneth Madden, Donald Wilbur, Richard Partridge, and William Duryea.

A dinner followed the ceremony in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon. They will live in this city on their return.

MISS IRENE DILLON WEDS.

Police Inspector's Daughter Marries Stephen Joseph Flynn.

Miss Irene Agnes Dillon, a daughter of James E. Dillon, Police Inspector for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, was married yesterday afternoon to Stephen Joseph Flynn of Fordham in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 234 East Ninetieth Street, by the Rev. Father James E. Talbot, and a reception was held at the Hotel Bon Ray.

Miss Dillon was atended by her sister, Miss Grace Dillon, as flower girl and had the Misses Lilian Flynn, Agnes Cain, and Lilian Walsh as bridesmaids.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn left last night to spend their honeymoon at Palm Beach. They will live in Fordham. Mr. Flynn holds an executive position with the New York Edison Company.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and her son, Robert R. Livingston of 11 Washington Square North, are leaving today for Los Angeles, Cal., to be absent about six weeks.

Mrs. George J. Gould will open her house at 857 Fifth Avenue this afternoon for a lecture on France, to be given by Arthur Stanley Riggs. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund for disabled soldiers and destitute women of France.

Princess Hatzfeldt is coming from Washington for the benefit for the war sufferers in Siberia to be held this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. William Simpson Sloan and Mrs. Thomas Jewett Hallowell entertained last evening at Mrs. Sloan's home, 981 Madison Avenue, with informal dancing.

Mrs. Orville H. Tobey gave a small dance last night, followed by a supper at her residence, 1,005 Fifth Avenue.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

W. S. Accles, Commander Ryo Ando of the Japanese Navy, Mrs. M. Ashcroft, Mrs. M. L. Breaker, S. C. Brook, Miss V. D. Breuil, Miss Kathleen Burke, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Cameron, S. G. Child, C. A. Clark, Dr. H. D. Dakin, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Dawson, A. V. Dillon, Edgar H. Dowler, A. E. Edwards, Robert Fleming, Percy W. Gaylor, Captain S. Gowan, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Miss Diana Guest, Mrs. E. S. Hale, Leonard Hall, Mrs. R. H. Harris, H. Herbert, John Hawthorn, Ernest L. Ives, F. Bertram Jenkins, W. P. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, Alfred I. Lewis, D. J. Little, J. M. Mellen, Miss M. H. Merriman, James Miller, J. N. Murray, De Lancey Nicoll, James B. Neale, A. R. Owen, Captain J. Parrington, Mrs. F. B. Plummer, Mrs. G. R. Pullen, Walter Ross, L. R. Rowe, Mrs. A. Scott, Miss H. A. Scott, Miss G. Stafford, R. A. Sweet, H. Tennant, Dr. and Mrs. D. Thomas, J. S. Tattersfield, F. A. Turner, Arthur T. Waterfall, W. A. White.

RARE FRENCH PRINTS BOUGHT BY WIDENER

Christophle Collection Has 500 Examples of Eighteenth Century Period.

WAS OFFERED AT $300,000

Knoedler Galleries May Show Some of Them—Only Rothschild Collection More Important.

Joseph E. Widener, the Philadelphia capitalist, it was announced yesterday, has bought from M. Knoedler & Co. of this city the notable Christophle collection of eighteenth century French prints, consisting of 500 examples.

This fine collection is considered as second only to that of Baron de Rothschild of Paris. It was offered in Paris recently for $300,000, and was purchased last November for less than that sum jointly by the Messrs. Knoedler of New York and Thomas Agnew & Sons of London, who obtained it from a son of the original owner, who was the late Albert Christophle of Paris. The exact terms of the sale are not given, but an exceptionally well-informed authority puts the price at approximately $250,000.

Mr. Christophle was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and formerly Governor of the Credit Foncier de France. He died eleven years ago, and his collection until last Autumn had been stored. Great and important as it is, connoisseurs have had little opportunity to see it, and in 1906 the son declined to lend it to the Bibliotheque Nationale. It is possible that Mr. Widener will consent to have a selection of the prints shown in the Knoedler Galleries.

The prints have only been in this country for ten days, and they were first offered to Mr. Widener. His father, the late P. A. B. Widener, was a noted collector. This is the first important art purchase made by Joseph E. Widener on his own account. He had a few mezzotints, and was much interested in prints, although he had not bought many.

The Christophle collection is in a remarkably good state of preservation and not one of the prints has ever been framed. For quality and charm it is of the highest rank. It is thoroughly representative of the French eighteenth century engraving in color and black and white. The colored engravings retain all the exquisite beauty of their original hues. The collection includes works of the greatest painter-engravers of the time, many of them being either etched states or proofs before letters.

Aside from their great artistic value, these prints are a faithful transcript of the life and manners, the elegancies and the foibles of one of the most significant periods of all history—that preceding the French Revolution. They depict the costumes, the decorations, the intimate life of an epoch distinguished by prodigal luxury so soon to end with the flare of flames and the rumble of tumbrils. From the gilded salon to the guillotine it was no far cry when these engravings were new.

Indeed, it was as much as one's life was worth to own them, depicting as they did the pleasures of the aristocracy. Those which were saved were either taken out of the country or stored in dusty attics. Many an engraving which came into being under the needle was tossed on pikes, and the plate from which it was made was melted in the fires of revolt. Hundreds of such prints were burned. That is why, after all these years, the gathering of this fine collection has involved so much labor, for it was the task of a lifetime to collect the rare impressions from all parts of France and other countries.

One of the finest of the prints is "La Coucher de la Mariée," by Simonet and Moreau, in black and white, a proof which is said to be the best from the plate in existence. There were twenty-four printed, of which seven are known.

Unique is the fine proof before letters of "L'Enlevement nocturne," by Nicolas Ponce, after Baudouin.

Debucourt is represented by an especially fine print of "Pauve Annette," a charming picture of a young girl, and by "The Bouquet" and "The Compliment." Here also is his "Les Deux Bassiers." The art of Janinet is shown by "L'Amour" and "La Follie" and by the "Joueuse de Guitare." Among the prints by Boilly are "La Douce Resistance," "La Cocarde Nationale," "On la tire Aujourdhui," and "Que n'y est-il encore."

Other engravers whose works are in the collection are Fragonard, de Launay, Kavreince, St. Aubin, and Taunay.

The collection is especially complete in the works of Chardin, as it includes fifteen different examples by that noted artist. These prints are especially rare because Chardin's brother, a grocer, who was densely ignorant of the value of the works, had used the stock of the engravings which he had inherited from the artist in wrapping up his wares.

WEDDED COUNT D'AQUILAJA.

Miss M. D. Brady, Social Worker, Married Here Last Dec. 31.

The marriage was announced yesterday of Miss Margaret Dewey Brady of this city and Count d'Aquilaja, which was quietly celebrated on last Dec. 31 in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Thomas J. Lynch performed the ceremony.

Shortly after the marriage, it is reported, the couple left for the West. The announcement of their marriage was made through a friend in this city, who declined yesterday to give any details of the match.

The Count's full name is said to be Italo Carlo Mario de Giglio, Count d'Aquilaja, and he is said to come from Venice and Naples. It was also asserted that he had family connections in Philadelphia, but no trace of his relationship in that city could be obtained.

The bride spent part of the Winter in New York, and was engaged for a time in social service work.

Dinner to John Haig of England.

Marion J. Verdery and daughter, Miss Katherine Verdery of 216 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Haig of England who are on their way home from Canada. Mr. Haig is a brother of Sir Douglas Haig, successor of General French as Commander in Chief of the English forces on the western front.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James A. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Walker of Flushing, and Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Hyde of Brooklyn.

Miss Joy a Bride at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Anne Joy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Joy of Keokuk, Iowa, and Hugh J. Robertson of Iowa, took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. J. T. Stocking of Upper Montclair, N. J., officiated.

Mrs. Ralph B. Joy was the bride's only attendant. Harold Covington Pond was best man.

A dinner, followed by dancing, was held after the ceremony. The couple left for California on their honeymoon.

Neilson-Enright Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Miss Emma Mulford Enright, daughter of Deputy State Commissioner of Education and Mrs. John Enright, was married this afternoon at 3 o'clock to Franz Neilson of Perth Amboy, N. J., a lawyer with offices in the Equitable Building, New York City. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 39 Court Street, by the Rev. John F. Milbank, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Freehold.

WEDDED IN EDISON HOME.

Miss Grace Miller, Inventor's Sister-in-Law, Marries H. K. Hitchcock.

The wedding of Miss Grace Miller, a sister of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, and Halbert Kellogg Hitchcock of Pittsburgh took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Glenmont, the Edison home at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

Mr. Edison gave the bride in marriage. She wore a gown of lace and crêpe de chine, and was attended by Mrs. W. W. Nichols of this city, another sister, and Miss Grace Weymouth of Cambridge, Mass. Young Prudence and Earle Lamont acted as flower children. John Fox of Pittsburgh was best man.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen J. Herben of the Orange Methodist Episcopal Church, in the conservatory. The floral decorations consisted of forsythia, American Beauty roses, and azaleas. Miss Maude Morgan, harpist, played during the ceremony, and there was also music by an orchestra.

A small reception followed for the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. In June a large reception will be given for the couple at the old homestead of the bride's family, at Akron, Ohio. She is the daughter of the late Lewis Miller, who invented the reaper and binder, and was the originator of the Chautauqua. She has divided her time between her Akron home and with Mrs. Edison.

Mr. Hitchcock is the son of Dr. Elisha Hitchcock, and a brother of Lucius W. Hitchcock, the artist. He is in business in Pittsburgh, where the couple will make their home after an extended trip in the South.

Among the guests at the wedding was August Schmidt, the old gardener from the Akron place, who brought on flowers for the nuptials. Among those who attended the wedding, besides the members of the Edison family, were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Billings, Colonel and Mrs. Chester Harbing, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ebbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter.

A Luncheon for Miss Chapin.

Miss Eunice Clapp entertained yesterday at a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Marietta Chapin, whose marriage to Harold Hartshorne takes place next week. The guests numbered 20 and were seated at one table decorated with yellow and white Spring flowers. Beside Miss Chapin and Miss Clapp's mother Mrs. E. Mortimer Ward, the guests included Mrs. O. Carley Harriman and the Misses Adrienne Iselin, Marie Tiffany, Frederica Bull, Emmalena Sizer, Barbara and Katharine Thaw, Margery and Eugenie Rand, Anna Ballard, Ruth Singer, Eleanor Hartshorne, Dorothy Battle, Marjorie Cleveland and Margaret Erhardt.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER DIES.

Principal of Edinburgh University Was a Noted Surgeon.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir William Turner, Principal of Edinburgh University, has died in Edinburgh at the age of 83. He was editor of The Journal of Anatomy and Physiology and author of several works on anatomy and anthropology.

Sir William Turner was born in Lancaster, and received his education at private schools and in St. Bartholomew's Hospital and in the University of London. For many years he was one of the most noted physicians and surgeons of the British Empire, and was a former President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal Society of London, in addition to being a member of scientific societies in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Petrograd, Brussels, New South Wales, and others.

He was a former President of the General Medical Council and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of the Medical Acts Commission.

Miss Susan Delafield Parish.

Miss Susan Delafield Parish, connected with one of this city's oldest families, died on Monday night at her home, 13 West Forty-eighth Street, after a life spent in charity, in her eighty-first year. She was a daughter of the late Daniel Parish and Mrs. Mary Ann Parish. She was a sister of Henry Parish, who retired in April, 1915, after being President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company for forty-four years. Through him, Miss Parish was related to the Delafield family, his wife being Miss Susan Maria Delafield, the only daughter of John Delafield.

Miss Parish was formerly first Director of the Presbyterian Home for Old Ladies in this city, and was also at one time a Director of the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents in White Plains, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM WALLACE SILVER, who was a sergeant in the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn during the Civil War, died in the Kings County Hospital on Saturday in his eighty-third year. Mr. Silver was born in Montpelier, Vt., but had lived in Brooklyn for sixty-five years. He was a charter member of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, F. and A. M., and is survived by two daughters and a son. He lived at 119 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush.

Mrs. MAGDALENA WURSTER KURTZ, widow of the Rev. Frederick Kurtz, who had held several pastorates in the Evangelical Church in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 84 Wierfield Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. She is survived by two sons, the Rev. Arthur F. Kurtz, Pastor of the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, and James W. Kurtz; also three daughters, Florence and Emma Kurtz and Mrs. Margaret Egger, wife of the Rev. Frederick Egger.

JOSEPH JONES SUTTON, for many years a druggist in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 251 Decatur Street, that borough, aged 67 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. HENRIETTA WEISS MEYERS, 36 years old, wife of Harry F. Meyers, formerly a dry goods merchant, died on Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital. Her home was at 1,060 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES ARTHUR KLUNE, in the automobile business and a member of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. and A. M.; the Valley of Buffalo, N. M. J., of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, and of Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oasis of Buffalo, died in the German Hospital on Monday following an operation for appendicitis. He was 34 years old and lived at 329 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

DENNIS E. LYNCH, senior partner of the firm of Lynch & Branch, produce merchants in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 88 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters.

CHARLES J. WALTER, for many years prominent in bowling circles in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 887 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-seventh year. Mr. Walter was a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M.; Long Island Grotto, No. 44; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks; De Forest Council, No. 1,527, R. A.; Loyal Order of Moose, No. 69; Commercial Travelers of Long Island and the United Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County.

Mrs. MARGARET CREEM, 80 years old, widow of Cornelius Creem, a contractor, died on Sunday at her home, 799 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and a daughter.

MEYER MANDLE, of the firm of Mandle & Reis, meat dealers of Wallabout Market, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Market Men's Association, died on Monday at his home, 153 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 59 years. Mr. Mandle was born in this city and for many years lived in the upper east side, where he was Democratic Captain of his district. He belonged to Dan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. F. S. of I.; Gascoyne Council, R. A.; the Columbia Club of Manhattan and Benos Zion Society.

GEORGE W. VAIL, 54 years old, a commercial traveler and a well-known resident of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there on Monday.

Mrs. ASA P. POTTER died on Monday at her home in Port Chester, N. Y., to which she removed from Boston ten years ago.

FREDERICK W. LANDREGAN, a member of the editorial staff of The Philadelphia Bulletin and a newspaper man of that city for twenty-five years, died on Monday at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARTHA ADAMS REIMER, wife of William H. V. Reimer, former Civil Engineer of East Orange, is dead at her home, 52 North Maple Avenue, in that place.

ABRAHAM ELSON, formerly a dry goods merchant, is dead at his home, 235 West 115th Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

JEREMIAH POWELL, formerly active in Republican politics and at times a small office holder, died on Monday at his home in Hancocks Ridge, N. J., in his ninety-third year.

Mrs. EMILY F. BUTTERFIELD, wife of Frank C. Butterfield, a retired engineer, died on Sunday at her home in Ossining, N. Y., in her seventy-first year.

LEWIS WILLIAM WORTH, one of the last of the California pioneers, died last Friday at his home in Los Angeles. He crossed the plains in 1853 as a member of an expedition led by the famous scout, Kit Carson.

GEORGE E. LAWSON, 54 years old, President of the People's State Bank of Detroit, was found dead in bed yesterday at his Winter home at Ormond Beach, Fla.

Mrs. JOHN J. DWYER, whose husband is proprietor of the Dwyer Hunt and Riding Stable of Lakewood, N. J., died yesterday at her home in that place, in her fifty-seventh year. She was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of John Butler O'Shea, an architect and scholar. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons and two daughters.

CAPITAL LIGHT PLANT STIRS ART OF NATION

American Federation, with 300,000 Members, and Other Bodies to Issue an Appeal.

FENNER DENIES COLLUSION

Representative of McKim, Mead & White Disputes Secretary McAdoo—Cass Gilbert Explains Plans.

Burt L. Fenner of McKim, Mead & White, architects, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, announced yesterday that the American Federation of Arts, with 300,000 members, the American Civic Association, also possessing a large membership, and the American Institute of Architects had decided on a combined appeal to the nation against the erection of the Central Light and Heating Plant on the Mall near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, as sanctioned by the Senate on last Monday.

Mr. Fenner said yesterday afternoon that an attempt had been made to "becloud" the issue by attacking the motives of the enemies of the heating plant, and he asserted there was no foundation for the "insinuations" of Secretary McAdoo that the protest was really engineered in behalf of the Potomac Lighting and Power Company, "whose plant is now located in the neighborhood from which it was sought to exclude the Government."

"The opposition to the plant on the proposed location will not be dropped because of the action of the Senate," Mr. Fenner added. "We will not concede that the matter is closed. We do not believe that the people will approve the plan for this plant once they properly understand it. We believe there is a very great sentiment in the nation for making Washington a beautiful city, and that any structure that will deface it or mar the plans for its development along the lines already laid out will be most emphatically resented."

"The American Institute of Consulting Engineers, which is made up of practical men, was asked to consider the plans for the proposed power plant," said Mr. Fenner, "and some of those who went to Washington in opposition to it were W. J. Wilgus, formerly Vice President of the New York Central Railroad; C. H. Ingersoll, formerly chief engineer for the New Haven; President Corthall of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reginald Pelham Bolton, a well-known engineer, and C. A. Leavitt, a well-known landscape engineer."

Mr. Fenner said when Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Conference Committee on the Urgent Deficiency bill, was called upon by a committee of which Mr. Fenner was a member he seemed favorably impressed by the arguments, and did not come to an adverse decision until after he and Mr. McAdoo had visited the proposed site.

"We also called on President Wilson, and he seemed greatly concerned when we suggested that the big chimney stacks would protrude above intervening buildings in looking from the White House toward the river, but he was later told by Secretary McAdoo that a survey had been made and that this was not the case," said Mr. Fenner.

Herbert Adams and Cass Gilbert, members of the Federal Commission of Fine Arts, were asked for statements, and Mr. Adams said "it would be a deplorable mistake" to go on with any undertaking of the nature proposed unless it had first received the most careful attention of the best scientists and architects available for the work.

Mr. Gilbert, who had just returned from Washington, where he had attended the proceedings in the Senate, said:

"While the plans for the development of Washington are broadly known all over the country and have received the approval of the highest expert authorities, the details of the plan are not so clearly understood by the public. One of the links in the great chain of parks and parkways is the development of the shore of the Washington Channel by means of a great roadway which should be so constructed as to provide an ample area for commerce, and at the same time a separate driveway for pleasure vehicles. It is practically a Riverside Drive, but adapted to commerce, coming as it does opposite the 'People's Playground' located on East Potomac Park.

"It is quite probable that the officials of the Government and members of Congress were not cognizant of this plan and of the possibility of redeeming a district which is now far from attractive, and it is quite natural that a visit to the present site, disclosing as it does rotting wharves and tumble-down buildings, ill-kept streets, and general air of disorder and disrepair, would give the impression to the visitor that this was really the 'back yard' of Washington instead of one of its main entrances, and that it would be deemed a suitable place for a power plant.

"It must be borne in mind that the recommendation of Senator Newlands was simply to delay the matter long enough to invite a comprehensive study of the whole subject, and, had this detail of the plan been fully understood by all concerned, I have no doubt that it would have received due weight.

"I have stated the foregoing in answer to your inquiry, but it must not be understood that the Commission of Fine Arts has any idea of pursuing the subject, for its function ends in having answered the inquiry, then to abide by the decision of those who have the matter in charge and the responsibility for it and, of course, by the decision of Congress, loyally to aid in any way it can in carrying into effect the wishes of Congress and to assist to the best of its ability to the development of the Capital City."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BACHRACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bachrach, (formerly Miss S. Vivian Baron,) of 50 East 96th St., announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

RICHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Richman of Brooklyn Manor, Long Island, announce the birth of a son Feb. 14, 1916.

SPITZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Spitzer, 24 Beekman Place, New York, announce the birth of a son on Monday, Feb. 14, 1916.

HERBST.—Feb. 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbst, a daughter.

Engaged

TERHUNE—GODDARD.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Goddard of Kingston, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Eleanor to John Creswell Terhune, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard D. Terhune of Hackensack, N. J.

HUBBELL — PETERS. — Dorothy Peters to John P. Hubbell.

Married

LEVI—CHOYKE.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Choyke of Bridgeport, Conn., wish to announce the marriage of their daughter Sadye to Benjamin Levi of New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

BALDWIN—JOHNSON.—Feb. 14, Isabelle F. Johnson to Albert D. Baldwin.

Brooklyn.

MAUDSLEY — COOPER. — Feb. 14, Ida F. Cooper to Charles H. Maudsley.

Jersey City.

DAY—THOMAS.—Feb. 12, Louise C. Thomas to Harry B. Day.

Died

ARMAGNAC.—On Monday, Feb. 14, 1916, Harriet Delia, widow of the late A. Armagnac, Ph. D., in the 68th year of her age. Funeral service at her residence, 188 Summit Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y.

BLUMERS.—On Feb. 15, 1916, John Blumers, beloved husband of Marguerite Blumers, aged 66 years. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 1,972 Morris Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment private.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Monday, Feb. 14, 1916, Emma H. Brinckerhoff, widow of Charles C. Brinckerhoff. Funeral services at her late residence, 222 Riverside Drive, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, at 2 P. M.

BROWER.—On Feb. 14, 1916, David Brower, at his late home, 199 Keap St., Brooklyn, in his 74th year. Funeral Thursday morning, Feb. 17, from residence, at 9:30; thence to Church of the Transfiguration. Solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Feb. 14, Morris Brown, after a short illness, in his 72d year. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock sharp, from his late residence, 508 West 134th St.

CLARKSON.—Entered into rest Monday, Feb. 14, Emma Francis, widow of Edward W. Clarkson, at her residence, 407 Morris Av., Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

COLGATE.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at his late residence, 116 West 84th St., John H. Colgate, in his 90th year. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Av. and 31st St., Wednesday, Feb. 16th, 1:30 P. M. Members of Kane Lodge 454, F. & A. M., and Lafayette Post 140 are invited to attend. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

COLGATE.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department N. Y. G. A. R. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, John H. Colgate, at Madison Avenue Baptist Church, 31st St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 1:30 P. M. Citizens' drape and badge. By order.
HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

COLGATE.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.: Brethren—You are earnestly requested to attend the MASONIC FUNERAL SERVICES of our late Brother JOHN H. COLGATE, (Charter Member,) at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, 31st St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 1:30 P. M.
ARTHUR CHARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

COOPER.—Belle Shipman Cooper, wife of John Edward Cooper, at her home, 3 Lansing Place, Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 15, 1916. Services Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment private. Chicago and Boston papers please copy.

CUNNION.—Second anniversary mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Rev. Malick A. Cunnion, late beloved rector of St. Raphael's Church, will be celebrated on Thursday, Feb. 17, 10 A. M., at St. Raphael's, West 41st St., near 10th Av.

DWYER.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Catherine M., beloved wife of John J. Dwyer, mother of William M., Chas. F., George J., Catherine M., and Elizabeth A. Dwyer. Funeral services on Friday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M., at the Church of St. Mary of the Lake, Lakewood, N. J.

FORSTER.—Suddenly, Monday, Feb. 14, 1916, James V. Forster, aged 70 years, beloved husband of Ida L. Forster. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Emory M. E. Church, corner Belmont and Bergen Avs., Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Feb. 14, Joseph, in his 67th year, beloved husband of Rosa Freeman, at his residence, 70 East 80th St. Funeral at convenience of family.

HALLOCK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Abby Osborn, beloved wife of H. P. Hallock, in her 56th year. Services from the residence, 461 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 8:15 P. M.

Died

HALSTED.—At Orlando, Fla., on Feb. 9, 1916, Janet McLean Halsted of Brooklyn, daughter of Lillie Baker and the late John McLean Halsted. Interment service at White Plains Rural Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock.

HAMMOND.—Passed away at his residence, 2,146 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Jabez Dean Hammond, M. D., husband of Margaret McGuire and brother of Caleb S. Hammond of Orange, N. J.

HIGHAM.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Lindley J. Higham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HULL.—Feb. 15, Charles James, eldest son of Joseph and Marie Hull, aged 19 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,262 81st St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

LANGE.—On Feb. 15, 1916, Horace K. Lange, late of Jersey City, at Orange Memorial Hospital. Funeral services at Funeral Chapel, 304 West 126th St., New York, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

LEHING.—Louis, on Monday, Feb. 14, 1916, beloved husband of the late Louise Lehing, nee Fackert, aged 63 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 184 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

MAHER.—On Feb. 14, at Rahway, N. J., Elizabeth J., mother of Rev. P. A. Maher. Funeral Thursday, at 10 A. M., to St. Mary's Church. Interment at Dover, N. J.

MANDLE.—Meyer, aged 59, beloved husband of Annie Mandle, (nee Lyons,) beloved father of Herbert and Ethel. Relatives and friends, also Dan Lodge 9, I. O. F. S. of I.; Gascoyne Council, R. A.; Benos Zion Society, are invited to attend funeral from 153 Waverly Av., Brooklyn, 2 P. M. Wednesday.

MATHEWS.—In Natal, South Africa, on Feb. 13, in the 67th year of her age, Lucy Virginia, wife of Josiah Wright Mathews and daughter of the late Daniel Lindley.

MECKLEM.—On Feb. 15, 1916, Mary Dakin Clark Mecklem, widow of George G. Mecklem and daughter of the late Louis Gaylord Clark, aged 78. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 14, 1916, at his residence, 324 West 83d St., William T. R. Miller, husband of Caroline Rodgers and son of the late Rachel Robinson Rodgers and Charles W. Miller. Funeral service from All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av. on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M.

MOTT.—Suddenly, at Port Washington, L. I., on third day, second month, 15th, Martha Willets, wife of Thomas Mott. Funeral at her late residence on fifth day, 17th, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:22; returning, leave Port Washington 4:41. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

NICKINSON.—On Feb. 14, John Nickinson, aged 72 years, son of the late Major John Nickinson and Mary Talbot. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Members New York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., invited. Interment private.

NICKINSON.—John. New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, John Nickinson, Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., at the Campbell Burial Parlors, 241 West 23d St.
JOHN W. KIRBY, Master.
ALBERT DU BOIS, Secretary.

ODELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Ferdinand W. Odell. Funeral services at his late residence, 307A Madison St., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 2 P. M.

OLDEN.—Mary Catherine, Feb. 15, 1916, widow of the late Joseph Olden of Princeton, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'LEARY.—Walter Cornelius, beloved husband of Mabel Delmar of Lakewood, N. J., died Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

PARISH.—Susan Delafield, daughter of the late Daniel and Mary Ann Parish, at her late residence, 13 West 48th St., on Feb. 14, 1916, in the 81st year of her age. Services at her late residence on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

PHILIPS.—Felix S., beloved son of Michael C. and the late Sarah Philips, suddenly at the City College, Tuesday, Feb. 15, in his 16th year. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 204 West 118th St.

PHILLIPS.—Mrs. Ethel Phillips, on Feb. 15, 1916, in her 96th year, mother of Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, Simon, Jacob, and Barnet Phillips.

PLUM.—Matthias, suddenly, at Summerville, S. C., on Feb. 13, 1916, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Matthias Plum, Jr., 17 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 14, 1916, at Port Chester, N. Y., Delle Sheldon, wife of Asa P. Potter. Funeral private. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

ROFFI.—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., of pneumonia, on Feb. 13, 1916, Salvadora Meade, wife of Auguste J. Roffi and daughter of the late Philip, V. R., and Salvadora M. Van Wyck. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st st., on Friday, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Short Hills, N. J.

SCHEFER.—On Feb. 15, 1916, after a short illness, Carl Schefer, in the 73d year of his age. Services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 17, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

SOMMER.—Daniel, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, aged 53. Funeral will be on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1 P. M., from his late residence, 298 2d St., Manhattan. Interment Washington Cemetery. Member of many fraternal orders.

STOUT.—Lewis Augustus, on Feb. 15, at his home, 73 Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN INGEN.—Marie Cheesman, wife of Dudley A. Van Ingen and daughter of the late Oscar Cheesman and Harriet Pollock. Funeral private.

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CARL SCHEFER DEAD.

Old Merchant Expires Three Days After Death of His Wife.

Carl Schefer, one of the oldest merchants in this city and a member of the firm of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, died on Monday at his home, 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, in his seventy-fourth year. His death followed that of his wife by only three days. The shock brought on heart disease, from which Mr. Schefer died.

He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1864, shortly after entering the wholesale dry goods business with a well known firm in which he later became a partner, the business then being conducted under the name of Luckemeyer & Schefer. This firm later became Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. Mr. Schefer was for many years a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and was a member of the Union, Merchants, and German Clubs of this city and of the Rumson Country Club. A son and two daughters survive him.

Captain David Brower.

Captain David Brower, who was retired on a pension last June after fifty-four years in the employ of the city, died on Monday at his home, 199 Keap Street, Brooklyn, in his 74th year. At the time of his retirement he was assistant engineer in the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn, and had been connected with that department since 1861. Mr. Brower was born and educated in Brooklyn and when the civil war began he enlisted first as a member in the Thirteenth Regiment, and on the expiration of his term in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. After two years he was made Captain of Company E. Mr. Brower was a member of the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Hyatt Lodge, 205, F. and A. M.; the Hanover Club, the Eckford Club, St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn, Holland Society, and of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club. He left three sons.

Died

WIDMAYER.—Lewis Hurtt, 601 West 177th St., aged 4 years, after short illness. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

WILLIAMS.—At Salem, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1916, Fanny Hunt Williams, in the 71st year of her age.

BEGGIN.—Elizabeth A., West New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 14. Funeral private.

BELL.—Alonzo M., 70 East 116th St., Feb. 13, aged 67.

BROWN.—Cornelius G., 222 Hudson St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

COYLE.—Mary, 240 East 35th St., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNKER. — Frederick, 57 Manhattan St., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Edward, 509 East 82d St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

ESCHELBACHER.—Johanna, 515 West 171st St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FINKBEINER.—John, 962 Grant Av., Bronx, Feb. 14, aged 65. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FLICKNER.—Margaret, 152 West End Av., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOORD.—George, 1,767 Townsend Av., Bronx, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GORMAN.—John, 86 Walworth St., Feb. 13. Funeral today.

HACK.—Edward, 1,901 Walton Av., Bronx, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

JAEGLE.—Paul L., 1,194 Clay Av., Bronx, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KERRIGAN.—Annie, 434 West 48th St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KING.—Edward A., 207 West 95th St., Feb. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KROOHS.—Dorothea S., 280 Grand St., Feb. 14. Funeral service today.

McGOVERN.—Michael, 107 East 108th St., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGRATH.—Nicholas, 72 East 123d St., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Katherine, 1,243 7th Av., Feb. 13, aged 49. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—Catherine, 114 East 83d St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURTHA.—Margaret F., 1,700 Lexington Av., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

POOLEY.—Mrs. George, 1,728 2d Av., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—Mary A., 5,222 Broadway, Feb. 13. Funeral today.

STOEVER. — August, 1,716 Garfield St., Bronx, Feb. 14, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow.

WASHINGTON.—Walter, 118 West 135th St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WINKELMAN.—Hermine, 522 East 135th St., Feb. 14, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YORK. — Catherine, West New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAYER.—Arthur J., 384A Clinton St., Feb. 13. Funeral private.

BOETTCHER.—Emilie, 412 Vanderbilt Av., Feb. 15. Funeral private.

BOUGHAL.—James, Kings County Hospital, Feb. 14, aged 42.

BRESNAHAN.—Ellen D., 518 Chauncey St., Feb. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CALDWELL.—Eben, 275 Clinton Av., Feb. 15, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CHANDLER.—Albert H., Jr., 361 Gates Av., Feb. 15. Funeral private.

CONNELL.—Bridget, 317 Graham Av., Feb. 14, aged 63. Funeral Feb. 18, 9 A. M.

DEZENDORF.—Rose A., 259 Hooper St., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Delia, 453 43d St., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FUREY.—Ann, 648 4th Av., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GAMESE.—George, Coney Island, Feb. 14, aged 48.

GORMAN.—James J., 146 18th St., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GORMAN.—John, 86 Walworth St., Feb. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KLUNE.—Arthur, 396 Gates Av., Feb. 14, aged 34. Funeral service today.

KOEPPEL.—James, 311 Stockholm St., Feb. 13, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KURZ.—Magdalena, 1,200 Jefferson Av., Feb. 14, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—Dennis E., 88 Prospect Park West, Feb. 14, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McGILLEN. — Mary R., 106 Catalpa Av., Feb. 14.

McMULLEN.—Henry, 691 Macon St., Feb. 13, aged 81.

McMULLIN.—Daniel E., 268 Maple St., Feb. 14. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Meredith Nicholson has written a mighty entertaining story about an Indianapolis banker with a love of underworld adventures, a Secret Service man who disliked amateur interference, a counterfeiter, a rich old lady drugged by her servants, and a tableful of congenial spirits at the University Club—for this week's issue of
Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Died

MALEADY.—Daniel, 582 7th Av., Feb. 14.

MEYERS.—Henrietta, 1,860 85th St., Feb. 14.

MEYN.—Henry, 14 East 39th St., Feb. 14, aged 53. Funeral service today.

MONAGHAN.—Patrick, 265 Robinson St., Feb. 14. Funeral Feb. 18.

MOONEY.—James, 3,608 15th St., Feb. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NIPPER.—John C., 850 59th St., Feb. 13, aged 21. Funeral today.

PELHAM.—Edward J., 483 7th Av., Feb. 14. Funeral today.

PERDUE.—John S., 1,285 Bushwick Av., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ROSS.—Mary, 31 Dykeman St., Feb. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RUTHERFORD.—Cecelia S., 277 East 9th St., Feb. 14, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Fred, 395 East 8th St., Feb. 13.

SMITH.—Matnli W., 508 Dean St., Feb. 14, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STAPLETON.—Henry, 208 East 3d St., Feb. 13.

TAWS.—Sarah, 229 Eridge St., Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TORMEY.—Lawrence J., 499 Greene Av., Feb. 13.

TRIGGE.—Richard, 62 Howard Av., Feb. 14. Funeral today.

WIEMER.—Anna A., 229 Nassau Av., Feb. 14, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BECK.—Edward J., 375 Germania Av., Jersey City, Feb. 13, aged 35. Funeral today.

BROWN.—Augustus, 130 Congress St., Jersey City, Feb. 13, aged 86.

BURNS.—John, 179 10th St., Jersey City, Feb. 13. Funeral today, 7 A. M.

DEWEY.—Richard W., 621 Bloomfield Place, Hoboken, Feb. 14, aged 79.

DONOHUE.—Martin, 160 Springfield Av., Newark, Feb. 13. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

DU MONT.—Peter E., 89 Pacific St., Newark, Feb. 15, aged 53.

EGAN.—Harvey J., 114 Jefferson St., Hoboken, Feb. 12, aged 42.

FAGAN.—John, 283 13th St., Jersey City, Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FEELY.—Alexander, 161 Walnut St., Newark, Feb. 15. Funeral Feb. 18, 8 A. M.

HANLON.—John F., 53 Webster St., Newark, Feb. 13. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HAUER.—Henry T., 116 Garrison St., Newark, Feb. 14, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEARN.—Hannah, 19 Lemon St., Newark, Feb. 14.

HUPFER.—Edward F., 414 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 13.

JAGOLIN.—James J., 57 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 14.

JOHNSTON.—Thomas V., 420 South 18th St., Newark, Feb. 14.

JONES.—Emma, 73 Boyden St., Newark, Feb. 13, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KANE. — Mary A., 144 Highland Av., Jersey City, Feb. 15.

KEHOE.—Anna F., 120 Grand St., Hoboken, Feb. 12.

KNOERINGER.—John, 27 Laidlaw Av., Jersey City, Feb. 14.

KRUYSMAN.—Andrew, Newark, Feb. 14, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LIPPERT.—Lillian, 241 Griffith St., Jersey City, Feb. 14, aged 18. Funeral private.

MULLICA.—Emily B., Jersey City, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Thomas, 1,106 Grand St., Hoboken, Feb. 13, aged 6 months. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHROFF.—John A., 69½ Lang St., Newark, Feb. 14 aged 65.

TRIES.—Henry, 229 8th Av., Newark, Feb. 14, aged 25. Funeral service today.

WARREN.—George, Newark, Feb. 14. Funeral private.

WOEHLER.—Henry G., 92 Franklin St., Jersey City, Feb. 13, aged 48.

YOUNGBLOOD.—Anna I., 24 South 10th St., Newark, Feb. 15, aged 35.

Long Island.

BENDER.—Charles, 541 Jamaica Av., Long Island City, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DERBY.—Walter E., Quogue, Feb. 13, aged 33.

HALPIN.—Mary, 126 12th St., Long Island City, Feb. 12.

HERBERT.—Dennis D., Richmond Hill, Feb. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

IRWIN.—Joseph, Richmond Hill, Feb. 13, aged 43.

McKENNA.—Edward, Jamaica, Feb. 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MENZL.—Edma C. J., Steinway, Feb. 13. Funeral private.

In Memoriam

ARMSTRONG.—In loving memory of George E. Armstrong, Feb. 16, 1914.

GIBNEY.—In loving memory of Dr. Homer Gibney, who passed to a higher life Feb. 16, 1915.

BOYLE.—John, mass St. Leo's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

BURNS.—Michael, in memory of, died Feb. 16, 1915.

GALLAGHER.—Lizzie, mass Holy Family Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

KEARNEY.—William J., mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

McGRATH.—Thomas H. L., mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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DEJEUNER DANSANT,
Monday, Feb. 21st.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
MARTHA WASHINGTON THE DANSANT.
ANNUAL HOLIDAY BALL.
LAUREL HOUSE GUN CLUB TRAP SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.
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Summer Season Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware.

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Modes for Women
The Spring Fashion Number of The New York Times, Sunday, March 19, will contain photographic reproductions of the latest Parisian creations in dress and millinery.
The photographs will be printed by the Rotogravure process in the highest style of artistic achievement, and there will be articles by a fashion expert which will be illustrated by black and white sketches of the latest models.
The New York Times
Sunday, March 19th

HOME RUN BAKER OF ATHLETICS PURCHASED BY THE YANKEES FOR $25,000

YANKS BUY HOME RUN BAKER FOR $25,000

Famous Batsman Signs Contract for Three Years to Play for New York Club.

TO GET, $8,000 A YEAR

Col. Ruppert, Capt. Huston, and Connie Mack Close Deal for Third Baseman of the Athletics.

John Franklin Baker of home run fame, the player who on two occasions crushed the world's championship aspirations of the Giants at the Polo Grounds and in Philadelphia with home-run hits, was purchased yesterday by the New York American League club, and will play third base on the team next season. Baker signed a contract for 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The deal was consummated at a four-hour conference at Ruppert's brewery yesterday between Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Captain T. L. Huston, and Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics. The price paid for the player has not been announced, but it is stated that the New York club paid $25,000 for the player and his contract calls for $8,000 a year.

Before the opening of the playing season last Spring Baker demanded a larger salary than that called for under his contract with the Athletics, which had another year to run. Mack refused to grant the increase and Baker retired to his home at Trappe, Md., remaining out of professional baseball all season. Mack was quoted during the season as saying that he would refuse to sell Baker until his contract expired.

Baker had a record in the American League which was unusual. Never a brilliant third baseman, he was very valuable as a batsman, and drove in more runs than any player in the league for five successive years. From 1909 to 1914 Baker drove in more than 100 runs a year. His hitting has always been timely, and if he comes up to his past prowess with the bat during the coming season, the Yankees should be one of the best clubs in the American League.

The tale of how Baker acquired his home-run fame has not yet been forgotten by New York baseball fans. In the world's series of 1911, after Mathewson, by his great pitching, had beaten the Athletics in the opening game, Baker pounded the ball over the fence in Philadelphia in the sixth inning of the second game and the Giants were beaten. It was in the third game of the series, with Mathewson again pitching, and after he had held the Athletics scoreless for eight innings, that Baker again swung his mighty bat and hit the ball into the right field stands at the Polo Grounds and tied the score, the Athletics winning in the eleventh inning.

Baker was born at Trappe, Md., where he still lives, on March 13, 1886. He first entered the limelight of baseball in 1906 with the amateur team of Ridgley, Md. In 1907 and 1908 he played with the Cambridge, Md., club, covering third base, this being a team owned by Charley Herzog and Si Nicholls. In 1908 he was secured by Manager Weitzel for the Reading club of the Tri-State League. He was but one year in the Tri-State League, where he was the sensation because of his hard hitting. In the Fall of that year his release was purchased by Connie Mack, and he joined the Athletics, playing a few games in the closing days of the season.

Baker is the type of batsman known as the clean-up hitter, and his drives on home and foreign fields have caused him to be feared by all clubs, and when he comes to bat, the outfielders back up to the limit. For several years he led the American League in home-run drives, and the records show that he has driven in more runs than any man in the Johnson organization. Baker is one inch short of six feet, and weighs, in playing condition, 175 pounds.

Baker started as a regular on the Athletics at the same time as Collins, in 1909, and in the first year finished with a batting average of .305, led the league in triples with nineteen, and stole twenty bases. In 1910 he hit .283, stole twenty-one bases, made fifteen triples, twenty-five doubles, and two home runs, and in the world's series against the Cubs, his batting average was .409.

In 1911 Baker led the third basemen of the American League in fielding his position, batted .334, stole thirty-eight bases, led the league in home runs with nine circuit swats, made forty doubles and fourteen triples. In the world's series against the Giants he became the baseball hero of the country by deciding the series with two home-run drives under conditions never before equaled in a world's series, and batted .375 for the series. In 1912 Baker led the third basemen in fielding and batted .347, stole forty bases and led in home runs with ten, made forty doubles, twenty-one triples, and was the leader in the country in driving in runs.

Baker's last year in the American League was 1914. He had a batting average of .319 and stole nineteen bases. He had a fielding average of .955.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—"I have sold my last ballplayer," declared Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia American League team, here tonight in confirming the announcement from New York that J. Franklin Baker, the home-run hitter and hero of several world's championship contests, has been sold to the New York Americans. Baker, who was here tonight, also confirmed the announcement.

Baker, in a statement, declared that when he announced his retirement from baseball a year ago he meant it and had had no idea of returning to the game, in spite of many flattering offers. He credited Vernon S. Bradley of Cambridge, Md., a mutual friend of Manager Mack and himself, with convincing him that he "owed it to himself, Mr. Mack, and baseball to return to the game." He said he felt confident he could play as good ball as ever, and that he intended giving his best services to his new manager.

Mack explained his statement by saying that when he disposed of Eddie Collins last year he had no intention of selling other players. "Circumstances, however, forced me to change my mind," said he. "I decided then to reconstruct my team with young players; but if the time ever comes again when I cannot agree with my star players, I will give up the game. I have sold my last ballplayer."

CUBS' AGENT SUES C. P. TAFT

Charles Schmalstig Wants $55,555 for Shares Sold to Weeghman.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Charles Schmalstig, who acted as agent for Charles P. Taft in the final negotiations for the sale of the Chicago National League Club to Charles Weeghman of Chicago, filed suit today in Common Pleas Court against Taft for $55,555, which he claimed is due him for stock which he owned in the club.

In his petition Schmalstig alleges he owned 100 shares of the stock of the Chicago Club, and that he turned it over to Taft. This, he said, Taft later sold to Weeghman, together with 800 other shares.

Schmalstig further alleges that Taft received $500,000 for the 900 shares, and that he refused to turn over $55,555, which, Schmalstig says, was received for his 100 shares. Schmalstig was formerly employed in Taft's office here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, when informed of the suit tonight brought by Charles Schmalstig against Charles Taft for $55,555, said that when he closed the deal for the transfer of the club he did not know that Schmalstig owned any stock. He purchased the club from Mr. Taft, he said.

CLEVELAND CLUB SOLD.

Rumored That Charles W. Murphy May Be a Shareholder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The sale of the Cleveland American League Club to new owners has been practically completed, according to a statement made tonight by President B. B. Johnson of the league, who declined to confirm or deny various rumors that Charles W. Murphy, former Cub owner, was to be one of the stockholders, or that Chicago capital was interested. Sanction of the sale will be asked by Mr. Johnson at the American League meeting in New York this week, and the formal announcement probably will be made in Cleveland.

The change in ownership is likely to involve no change in the management, according to Mr. Johnson. Lee Fohl, who led the club the latter part of the 1915 season, has signed a contract for the coming year. It had been reported that George Stovall would take the management.

BEGIN FORDHAM PRACTICE.

Candidates for Nine Are Largely from the Freshman Class.

Baseball practice at Fordham University opened yesterday, when twenty-eight candidates answered the call of Billy Lush, the coach, for their first drill in the baseball cage at the Maroon gym. All of the diamond aspirants except Collins and McQuade were new men, most of them having been high school players a year ago.

Captain Jack Berrigan was unable to report because of an examination at Law School, but he has so arranged his hours that he will be able to attend every practice from Thursday on.

Facing seriously the task of building up practically an entirely new team, Lush divided the candidates according to the positions they are accustomed to playing, giving particular attention to the infielders. Twenty of the men out at the initial drill were trying for the short field places, so that Lush had his hands full. The drill closed after a half-hour workout.

Among the most likely-looking men out were McGinn, a former Boston English High catcher; May and Hall of the football team, who are trying for the first base vacancy; Sharkey, the utility man of last Spring, who is after the second sack position, and Fogarty, Fitzpatrick, and Eustace of the crack Fordham Prep nine of last season, who are competing for the other corner post.

CORNELL HAS BIG SQUAD.

One Hundred Candidates for Nine Report to Coach Sharpe.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—One hundred baseball candidates have reported to Head Coach Sharpe of the Cornell team. They have been divided into squads, and will report in shifts every day until March 1, when a cut will be made.

Although crew men were asked to report today only a few of the 'Varsity men have so far come out. Coach John Hoyle explained this by saying that oarsmen were waiting to hear from their examinations to learn if they are eligible. Unless fate has been unkind Hoyle expects to have seven men from last year's eight out for the 'Varsity this year.

FORMING ANN ARBOR NINE.

Thirty Battery Candidates Out at University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 15.—Nearly thirty battery candidates have reported to Captain Labadie of the University of Michigan baseball team, for preliminary indoor practice. Drill for the pitching and catching recruits, starting in Waterman Gymnasium this afternoon, probably will continue two weeks before the aspirants for other positions on the 'Varsity nine are called out.

Coach Carl Lundgren is expected in Ann Arbor next Monday to take charge of the squad.

Federal League Suit Withdrawn.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—The injunction which was granted last Summer restraining the local Federal League club from using or disposing of Sanford Burke, a pitcher who jumped from the Indianapolis American Association team, was dissolved here late today. The motion to have the order removed was made by counsel for the Indianapolis team, who said that the differences between the two clubs had been amicably settled. The costs of the proceedings were paid by the local club owners. Burke was recently sold to the Minneapolis American Association club, but the deal could not be completed until the injunction had been dissolved.

Johnston Will Not Join Superbas.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Jimmy Johnston, the former Oakland Pacific Coast League outfielder, who resides here in the Winter, has refused to report to the Brooklyn Nationals, who bought him from the Newark Federals. Shortly after the Coast League season closed Johnston signed with the Federals. After peace was signed President Charles H. Ebbets bought his release from Harry F. Sinclair, the former Newark owner. Johnston claims that Ebbets has declined to assume the contract he signed with the Federal League.

Joe Corbett to Pitch Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Joe Corbett, brother of James J. Corbett, once world's champion fighter, signed as a pitcher for the Pacific Coast League team of San Francisco today. Corbett will get a try-out to determine if he really can come back and pitch the ball he did twenty years ago when he played with the Baltimore National League team.

WILLARD REFUSES TO BOX ON MARCH 8

Demands More Time for Training—Bout May Be Held on March 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Dave Lewinsohn, Chicago representative of the promoters of the Willard-Moran boxing match, to be held in Madison Square Garden, stated tonight that Saturday, March 25, has been tentatively selected as the date to which the fight will be postponed.

Willard is said to have refused flatly to fight on March 8, the date originally set.

Willard, Lewisohn admitted, owing to a recent illness from a cold, needs more time for conditioning.

"I suggested the new date in a telephone conversation with Tex Rickard at New York today," said Mr. Lewisohn. "Tom" Jones, Willard's manager, was with Rickard while he talked, and neither objected to this date.

"However, the date of the combat will be settled in Chicago tomorrow at 1 o'clock, when Jones will be here, and we will thresh it out with Willard."

Tom Jones, the champion's manager, went to Chicago yesterday afternoon, and he will communicate with Promoter Tex Rickard today at noon. If Jones finds that Willard is as ill as he says he is, the bout will be postponed. If Willard's illness is only a slight cold, Jones will try to persuade his champion to keep his engagement with Moran here on March 8.

The outlook for the bout taking place on time is not encouraging. Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock Rickard received the following telegram from Willard:

> Tex Rickard: Have had severe cold several days. Kept thinking could wear it off. Felt so much worse yesterday saw I could not get in condition by 8th. Will begin work soon as I am able. Sorry to discommode you.
> JESSE WILLARD.

Before leaving for Chicago Jones stated that he felt certain that Willard was not as ill as has been reported. He has had a cold, and training evidently has done him no good. On Monday his cold became worse, and when he talked with Jones over the telephone on Monday night his voice was husky. Willard yesterday refused to talk with Rickard's representative, Dave Lewinsohn, in Chicago, stating that he was too sick to see any one. Rickard is holding back his decision about the bout until he hears from Jones and ascertains how serious Willard's condition is.

At first it was decided in case of a postponement to hold the bout at the Garden on March 28. This date is held by Jack Curley, who had planned to hold a wrestling bout there on that night. Curley offered to give up his date for the fight, but Rickard is superstitious, and when he learned that he could get Friday night, March 31, for the bout, he decided to hold it at that time in case of a postponement. Rickard thinks that Friday is a lucky day, as he has consummated several big deals on Friday.

Rickard yesterday stopped the printing of the date on the tickets until he ascertains something definite from Jones today.

The promoter has also decided that instead of having the ringside seats divided into boxes, he will arrange them in rows of plush theatre seats, which will be more comfortable for the spectators who will pay $25 to see the show. The theatre seats, according to Rickard, may also attract more women spectators than the boxes.

NEWS OF THE BOXERS.

Three ten-round bouts are scheduled for the weekly show of the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street this evening. The main event will be between Bartley Madden, the New Jersey heavyweight, and Wild Bert Kenny, of the Bronx. In the opening bout Dave Medar, a west side boxer, and Eddie Fitzsimmons of Yorkville will be the principals. Chick Simler, the Scranton, Penn., lightweight, will oppose Kid Burns of the west side in another contest. Several preliminary contests will precede the opening ten-round bout.

The opening show of the Empire Athletic Club of Harlem, scheduled for this evening, has been postponed for a week. Marty Cross, of the east side, and Harry Gattle, the Portchester welterweight, were to have been opponents in a return bout as the feature attraction, but, because of an attack of grip, Cross was compelled to ask for a postponement of the bout, and the management of the club decided to cancel the entire show.

The St. Agnes Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold a smoker this evening, and many well-known boxers are scheduled to appear in exhibitions. One of the features of the evening's program will be the motion pictures of the McFarland-Gibbons bout fought at Brighton Beach some time ago. In addition to the boxing attractions, there will also be several wrestling bouts in which leading performers are scheduled to appear.

Another heavyweight bout had been added to the card for the Garden Athletic Club show to be held tomorrow night. Manager Jimmie Johnston yesterday completed arrangements for a ten-round bout between Andre Anderson, the big Chicago heavyweight who knocked out Bob Devere last Friday night, and Boer Rodel. They will be opponents in the semi-final contest preceding the Sam Langford-Sam McVey bout.

Middleweight boxers form the features of the card arranged for the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem tomorrow night. The main bout will bring together Charley Shands, the El Paso, Texas, cow-boy, and Young Hickey, of Harlem. In the first bout Pete Collins, the Greek middleweight, and Kid Wilson will be opponents. In addition to these bouts there will be three six-round contests, and four of four rounds' duration.

McHale to Pitch for Red Sox.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Boston Americans today re-engaged Marty McHale, who, in recent years, has been a pitcher with the New York Americans. The transaction by which he came from the latter club included no other players, it was said. McHale came to the Red Sox from the University of Maine five years ago, but was released soon after as lacking experience.

Squash at Heights Casino.

Six men are competing in a round robin squash tournament for the Heights Casino championship. Two games have been played, J. O. Low winning both. In the first he defeated R. Goepen, 18—14, 8—15, 15—10, and in the second he scored a victory over J. H. Williams by 15—7, 15—11. The other players competing are A. J. Cordier, C. M. Bull, Jr., and R. E. T. Riggs. Heights Casino will hold a two days' tennis double tournament on Feb. 26 and 27, the event being closed to Heights Casino players.

BRITTON SHADES LEWIS.

Chicago Boxer Outpoints English Welter at Broadway S. C.

Jack Britton, the Chicago welterweight, outpointed Ted (Kid) Lewis of England last night in the main ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. It was an interesting exhibition of the scientific points of boxing from start to finish, with slugging and roughing almost eliminated. Several times, however, Britton got his opponent on the ropes and landed punishing blows to the stomach before Lewis could effectively block with his arms.

Britton won the honors of the bout on his ability to land a stinging left-hand jab to the face, and evade his opponent's attempts at retaliation. In many instances Lewis hit out blindly in return and often missed heavy swings for the face.

For the first four rounds, there was little to choose between the pair, each landing with about equal effectiveness. Britton showed to advantage in the fifth session, and repeatedly landed a straight left-hand blow to the face. When the English boxer bore in, Britton met him with a swinging left.

Early in the sixth session Britton rushed his opponent to the ropes, and while the boxers were locked in this position he landed several times with hard right and left hand blows to the body. Lewis jabbed cleverly as the men were separated, and managed to even the score for the remainder of the round, making Britton miss many attempts for the face.

The men fought hard from this stage of the bout until the final bell, with neither showing any inclination to give an inch. Britton had the Englishman on the defensive for the greater part of these last rounds and chased Lewis around the ring, landing his left to the face repeatedly, but falling short when he tried his right. Lewis essayed the aggressive in the eighth round, but was met with a left swing to the face as he came tearing at the Chicago boxer, and was one the defensive from then until the finish.

The weights were, Britton, 143½; Lewis, 141½.

In the semi-final Eddie Campi of California outpointed Kid Sullivan, a Brooklyn featherweight.

SCHOOLBOYS IN TENNIS.

Another Championship Tournament to be Held by P. S. A. L.

Another championship tennis tournament will be promoted during the outdoor season by the Public Schools Athletic League. A decision to this effect was reached yesterday by the High Schools Games Committee at the monthly meeting held at P. S. A. L. headquarters.

Assurances that at least fifteen schools would be represented in the tournament were given the committee, and there may be twenty entrants. The tournament will be conducted on courts throughout the city, and will start soon after the opening of the outdoor tennis season.

The schools will be divided into two divisions, and competition will be on the elimination order. To decide the school championship the entrants in each division will be eliminated to one through dual meets, with the victors in each division playing for the title.

The New York A. C. received a sanction to promote the national interscholastic swimming championships on March 4, six days before the high school title meeting will be contested at the College of the City of New York. A sanction was also issued to the Princeton Club for its annual indoor track and field games.

Two records made in the high schools indoor championships two weeks ago were accepted. James Sinclair of Stuyvesant is credited with a new mark of 48 feet 4⅛ inches in the shot put, and Jesse Fleck of Morris with a record of 4:43 for the mile.

FIGURE SKATERS COMPETE.

Miss Ina Kissel and M. T. Ireland Winners at the Hippodrome.

Miss Ina Kissel skated herself into first place yesterday at the continuance of the amateur figure skating competition at the Hippodrome. There were five entries in the class for ladies, and all displayed remarkable form in the "school figures," far better than that shown by the men who competed in the next event.

Mrs. Charles Morgan was the first to venture on the ice in the figure skating contest, followed by Miss Kissel, Miss Freda Whitaker, Mrs. A. P. Riker, and Miss Hilda Magyar. There was hardly any difference in the perfection with which they all went through the required figures, but when the three minutes free skating was started, the differences in skill became apparent.

Mrs. Charles Morgan executed a beautiful pivot waltz with a jump on the turn that captivated the audience, but in the eyes of the judges the smoother gliding motion with which Miss Kissel went through her exhibition afforded a more advanced display of the international style of skating, and she was awarded the silver cup.

The contest for men brought out a list of fifteen entrants, including domestic and foreign experts, and many who had won prizes in national competition. William Fitzmaurice, the veteran skater who won the Prospect Park championship back in 1893, demonstrated by his work in the free skating period that he had lost none of his cunning in twenty-three years.

M. T. Ireland, a young Brooklyn skater, was adjudged the winner after a close contest with G. M. Hynes, who took second place; L. C. Howard, who won the Plaza Cup two days ago, and William Fitzmaurice.

Their showing yesterday caused Ireland and Hynes to be chosen to represent New York in the competition against the Boston amateur team which is coming to take part in the contests.

Athlete Winters Not a Pro.

Fred Winters, junior Metropolitan 120 yard hurdles champion, was absolved by the registration committee of the local branch of the A. A. U., at a meeting held in the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes Association last night, of the accusations that he was a professional football player.

Complaint was made by the Union Settlement A. C. against eleven of its members who were alleged to be delinquent in their dues. Eight of the accused athletes agreed to pay up, and were cleared, but H. Hartman, E. Skiba, and P. Lally, who did not reply to the accusations, were suspended.

Swimmer Prybil Enters Columbia.

Paul Prybil, the junior New York A. C. swimmer, has entered Columbia University with the February freshman class. This week he reported for the swimming team, and may crowd one of the present members of the 'Varsity relay team for a place in the remaining meets. Prybil has been doing the fifty yards under 28 seconds consistently, and this is about the same time made generally by Walker and Herbert. Coach Ed Kennedy yesterday was undecided on the line-up of the relay team for the meet with Yale Friday night. Only two men, Captain J. C. Lee and H. E. Vollmer, are sure of their places.

GRANT AND SHAFER VICTORS AT TENNIS

Playing Fast Game, They Win Two Matches in National Indoor Doubles.

In the play yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory for the national indoor doubles tennis championship, Wylie C. Grant and G. Carleton Shafer displayed such excellent form that there were many who predicted they would repeat their victories of 1913 and 1914, when they won the indoor title. This team won two matches in yesterday's competition, and in the first showed to marked advantage. In this match they defeated A. Bassford, Jr., and Dr. A. W. Waite at 6—3, 6—2, and in the second scored a victory over C. J. Post, Jr., and G. O. Wagner at 6—3, 8—6.

It had been anticipated that Waite, winner of the senior metropolitan championship, and Bassford, runner-up in the same event, would press Grant and Shafer to a close match. The former had been practicing together for some time, and their work has been of a high order. What could not be anticipated was that Grant and Shafer would show perhaps the best doubles form of their career. In the singles Grant displayed some brilliant moments, but Shafer, playing against R. Lindley Murray, did not appear at his best. Perhaps this was because of the unquestionable superiority of Murray, but, in any event, Shafer was not considered on edge, and Bassford and Waite loomed us as formidable contestants.

The competition of yesterday, however, showed Grant and Shafer working with exceptional smoothness, and they played a well-nigh perfect match. Each had an abundance of speed, and it was loosed from the first instant of play, and completely upset the game of Bassford and Waite. The latter team by comparison did not play at nearly its top speed, and Grant and Shafer took good care to see that their opponents never got started. In every department of the game the victors were by far the best. In service Grant was almost invincible, and Shafer actually so. The latter never lost his service game, and Grant's service was broken through but once. And combined with this speed were accurate placing and wise strategy. Against this display of tennis ability Bassford and Waite were helpless.

Bassford was weak on his drives, netting them frequently when there was opportunity for a pass, and his work at the net did not measure up to his best form. In part this was probably caused by his having to play some of the time in a pool of water from a leak in the roof. Grant wisely played further back, and the others evaded trouble in the same way.

In the match against Post and Wagner, Grant and Shafer met with unexpected opposition, and before the fast game of their opponents they were upset for the moment. They steadied, however, and won the opening set at 6—3. Then Post and Wagner made a strong bid for at least one set. They seemed to get a new drive behind their game, and worried Grant and Shafer by deliberate placing along the alleys and crosscourt drives. The former champions eventually won the set at 8—6.

After playing an erratic game in the first set, E. H. Whitney, the former Harvard champion, and Leonard Beekman won their way to the third round by taking a three-set match from G. Parks and M. Stenacher. Beekman was weak with his backhand at the outset, and netted a number of his drives. His service, however, was strong. Parks and Stenacher won the first set at 6—4, but in the next two Whitney and Beekman showed improvement, and their greater steadiness held their opponents safe. The last two sets were won by Whitney and Beekman at 6—2, each of the men playing a fine game.

Washburn, who, paired with Touchard, won the doubles championship last year, has this season as his partner Alfred S. Dabney, and this pair had little difficulty in defeating G. Groesbeck and Allan Behr. They won the first set 6—4, and absolutely outclassed their opponents in the second, winning at 6—2. Washburn and Dabney played only one match yesterday, but they will undoubtedly advance to the third round today, and then will compete against Grant and Shafer. This match will probably decide which team is to reach the finals in the lower half of the draw. In the upper half the strongest combination appears to be the pairing of Vanderbilt Ward and S. H. Voshell.

R. Lindley Murray, whose outstanding victories of last Saturday made him the favorite for the singles title, will play Dr. A. W. Waite this afternoon. The summary:

Championship Doubles, First Round.—K. Smith and A. S. Cragin defeated R. Tunis and H. H. Williams, 6—2, 6—2; E. Levisohn and G. G. Grenz won from O. Salm and G. Watson by default; R. B. Haines and A. von Bernuth defeated G. A. Walker, Jr., and L. D. Root, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3; W. M. Washburn and A. S. Dabney defeated G. Groesbeck and G. Behr, 6—4, 6—2; W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer defeated A. Bassford, Jr., and Dr. A. W. Waite, 6—3, 6—2; C. J. Post, Jr., and G. O. Wagner won from J. Anderson and F. Acker, by default.

Second Round.—W. D. Cunningham and George King won from A. C. Postley and partner, by default; K. Smith and A. S. Cragin defeated E. Levisohn and G. G. Grenz, 6—3, 7—5; W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer defeated C. J. Post, Jr., and G. O. Wagner, 6—3, 8—6; P. Goold and W. Botsford defeated C. A. Sparks and Mellick, 6—2, 6—0; E. H. Whitney and L. Beekman defeated G. Parks and J. M. Steinacher, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

VOLLMER OUT FOR RECORD.

Hopes to Lower Daniels's Figures for Furlong Swim Tonight.

Another of C. M. Daniels's world's records will be a target tonight, when H. E. Vollmer of the New York A. C. and three others of the best furlong swimmers in the district will compete in the 220-yard metropolitan championship in the N. Y. A. C. natatorium. The metropolitan diving championship will also be contested, with young Arthur McAleenan, the present metropolitan and former intercollegiate title holder, and Al Downes, 1914 title holder, in the field.

One of Vollmer's opponents in the furlong swim will be T. H. Cann, the Hamilton Institute and New York A. C. boy, who finished second to Handy of Brookline High School when the latter broke the interscholastic and beat the intercollegiate record for 220 yards at Princeton last week. John Zimnoch, another Mercury Footer, and Harry Knecht of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, will also be on the starting mark with Vollmer.

Terse News of Sports

Vivian Nickalls at the Front.

Vivian Nickalls, who resigned as rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania and returned home to England to join the colors, has sent a letter to a member of the Pennsylvania Rowing Committee from the trenches in France. Nickalls is a Lieutenant of artillery, and in his letter, dated Jan. 9, he said: "Here I am at last. I brought my battery into action three days ago, and we are living in the trenches and trying to hammer the 'Boches' as much as possible. Dropped a few beauties into the trenches yesterday. It was most interesting to see where they go. Lots of guns going all around, otherwise fairly quiet. We are in a dugout in a park, not quite the dryest or warmest of places. It rains every day and is very muddy."

Lacrosse at Hobart College.

Coach Fitzgerald of Toronto, Canada, has been re-engaged to coach the Hobart 'Varsity lacrosse team for the coming season. Last season Fitzgerald turned out a team which played Harvard for the championship of the Northern Division of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have recently been admitted to the league, and will appear on Hobart's schedule for this Spring, and with the other games in the league will make one of the hardest seasons in lacrosse which Hobart has had for some years. The schedule: April 22, Cornell at Geneva; 29, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 6, Stevens at Geneva; 13, Cornell at Ithaca; 17, Harvard at Cambridge; 18, Yale at New Haven; 20, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

Fordham Has Not Employed Kiviat.

The report that Abe Kiviat, the former Irish-American runner, had been hired to coach the track team at Fordham was definitely denied yesterday. Fordham's Faculty Director said that he was planning to employ a new coach, but that no choice had been made as yet. The selection will be made at the next meeting of the Athletic Association in March.

Lists Filling for I. C. A. A. A. A. Meet.

Thirteen colleges have contributed 848 names to the entry lists for the second annual indoor meet of the I. C. A. A. A. A., to be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, March 4. Of this host of athletic talent Cornell, the intercollegiate track and field championship holder, has nominated 203; Princeton, 109; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 102, and Pennsylvania an even 100. Columbia has sent in 93 names.

To Enlarge Park Golf House.

Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Park Department of the Bronx announced yesterday that an addition will be built to the Van Cortlandt Park golf house on the westerly side of the present building. The additional space will give room for the accommodation of 400 more lockers and will enlarge the floor area about one-third of its present size. The larger quarters will afford great relief to the golfers and skaters, for the golf house has always been overcrowded on Sundays and holidays.

Shean to Manage Grays Again.

William H. Draper, owner of the Providence club of the International League, anounces that he has signed Dave Shean, last year's manager, to manage the team again this year and resume his place on second base. Jack Egan, former American League umpire, and two decades ago a player in the old Providence club of the National League, has been engaged as scout for the Grays.

Bobsled Carnival at Huntington.

The Huntington Association announced yesterday that the annual Huntington, L. I., bobsled carnival, declared off two weeks ago, would be held Thursday morning at 10:30. Crews began at once preparing their racers for the event. Entries have been received from Oyster Bay, Glen Cove and other places.

Red Bank's Ice Yachts Out.

With six inches of ice on the North Shrewsbury River, ice yachting and skating are being enjoyed at Red Bank, N. J. The first ice yacht race of the season, known as the commodore's races, has been called for this afternoon.

Minneapolis Buys Acosta.

Outfielder Acosta of the Washington club of the American League has been purchased by the Minneapolis American Association club, according to announcement made yesterday at Minneapolis by President Cantillon, who said that waivers on the player had just been received.

Nothing In It, Says Gibson.

Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard, denies with some ferver that there is any basis, save malice, for the charge against his protegé of using hard, heavy bandages on his knuckles in recent bouts. Gibson brings equal vehemence to his denial of the statement of Shamus O'Brien's manager that O'Brien floored Leonard in the bout at Syracuse last week.

Devanney in Church House Games.

Mike Devanney, two-mile national champion, has sent in his entry for the mile run at the Bronx Church House games to be held Saturday evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. In this event he will meet his old rivals, Syd Leslie and Bill Gordon. This trio on the honor mark will concede short handicaps to Willie Anderson, Matt Geis, Hughie Honohan and others.

Plan Big Militia Athletic Meet.

Plans to bring together in a track and field meet the athletes of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Second Battalion Naval Militia, are being considered, and the meet may be held in Brooklyn within a month. Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Fourteenth Regiment, will take up the matter with the regimental authorities at a meeting to be held next week, and action will be taken about the same time by the Thirteenth.

Soldiers in Coney Island Walk.

A prominent officer in the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers said the other day that he thought every man in his regiment ought to take part in the City Hall to Coney Island walking race of the Walkers' Club of America, to be held on Washington's Birthday; that marching ability was as important as shooting ability for military preparedness. His example has been followed by the officers of other regiments, so that over 100 entries for the big handicap race have already been received from militiamen alone. The liberal handicap of thirty minutes has encouraged many novices to enter for the contest, while the offer of prizes to the first twenty-five men to finish and a survivors' medal to all who complete the course in three hours, has shown that all have a fair chance to win something. Entries close today with Alexander Jessup, 500 West 114th Street; Jack Goldstein, 782 Eleventh Avenue, and Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, from whom entry blanks may be obtained.

COLUMBIA SQUASH VICTORY.

Heights Casino Also Wins in Class B Team Tournament.

Class B Squash.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	2	.667
Yale Club	5	3	.625
Heights Casino	4	3	.571
Columbia Club	3	5	.375
Princeton Club	2	5	.286

The Columbia Club squash players scored a victory in the Class B team tournament yesterday when they defeated the Harvard Club representatives on the Columbia Club court by a score of 4 to 1. By this victory Columbia advanced from a tie for last place with the Princeton Club to fourth position. The Columbia men showed unexpected strength against the leaders in the event, winning all of the matches in straight games. Only one of these was closely contested. After winning the first game at 15—10, A. M. Wolff was forced to an 18—16 score before he gained a victory over R. L. Whitman of Harvard.

Heights Casino pulled up a notch by defeating Yale on the Heights Casino courts by 3 to 2. The game between these two teams was hotly contested, three of the four matches going to three games each. S. H. Johnson of Yale put up a hard battle before he was beaten by S. Martin of Heights Casino. After losing the first game, 6—15, he won the second by one point at 18—17, and in the deciding game was beaten, 15—12. Heights Casino forfeited one game, H. W. Gerhart failing to play against J. C. Tomlinson. The summary:

COLUMBIA AND HARVARD.

K. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—6; H. Kellock, Columbia Club, defeated J. Monroe, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—7; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—7; A. M. Wolff, Columbia Club, defeated R. L. Whitman, Harvard Club, 15—10, 18—16; G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated A. E. Thurber, Columbia Club, 15—0, 15—7.

YALE AND HEIGHTS CASINO.

S. Martin, Heights Casino, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale, 15—6, 17—18, 15—12; R. Gatlin, Heights Casino, defeated L. Platt, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—13, 15—9; S. S. Page, Heights Casino, defeated R. Abbott, Yale Club, 15—13, 18—15; E. R. Hudson, Yale Club, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 13—15, 15—12, 15—6; J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, won from H. W. Gerhart, Heights Casino, by default.

Sanborn Wins at Crescent A. C.

F. H. Sanborn defeated C. C. Irish last night by a score of 250 to 176 in the tournament to decide the 18.2 billiard championship of the Crescent Athletic Club. The winner made a high run of 24 and an average of 3 31-73. The final game of the tournament, unless ties result, will be played tonight between Dr. Jennings and C. H. Nahmmacher.

TROTTING PURSES $250,000.

Great Western Circuit Opens July 17 at North Randall, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Purses aggregating $250,000 will be offered at race meetings of the Great Western Trotting circuit next season, according to the decision arrived at here today by delegates attending the annual meeting. The list of purses include two of $32,000 each, offered by the North Randall and Detroit meetings. The schedule follows: July 17, North Randall, Ohio; July 24, Detroit; July 31, Peoria; Aug. 7, Galesburg; Aug. 14, Burlington; Aug. 21, Omaha; Aug. 28, Des Moines; Sept. 4, Hamline, Minn.; Sept. 11, Milwaukee; Sept. 18, Springfield, Ill.; Sept. 25, Sedalia; Oct. 23, Albuquerque, N. M.; Oct. 30, Phoenix, Ariz.

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'14 Olds. Limo. Brougham.
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'16 Apperson "8," R'd'r.
1915 Marmon Touring.
'14-15 De Dion Land.
1912 Renault Land't.
'15 Simplex, Tour.
'15 Mercer 6 pass.
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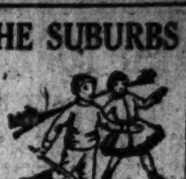

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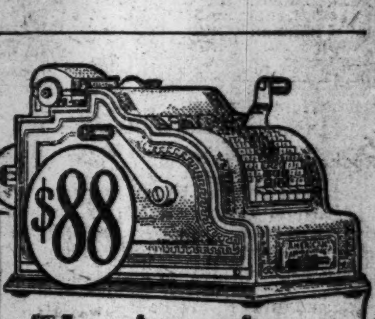

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PHILADELPHIA LOSES BIG FOOTBALL GAME

ARMY-NAVY GAME TO BE PLAYED HERE

All Future Service Football Contests May Be Held at Polo Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA IS DROPPED

Greater Seating Capacity at Local Park Given as Reason for Change in the Plans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—New York will be the scene of the Army and Navy football game next Fall, and unless Philadelphia provides a stadium with a seating capacity equal to that of the Polo Grounds the spectacular contest, which had its origin here, will be lost to the Quaker City forever.

This announcement was made tonight by Dr. J. William White, Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Committee on the Army and Navy football game, after a conference with Lieutenant W. T. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy Athletic Association. Dr. White stated that Lieutenant Smith had informed him the two institutions had decided upon the Polo Grounds for the 1916 battle and that the determining factor had been the question of seating capacity.

"The arrangements in New York," said Dr. White's statement, "are such that they will be able to seat 50,000 persons next Fall, so that even if it had been possible for the University of Pennsylvania to offer them the entie space at Fanklin Field, with its capacity of 31,000 seats, a deficit of 19,000 seats would have been conclusive. Even the maximum of 50,000 seats offered the academies in New York, Lieutenant Smith explained, would not enable them to satisfy the demand for tickets.

"Lieutenant Smith brought very courteous and friendly messages from the academy officials, coupled with expressions of gratitude for all the University of Pennsylvania has done for them in the past. I am afraid Philadelphia has lost forever one of the most spectacular athletic events in the world."

The first gridiron struggle between the Army and Navy was played on Franklin Field Dec. 2, 1899, and except in 1905, when the game was played at Princeton, and in 1913 and 1915, when they were staged in New York, the annual battle has been played here. For the first four years all tickets were distributed free, each branch of the service receiving 5,000 seats and the University of Pennsylvania the remainder. Later the university found the burden of free distribution unbearable, and suggested that it be allowed to sell the tickets allotted to it and the proceeds be divided between the Army and Navy relief societies. This arrangement went into effect in 1903, since which time the contributions to the relief societies have amounted to more than $180,000.

HUNT CLUBS' RACING.

Rockaway to Open Season with One-Day Meet on April 29.

At the regular meeting of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held yesterday, sanctions were granted for nine meetings to be held during the Summer. Racing will open at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Hewlett's Bay Park, on April 29, and close at the Rumson Country Club Sept. 16.

The purses subscribed and donated for these meetings are the largest since amateur racing has become popular around New York.

The allotment of dates was followed by the election of officers. Joseph E. Davis, for many years Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds, was chosen President, and A. J. A. Devereux of Philadelphia was elected Vice President. The Committee on Point to Point Steeplechases for 1916 is composed of Devereux, Bull, Fenwick, Webb, and Graves. Frank J. Bryan was appointed handicapper for the coming year.

Several new names were added to the list of Masters of Fox Hounds of the organized hunts from the various districts. Among them were J. E. Davis, representing New York; J. Watson Webb, New England; H. A. Bourne, New Jersey; A. J. A. Devereux, Pennsylvania; G. Bernard Fenwick, Maryland; James W. Graves, Virginia. With the above, three representatives from the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association will serve, as follows: H. S. Page, A. Henry Higginson, F. S. von Stade, and Frank J. Bryan as Secretary.

Among the certificates approved for gentlemen riders were those of A. J. A. Devereux, Lieutenant E. M. Whiting, U. S. A.; Lieutenant K. C. Palmer, U. S. A.; M. D. Bamberger, Jesse Williamson, 2d, and Edward M. Cheston of Philadelphia.

After announcing the dates, the committee appointed the stewards to represent the association at the various hunt meetings: J. E. Davis at Rockaway Hunt Club; F. S. von Stade, Meadow Brook; United Hunts, J. E. Davis; Piping Rock, J. E. Davis; Brookline, Mass., A. Henry Higginson; Rumson Country Club, H. A. Bourne.

According to the report of the Secretary, the interest in amateur racing around Philadelphia is increased wonderfully and several amateur meetings on the estates of sportsmen will be held during the Summer. While sanctions have not been granted for these events, they will be readily given when requested, and everything will be done by the association to encourage these affairs.

The dates for the coming season are as follows:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Saturday, April 29.
Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, Saturday, May 6.
United Hunts Racing Association, Saturday, May 13, and Wednesday, May 17.
Piping Rock Racing Association, Tuesday, May 30, and Saturday, June 3.
The Country Club, Brookline, Thursday, June 15, and Saturday, June 17.
Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The recognized hunts approved by the committee for 1916 follows:

Brandywine Hounds, Cheshire Foxhounds, Chester Valley Hunt, Elkridge Hunt Club, Essex Foxhounds, Glen-Arden Hunt, Glen Moore Hunt, Grafton Hounds, Green Spring Valley Hunt, Grosse Point Hunt Club, Huntingdon Valley Hunt, Middleburg Hunt, Middlesex Foxhounds, Hillbrook Hunt, Mr. Riddle's Hounds, Myopia Hunt, Montpelier Hounds, Mr. Winston's Hounds, Norfolk Hunt Club, Orange County Hunt, Piedmont Foxhounds, Pickering Hunt, Radnor Hunt, Remlik Hounds, Shelburne Hounds, Smithtown Hunt Club, Watchung Hunt, Warrenton Hunt, White Marsh Valley Hunt.

COLUMBIA FIVE LOSES.

Junior Week Basket Ball Game Won by Princeton, 16 to 12.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	5	1	.830
Yale	4	2	.667
Princeton	3	2	.600
Cornell	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	2	4	.333
Columbia	1	5	.167

Princeton won the annual junior week basket ball game at Columbia last night because of greater endurance, whereas the Columbia players were themselves out by a terrific drive that lasted well into the second half. The score was 16 to 12.

In the absence of Kornsand from the Blue and White combination, Littauer, who gained athletic prominence as fullback on the football team last Fall, took his place at right guard and introduced into the game some of the secrets of gridiron guarding, and although he held his opposing forward scoreless throughout the first half, Columbia suffered continual foul penalties. Haas for Princeton caged ten foul goals out of thirteen chances, and these were largely because of misplays by Littauer, Wagener, and Wilber.

Columbia exhibited more team work than has featured any game this season. From the start the Blue and White players rallied around Captain Dwyer and for several minutes at a time they kept the ball from the opposing team. The lineup:

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Haas	Left forward	Dwyer
Foster	Right forward	Wagener
McTigue	Centre	Burghard
Bahill	Left guard	Wilber
Davies	Right guard	Littauer

Princeton scoring: Floor goals—Haas, (2,) McTigue. Foul goals—Haas, 10. Columbia scoring: Floor goals—Dwyer, (2,) Burghard. Foul goals—Dwyer, 6. Substitutions: Princeton—Ferree for Foster, Glick for Davies. Columbia—Roberts for Wagener, Littauer for Wilber, Healey for Burghard. Referee—Joseph Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Ed Thorp, De Le Salle Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

CRESCENTS TAKE GAME.

Defeat Manhattan in Brooklyn Basket Ball Match, 23 to 21.

The Crescent Athletic Club basket ball team scored a victory over the Manhattan College five last night, on the Crescent A. C. court, by a score of 23 to 21. It was a fast game from the start but the Crescent forwards during the first half were a bit erratic in their shooting.

The first period ended in favor of the Manhattan collegians, with the score 11 to 9. In the second half the Crescents overcame this lead by fast team work and accurate play to the baskets. The lineup:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Manhattan.
Calder	Right forward	Norton
Nichlas	Left forward	G. Houlihan
Tuthill	Centre	Howlett
H. Halsted	Right guard	J. Houlihan
Dingee	Left guard	Noonan

Goals from the floor—Crescent A. C., Calder 2, Nichlas 2, G. Halsted 3, H. Halsted and Dingee. Goals from fouls—Nichlas, 5 out of 6. Manhattan scoring—G. Houlihan 3, J. Houlihan 3, Noonan. Goals from fouls—J. Houlihan, 7 out of 10. Substitutes—Crescent A. C., Heath for Calder, Butler for Heath, G. Halsted for Tuthill.

LAGERBLADE HEADS PROS.

Wins Long End of Purse on Course at Pinehurst—Tin Whistles Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 15.—Herbert Lagerblade of Youngstown and Pinehurst won the big end of the $250 purse for which the professionals played a medal round here today. His card was 75. Second prize was won by "Tom" Kerrigan, Siwanoy, with 76.

M. J. Brady, Oakley, had to be satisfied with 83, and Tom McNamara, who was not in his usual form around the greens, got an 87.

J. M. Robinson, Harbor Beach, won the gold medal in the Tin Whistle Round Robin with 101—26—75. They qualified for match play as follows:

First Four.—P. W. Whitemore, Brookline, 78; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 83; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 89; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 90.

Second Four.—Spender Waters, Apawamis, 90; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 93; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 93; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, 93.

SKATING, PERHAPS, TODAY.

Ice on Van Cortlandt Lake Is Cleared and Proves Smooth.

Under the direction of Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle, the Bronx Department of Park snowshovelers started cleaning off Van Cortlandt Park lake yesterday morning. The Commissioner refused to permit the teamplows to be used in the work, as there are several spots hidden under the snow where it is suspected that the ice might break through.

The men were put at work clearing up the dangerous points, and the Commissioner said that with the assistance of the horses after the preliminary work by the shovelers he expected that the park lake would be opened this morning. The area that was uncovered yesterday showed that there is a fine sheet of ice covering the lake.

CYCLISTS SCOFF AT BAN.

Suspended Six-Day Racers Will Compete Again at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—Bicycle racers gathered here for the six-day race which is to start next Saturday in Convention Hall, declared today that the action of the National Cycling Association in suspending all the riders who participated in the recent Chicago six-day race had been expected.

The race to be conducted here is also under the direction of Packey McFarland, and virtually all the racers who will start came here from the Chicago race. The majority of the riders declared their intention of riding under the Twentieth Century Cycling Association, a new organization.

Stone Victor in League Billiards.

Joseph Stone, representing New York City, defeated August Keickhefer of Chicago last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, in a match game of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, by a score of 50 to 38. The winner made a high run of 4 and the loser 5. Keickhefer, although the youngest player in the league, won the championship in 1914 and last year tied Charles Ellis for first honors, but lost the play-off. On Feb. 22, 23, and 24 Ellis will play Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, for the world's championship in Philadelphia. Keickhefer will challenge the winner.

HOBEY BAKER SPOILS HOCKEY CLUB HOPES

Ice Wizard of St. Nicholas Seven Proves Chief Factor in 9 to 2 Victory.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	5	0	1,000
Boston A. A.	3	1	.750
Harvard Club, Boston	3	2	.600
Crescent A. C.	1	4	.200
Hockey Club	0	5	.000

Thanks to the brilliant work of Hobey Baker, the St. Nicholas Skating Club continued its victorious career in the Amateur Hockey League last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, defeating the Hockey Club seven by the score of 9 to 2.

Baker fairly outdid himself last night. He was all over the ice, in every mix-up, one time sliding along on his back, another time riding over half a dozen prostrate opponents, but always about a stick's length from the elusive puck. It seemed as if he had a magnet at the tip of his stick that kept the puck glued there through thick and thin.

Hobey scored three goals for the St. Nicks, and that was the smallest part of his night's work. Time after time there would be a mix-up behind the St. Nicks goal, and then a single skater would shoot out, thread through the maze of tangled players, dodging some, plowing through others, but always going like lightning, with the puck safe at the business end of his stick. It was always the omnipresent Baker. He had the Hockey Club defense men completely bewildered. When they thought he was going to pass the puck he slipped it in for a goal, and when they got ready for him to shoot he passed it to Kuhn or Ellis, who made the goal by proxy for him. The crowd was ardent in its enthusiasm over his performance.

For the Hockey Club, Macdonell was a tower of strength on offense and defense, and he seemed to be the only man on the team except Dufresne who could make a pass to another member of his team without giving the St. Nicks a present of the puck. In a wild dash down the ice pursued by Baker, Macdonell shot the puck into the cage for the first goal of the game, while Baker plunged into the network, ripping the meshes with his skate so that the game had to be suspended while the damage was being repaired.

Lewis, the Hockey Club goalkeeper, was kept busy, when play was resumed, fending off the long shots from Baker's stick, but the ex-Tiger skater slipped one inside his guard by hooting behind the goal with two Hockey Club players at his heels and deftly tossing the puck into the netting as he passed it from the rear. Kuhn, another ex-Princeton hockey expert, passed the puck to Ellis a few minutes later, and Ellis turned it another goal for the St. Nicks. This same player scored another goal before the period ended by a lucky bounce off Harmon's stick, making the score 3 to 1 in favor of the champions for the first half.

As usual, the game began to get rough in the second period. Baker shot down the ice with the whole Hockey Club team in pursuit, with the puck always just ahead of him at the toe of his stick, but he lost the disk in front of the cage and a wild swing sent it to Dufresne who was standing almost alone at the middle of the rink. Dufresne took careful aim and crashed a well-directed shot into the cage for the second and last score of the Hockey Club.

From this point on it began to rain goals for the St. Nicks and Baker skated so fast that the Hockey Club players, with the exception of Macdonell, gave up chasing him unless they happened to meet him going the opposite way.

Hobey captured the puck behind his own goal, started down the ice full tilt, tripped head over heels in a collision, came up smiling with the puck still in his possession, and shot the most brilliant goal of the game with three Hockey Club players whacking away at his stick. Two goals by Kuhn, another by Baker, one by Fox, and another by Ellis completed the total of 9 for the winners. The line-up and summary:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Carnochan	Goal	Lewis
Trimble	Point	Dufresne
Willetts	Cover point	Britton
Ellis	Centre	Harmon
Baker	Rover	Macdonell
Fox	Right wing	Smith
Kuhn	Left wing	Crovat

Summary.—First goal by Macdonell for Hockey Club in 4:00; second goal for St. Nicholas by Baker in 6:39; third goal by Ellis for St. Nicholas in 9:16; fourth goal by Ellis for St. Nicholas in 17:48. Second Period—Fifth goal by Dufresne for Hockey Club in 3:01; sixth goal by Kuhn for St. Nicholas in 3:30; seventh goal by Baker for St. Nicholas in 8:57; eighth goal by Fox for St. Nicholas in 11:55; ninth goal by Baker for St. Nicholas in 12:33; tenth goal by Kuhn for St. Nicholas in 13:10; eleventh goal by Ellis for St. Nicholas in 19:18.

Penalties.—Trimble, 2 minutes for tripping; Dufresne, 2 minutes for tripping, 2 minutes for slashing; Harmon, 2 minutes for tripping; Britton, 2 minutes for slashing.

Referees—A. Smith and Sars Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal judges—R. Young, Hockey Club, and B. White, Crescent A. C.

QUIT FORDHAM ATHLETICS.

McAleenan, Hatfield, and Mulcahy Resign from Advisory Board.

Chairman Arthur McAleenan, Charles A. S. Hatfield, and John Mulcahy of the Advisory Athletic Committee of Fordham University, tendered their resignations yesterday to Dr. Cornelius Orben, President of the Alumni Association. The resignations have not been acted upon yet.

Feeling dissatisfied with the support they received from the student and alumni bodies, the trio decided to resign after the Fordham track and field games last week. Their action, however, had been contemplated for some time, and even before the indoor sports there was a report that they would sever their connection with athletic activities of the university.

For years Messrs. McAleenan, Hatfield, and Mulcahy have been actively interested in Fordham University athletics, and it was largely owing to McAleenan and Mulcahy that the Bronx institution was enabled to enter rowing two years ago. McAleenan purchased one of the boats to be used by a Maroon crew this year, and Mulcahy has devoted considerable time to coaching the oarsmen.

McAleenan has done much also to keep track and field athletics at Fordham on their feet for the past three years through contributions to the athletic fund. He also helped the university's football team out of financial difficulties two years ago.

Hatfield had been prominently connected with Maroon sports since McAleenan became Chairman of the Advisory Athletic Committee three years ago.

Some of the Alumni Association members conferred with McAleenan at the New York A. C. last night in an effort to get him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail.

PENN LOSES FOUR OARSMEN

Scott, Garvin, Hahn, and White Fail in Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—It became known today that Coach Joe Wright of the University of Pennsylvania crews had lost four of his star oarsmen, with possibilities of them not being eligible for any of the races during the coming season. Lewis Scott, Roger Garvin, Harry Hahn, and Noel White, all oarsmen of the highest grade, failed to pass their mid-year examinations and are ineligible for the 'Varsity crews.

Scott rowed at No. 5 of the 'Varsity shell last year, while Garvin pulled an oar from the same seat in the junior boat. Both Hahn and White were freshmen last season, and were declared ineligible for the crew in the early Spring. Although they removed their conditions in order to be able to engage in the sport later, they were advised not to do so by former Coach Vivian Nickalls, who wanted them to spend all their time at their studies.

Hahn and White were the largest men on the freshman crew squad last year. Both were members of the New York A. C., and rowed on that crew.

Captain Chickering, the crew's leader, had his first workout today on the rowing machines since his recent operation. The Red and Blue Captain worked by himself, and did not attempt to follow the pace of the other oarsmen. He stated that he would be in fairly good condition within a week.

MISS HYDE DEFEATED.

Metropolitan Champion Loses in Florida Golf to a Novice.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—Miss Lillian B. Hyde, Metropolitan and Florida golf champion, was defeated here today in the first round of match play for the women's State championship by Mrs. Louis Grumbach of the Century Club, a player who has yet to win her first tournament. The results:

First Flight.—Mrs. Louis Grumbach, Century, defeated Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 3 to 1; Miss Caroline Kohl, Aconomowa, defeated Aileen E. Stumer, Ravisloe, 1 up; Miss Louise Witherbee, Port Henry, defeated Miss Clair Bird, Meadow Brook, 5 to 4; Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Merion Cricket, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 5 to 3; Mrs. A. F. Rossin, Century, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Cincinnati G. C., 5 to 4; Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. H. Hill, Piping Rock, 4 to 3; Mrs. Vincent B. Hubbell, South Shore, defeated Miss Dorothy Hancock, Austin C. C., 2 to 1; Miss Elane Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia C. C., 3 to 2.

Second Flight.—Mrs. William L. Hodgkins, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. Louis E. Stumer, Ravisloe, 2 to 1; Mrs. C. J. Felber, Lacrosse, defeated Miss Hilda Holmes, Weeburn, 4 to 3; Miss Alice J. Connors, Buffalo C. C., defeated Mrs. John Rutherford, Tuxedo, 1 up; Mrs. S. C. Jones, Kanawah, defeated Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, Harbor Point, 3 to 2; Mrs. Vaughn C. Spalding, Onwentsia, defeated Miss E. Jones, Kanawah, 2 to 1; Miss M. A. Wolf, Norwood, defeated Miss Evelyn Crimmins, Weeburn, 5 to 4; Mrs. B. J. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Deal, 1 up; Mrs. William Seyfert, Berkshire, defeated Mrs. A. Sanders, Midlothian, 2 to 1.

STATE STOOD TREAT 'WAY BACK IN 1783

Paid for Port, Madeira, Beer, and Broken Glass at Washington's Party.

VOUCHERS STILL ON FILE

Controller Can Furnish These Details, but Whitman Fair Expenditures Are Lumped.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Controller's office cannot supply figures to show how much the State of New York paid for what ex-Senator Brackett in a published letter described as "booze" in entertaining Governor Charles H. Whitman's party on its trip to the Pan-American-Pacific Exposition last Summer, but the Controller's office can give the minute details of what the State paid for wines and liquors to entertain George Washington and his party when they were in December, 1783, the guests of the State of New York with Governor George Clinton as host.

The comparison between the State's method of entertaining in 1783 and 1915 may or may not be odious because the Whitman party's expenditures are blanketed in a bill which calls for "dining car service" while 132 years before it was the custom to put it all down in writing. Judging from all accounts, the chief difference between the two is the 132 years.

It cost just £156 10s. to entertain General Washington and his party, among whom were the French Minister and other celebrities. But of the £156 10s. only £48 was for food. More than £80 went for liquid refreshment. Among the expenditures for the dinner was an item which may or may not have had a counterpart on the Whitman trip, of £3 for "60 wineglasses broken." It further appears that the State officials who entertained General Washington exceeded the appropriation, for the records of the Controller's office show that after payment of the amount set aside had been made there remained a deficit of £55 14s.

The record does not show where the dinner was held. John Cape was the caterer for the occasion. It is interesting to note that in the year 1783 General Washington and those who dined with him drank sixty bottles of English beer.

One of the committee in charge of the dinner was Isaac Roosevelt, and when Colonel Roosevelt was Governor he kept in his office a framed copy of the bill for entertaining General Washington and party. This bill is as follows:

The State of New York to John Cape, Dr.

To A Dinner Given by His Excellency The Governor and Council to Their Excellencies The Minister of France and General Washington etc.

1783.				
Dec.—	To 120 dinners at	£48	0	0
	To 135 bottles Madeira	54	0	0
	To 36 Ditto Port	10	16	0
	To 60 Ditto English Beer	9	0	0
	To 30 bowls Punch	9	0	0
	To 8 dinners for Musick	1	12	0
	To 10 Ditto for Serv'tst	2	0	0
	To 80 bowls of punch	13	10	0
	To 60 Wine Glasses Broken	3	0	0
	To Coffee for 8 Gentlemen	1	12	0
	Musick fees &c	8	0	0
	To Fruit and Nuts	5	0	0
		£156	10	0

By cash 100 16 0

We a Committee of Council Having examined the above Acct. do certify it (Amounting to one hundred fifty six pounds ten shillings) to be correct.

ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
JAS. DUANE,
EGBT. BENSON,
FED. JAY.

Received the above contents in Full. New York, Dec. 17, 1783. JOHN CAPE.

It is not of record that the State paid the traveling expenses of its guests.

Governor Clinton did not begin the custom of furnishing liquors to the State's guests, for in 1776 the Committee of Safety, composed of John Williams, Chairman; Joseph Cuyler, Isaac Roosevelt, Christopher Tappan, and Robert Yates, once in a while ate a meal at the State's expense. In October, 1776, the committee gathered at Fraunces Tavern in New York City to discuss ways and means, and there follows herewith an expense account which the committee submitted to the State:

MR. YATES & CO., DR.

1776.		£	S.	D.
Oct. 24—	To six dinners	0	12	0
	To wine	0	9	0
	To toddy	0	5	0
	To cyder	0	3	0
Oct. 25—	To dinner for seven	0	14	0
	To wine	0	16	0
	To toddy and cyder	0	4	0
	To supper for six	0	9	0
	To wine	0	8	0
	To toddy and cyder	0	1	6
Oct. 26—	To dinner for thirteen	1	6	0
	To wine	1	12	0
	To toddy and cyder	0	10	0
Oct. 28—	To Mr. Deane's breakfast	0	1	6
	To eight dinners	0	16	0
	To toddy and cyder	0	3	0
	To wine	0	16	0
	To servant's dinner, &c	0	1	3
	To toddy	0	1	0
Oct. 29—	To toddy	0	2	0
	To wine	0	8	0
	To toddy	0	1	6
Oct. 30—	To toddy	0	6	0
	To five at dinner	0	10	0
	To wine	0	16	0
	To cyder	0	1	0
	To servant's dinner, &c	0	1	6
Oct. 31—	To nine dinners	0	18	0
	To wine, six bottles, and bill	2	9	0
	To toddy and cyder	0	3	0
	To servant's dinner, &c	0	1	6
Nov. 1—	To six dinners	0	12	0
	To wine	0	16	0
	To cyder	0	1	0
	To toddy	0	5	0
	To servant's dinner, &c	0	1	6
Nov. 2—	To thirteen dinners	1	6	0
	To wine	2	0	0
	To cyder and toddy	0	4	0
	To sangaree	0	12	0
	To servant's dinner, &c	0	1	6
	To toddy	0	2	0
	To pipes and tobacco	0	4	0
		21	15	9

From which it all appears that when members of the Thompson Legislative Committee took friends to luncheon at the State's expense they were not at all original.

FINDS RICHARDS BLAMELESS

Superintendent of Banking Exonerated on Liquidation Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, is acquitted of mismanagement of closed State and private banks, particularly the Union Bank of Brooklyn, in the report of John J. Weiss, Moreland Commissioner, submitted to Governor Whitman today. The Commissioner recommends that the Governor dismiss the charges. The Governor, it is expected, will do so within a few days.

Supt. Richards is one of the few appointive Democratic officials retained by Governor Whitman. Banking interests in all parts of the State recommended his retention.

"After careful investigation," Mr. Weiss reports, "your Commissioner is firmly of the opinion that the complaint of the Association of the Depositors of the Union Bank of Brooklyn has not been sustained and that there is no evidence before the Commissioner of any mismanagement of the Banking Department with respect to the Union Bank and liquidation."

One of the specifications in the complaint was that the Banking Department had unwisely entered into a lease of the properties of the defunct Union Bank which were located in Manhattan. Commissioner Weiss says: "So far as my investigation discloses, there is nothing before me to indicate that it was an improvident lease."

Another specification was directed against the settlement by Supt. Richards of a promissory note for $150,000 made by certain Directors of the Union Bank, for which a settlement for $125,000 was made. Mr. Weiss says: "Your Commissioner is convinced that it was a reasonable and proper settlement. Other settlements were just and proper, under the varying circumstances of each case."

The Commissioner dismisses the complaint of the depositors that they failed to receive proper dividends.

Commissioner Weiss praises the Banking Department for the discovery by a Special Deputy Superintendent in charge of the liquidation of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company of the withholding of $15,000 belonging to that institution.

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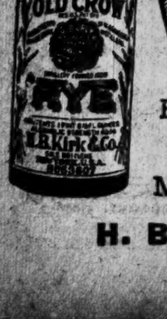

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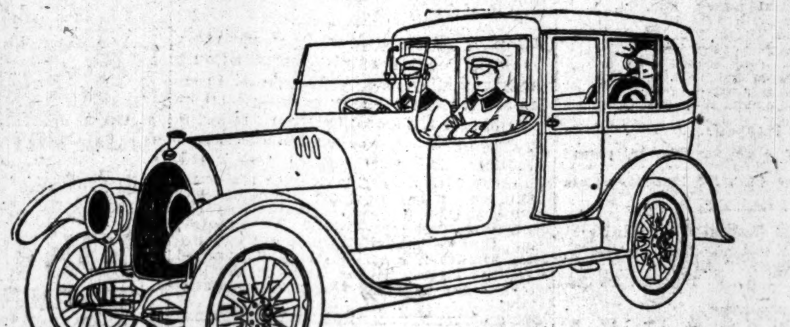

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The Terra Cotta Bust

The first Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplement of The New York Sunday Times will be issued next Sunday, February 20.

Already the advance orders will bring the edition to over four hundred thousand.

In order to be sure of getting copies of The Sunday Times containing the Shakespeare articles it will be necessary to provide for them in advance.

Order Now

It is preferred that all orders be placed through newsdealers, but when this is not convenient all of the installments to the series may be had by subscribing for the ten Sunday issues containing this series at the regular price of the complete Sunday Times, 5 cents, or 50 cents for the ten issues, postpaid.

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Order from your newsdealer in advance.
The New York Times is always sold out early.

BOSTON WITNESSES ATTACK BRANDEIS

Fought in Dishonorable Way Shoe Machinery Co. He Deserted, Says Winslow.

BOSTON BAR'S VIEW GIVEN

Able Lawyer, but Not Trustworthy, Examiner Bailey Puts It—Mellen Won't Criticise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—S. W. Winslow of Boston, President of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Hollis R. Bailey of Boston, Chairman of the Board of Examiners for the Bar of Massachusetts, today testified under oath before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the Supreme Court of the United States that Mr. Brandeis had violated the ethics of his profession, that he had betrayed the interests of his clients, and that his word was not to be relied on.

Both witnesses swore that they had known Mr. Brandeis for years. Mr. Bailey said that, while he had opposed Mr. Brandeis several times in litigation, he had regarded their personal relations as friendly.

Mr. Winslow said that he had been President of the United Shoe Machinery Company since its organization in 1899, while Mr. Brandeis had been both a Director of the company and its counsel until 1906, and had continued as counsel for some time after that, retaining his stock in the company until 1911, when he sold it, shortly before he was retained by the Western Shoe Manufacturers' Alliance to lead an attack on the United Shoe Machinery Company, which he had assisted in organizing. Mr. Winslow pointed out that this attack probably would have depreciated Mr. Brandeis's holdings of stock.

According to Mr. Winslow, Mr. Brandeis as Director and counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company not only assisted in its organization and drafted the company's leases, since attacked by Mr. Brandeis as illegal restraints of trade, but appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to oppose legislation looking to a modification of those leases. At that time, which was shortly before his resignation as Director, Mr. Winslow swore, Mr. Brandeis was so enthusiastic in his support of the United Shoe Machinery Company that he falsely told the Massachusetts Legislative Committee that he appeared as Director and not as counsel, though the company's books showed that he had been paid as attorney for his services before the committee.

Why Brandeis Quit Directory.

When Mr. Brandeis began his attacks on his old company before committees of Congress and through the Federal Department of Justice, said Mr. Winslow, he made no reference to his former connection with the company, but when he was confronted with the charge that he had organized the company and prepared the leases he was assailing as illegal, he explained that he had learned things that made him doubt the rectitude of the company and had resigned as Director on that account. Mr. Winslow presented Mr. Brandeis's letter of resignation to show that he resigned simply because of his personal business relations and without any intimation that he disapproved of the company's course.

This was in December, 1906. For some time after that, according to Mr. Winslow, Mr. Brandeis, in spite of his scruples, continued to receive money as counsel for the company. As late as Oct. 5, 1906, only two months before his resignation, Mr. Brandeis wrote a personal letter, which Mr. Winslow cited, in which he advised an inquirer that he need have no moral scruples in subscribing to the stock of the United Shoe Machinery Company, that the company was legally organized, that its leases were fair and beneficial to the public and that charges of monopoly against the company were "grossly untrue." The very charges that Mr. Brandeis then repudiated, said Mr. Winslow, were the charges he later brought against the company.

Mr. Winslow began his testimony with a formal summary of his charges against Mr. Brandeis, adding:

"I believe that Mr. Brandeis, since he left our company, has been guilty of unprofessional conduct and of conduct not becoming an honorable man.

"First, Mr. Brandeis has at the instance of new clients attacked as illegal and criminal the very acts and system of business in which he participated, which he assisted to create and which he advised were legal, and he has persistently sought to injure our business. In so doing his knowledge of our leases and business, acquired while acting as our Director and counsel, has naturally been of value.

"Second—Owing to his long-extended connection with our company as Director and counsel and his acquaintance with our affairs, Mr. Brandeis's statements as to our methods and business have naturally carried an authority which would not otherwise have been accorded them. An honorable man, when acting for other clients, would, in these circumstances, have been scrupulously careful that any statements made by him were truthful. Mr. Brandeis, however, has made false and misleading statements as to our acts and business both to committees of Congress and elsewhere."

Bar's Opinion of Brandeis.

The sub-committee was thrown into confusion when Senator Clark of Wyoming, a Republican member, indicated his intention of asking Mr. Bailey the general opinion of the Boston bar as to Mr. Brandeis's professional qualifications. Senator Walsh of Montana, the active Democratic member of the committee, protested, but the witness was allowed to answer.

"The general opinion of the Boston bar as to Mr. Brandeis," said Mr. Bailey, "is that he is a very able lawyer, a man of keen intellect, and an able advocate, but that he is not entirely trustworthy. I think that about covers it."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Bailey," inquired Mr. Walsh, "that this opinion is unanimous?"

"I believe no opinions are unanimous," retorted Mr. Bailey. "I suppose there are exceptions to this."

"What are your politics?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I am a Wilson Democrat," answered Mr. Bailey. "I have a great admiration for the President."

Mr. Bailey charged Mr. Brandeis with unprofessional conduct in connection with the $21,000,000 estate of Samuel D. Warren, Sr., a paper manufacturer of Boston, alleging that he acted as counsel for members of the Warren family, who were respectively lessees and lessors of property involved in the estate, to the advantage of the lessors. It was brought out that litigation precipitated over this matter eventually was compromised and settled out of court.

Mr. Bailey said that Edward Warren, who received as his share of the profits from $20,000 to $60,000 a year, according to the prosperity of the business, was the only member of the family who objected to the Brandeis firm acting both for the lessors and lessees.

"I think if Mr. Brandeis had properly considered the rights and interests of Edward Warren," said Mr. Bailey, "he would have said to him: 'Your brother Samuel, while trustee of this property, is getting very large sums under this lease.' He should have advised Edward Warren to get independent counsel."

"Do you charge," asked Mr. Walsh, "that Mr. Brandeis consciously gave Samuel Warren more than he was entitled to?"

"I do," said Mr. Bailey.

Mellen Objects to Testifying.

Senator Walsh surprised the sub-committee by reading telegrams from Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, declaring that he knew nothing against Mr. Brandeis about which he could testify under oath, and asking to be excused from appearing before the committee. Mr. Mellen had been asked to appear in connection with charges made by C. W. Barron of The Wall Street Journal that Mr. Brandeis at one time had been employed to wreck the New York & New England Railroad, which later became a part of the New Haven system.

"I am not at all unfriendly to Mr. Brandeis and I know nothing about his career except hearsay," said Mr. Mellen in his telegram. Republican members thought Mr. Mellen should be called, but the sub-committee decided to let the question remain open until the investigation had progressed further.

Senator Clark said he had read statements from Mr. Mellen "assailing Mr. Brandeis in most violent terms, so violent that I did not see how they could be true."

FAVORS OWNERSHIP INQUIRY

Senate Votes for Investigation of Federal Operation Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 39 to 22, adopted an amendment directing a joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate Government ownership and operation of all public utilities engaged in interstate commerce. The amendment was added to the joint resolution presented by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, providing for a joint committee of five members from each house to make a sweeping investigation of traffic conditions along the lines suggested in President Wilson's address convening Congress. The resolution itself, to which the amendment was added, did not reach a vote.

Twenty-one Democrats and eighteen Republicans voted for the amendment. Twelve Democrats and ten Republicans opposed it. Democrats voting in the affirmative were the Messrs. Ashurst of Arizona, Broussard of Louisiana, Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, Clarke of Arkansas, Hughes and Martine of New Jersey, Husting of Wisconsin, Johnson of Maine, Johnson of South Dakota, Lee of Maryland, Pittman of Nevada, Pomerene of Ohio, Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado, Sheppard of Texas, Shields of Tennessee, Thompson of Kansas, Tillman of South Carolina, Vardaman of Mississippi, and Walsh of Montana.

Republicans voting in the affirmative were the Messrs. Borah of Idaho, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Gronna and McCumber of North Dakota, Harding of Ohio, Jones of Washington, La Follette of Wisconsin, McLean of Connecticut, Norris of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington, (who is nominally of the Progressive Party,) Sherman of Illinois, Sterling of South Dakota, and Works of California.

Democrats opposing the amendment were the Messrs. Bankhead and Underwood of Alabama, Hardwick and Smith of Georgia, James of Kentucky, Martin and Swanson of Virginia, Newlands of Nevada, Simmons of North Carolina, Smith of Maryland, Stone of Missouri, and Williams of Mississippi.

Republicans voting in the negative were the Messrs. Brandegee of Connecticut, Dillingham and Page of Vermont, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts, Oliver of Pennsylvania, and Smoot and Sutherland of Utah.

The amendment adopted reads, as an addition to the instructions of the proposed joint committee:

> Also the subject of Government ownership of all public utilities, such as telegraph, telephone, express companies, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and report as to the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation.

While Mr. Newlands voted against the amendment, he is expected to press his resolution to a vote at an early date.

FIGHT EAST RIVER PROJECT.

Congressmen Resent President's Advocacy of Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President's advocacy of a special appropriation for the improvement of the East River, New York, caused such a wrangle in the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors today, that the committee's report on the Rivers and Harbors bill was delayed until tomorrow. Several members of the committee gave notice that if the New York harbor project was included they would take the fight to the floor.

The Rivers and Harbors budget is presumed to carry appropriations for existing projects only, but Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, recently wrote Representative Murray Hulbert of New York that the President believed an exception should be made in the case of New York harbor, where contemplated improvements had relation to the national defense program.

The President's interest in the project brought the accusation in committee today that Mr. Wilson was "butting in." Representative William E. Humphrey of Washington made this charge and, as the ranking Republican on the committee, and said he would oppose the New York harbor item on the floor. He characterized the President's letter as a part of a political conspiracy to overturn the rules of the committee and to include the New York item for political reasons. He gave notice that he would expose "this political conspiracy."

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, Republican, said he would fight the item unless provision was made also for Boston harbor. Representative Charles F. Booher, a Missouri Democrat, also voiced opposition to any plan to give New York harbor preferential consideration. Chairman Sparkman announced his willingness to accede to the President's suggestion. It is probable that the bill, when reported, will include the provision for which Mr. Hulbert has been contending—a twenty-five-foot channel in the East River and the clearing out of Hell Gate, thus giving two exits and entrances for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The bill, carrying appropriations of about $41,000,000 for existing projects, will be ready for the committee's action tomorrow.

SIDETRACK SUFFRAGE ISSUE

But Tie Vote Keeps Prohibition Amendment Before House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Susan B. Anthony amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage was side-tracked for the session by the House Judiciary Committee today. A motion was made to postpone consideration of the national prohibition resolution. The result was a tie vote, hence this issue is still before the committee.

The two questions were joined today over the protests of those interested in the respective measures. The committee voted nine to seven to postpone consideration of the suffrage resolution until Dec. 14, 1916. The anti-prohibitionists sought to get similar action on the Webb resolution for a "dry nation." The vote on this stood eight to eight, with five members of the committee absent.

The votes wer taken in executive session and information was withheld as to the line-up. Woman suffragists will endeavor to get another vote on their amendment.

Waterway League to Give Dinner.

The Waterway League of Greater New York, an organization of the owners of yachts and motor boats, will hold its annual dinner tonight in the Imperial Hotel, 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Otto S. Schmidt, the President of the league, will be the toastmaster. Ex-Congressmen Calder and Metz are expected to speak on preparedness. The Waterway League of New Jersey will affiliate next month with the local league to form the Waterway League of America, representing 650 yacht clubs, many of the members of which have registered as volunteers for a mosquito fleet in case of war.

PROTEST BRITAIN'S SEIZURE OF BONDS

Bankers Here Frame Appeal to State Department Against Her Action.

GERMAN STAMPS THE CAUSE

Notice of Detention for the Prize Court as "of Enemy Origin," the Explanation for Impounding Millions in Securities.

Boissevain & Co., international bankers, have lodged a protest with the State Department against the seizure by British officials of securities in transit from Holland to this city, and several other banking firms are preparing to take similar action. Steps are being taken locally, also, to correct an embarrassing situation for bankers, which has grown out of the holding up in England of stocks and bonds sent here for sale. The value of these seized securities is given at several million dollars.

Securities bearing German stamps, some of which had been sold on cabled orders from neutral countries, either have been delayed for weeks or have disappeared, and this has prevented delivery to parties who bought them here. The bankers affected have entered into informal consultation with Stock Exchange authorities apparently to devise some arrangement whereby the delivery of securities sold on the board can be governed by the time of their arrival.

Boissevain & Co., who have important connections in Holland, wrote a letter to Secretary of State Lansing on Monday after correspondence from abroad showed that certain securities had been seized with the purpose of disposing of them in a prize court. It was learned that several banking firms recently had received consignments of bonds and stocks of which a part had been removed. In place of them this brief notice was inserted:

> A part of the securities originally contained in this packet is detained by his Britannic Majesty's Government for adjudication in the prize court on the ground of enemy origin.

Securities Not Contraband.

Among other institutions which have had trouble over security seizures are the National City Bank, Hallgarten & Co., and Zimmermann & Forshay. The contention to be advanced to the State Department is that, inasmuch as securities have not been placed on the contraband list, Great Britain has no legal right to confiscate those which appear to be of enemy origin. It will be contended further that the fact that a bond or stock certificate bears a German stamp does not indicate that it was, at the time of shipment from Holland or any other neutral country, the property of a German individual or institution.

The bankers hold that inasmuch as bonds with German stamps may have been the property of a neutral for years before the seizure, the fact that they are found in mails directed to this country gives Great Britain no right to delay them for longer than a reasonable period, to say nothing of confiscating them.

Those protesting will urge upon the State Department that a special ruling be made regarding securities which have been removed from the mails. The ruling sought provides that bonds and stocks known to have been confiscated shall be declared null and void, a step which would empower the issuing corporation to substitute similar securities in place of those seized.

Representatives of international houses brought the matter to the attention of the Stock Exchange yesterday. Many American securities sold here for foreign account have called for delivery in twenty or thirty days from the time the selling order was received by cable. As many consignments of stocks and bonds from Amsterdam have been delayed from three to four weeks in England, the bankers who sold them in advance have been forced to borrow bonds to deliver in place of the missing ones, and this has meant a loss of interest until the securities arrived from Europe. In the case of securities permanently held by the British officials, the local sellers have been forced into a position which may mean a heavy loss unless the matter can be adjusted.

Bankers May Lose Heavily.

Governors of the Stock Exchange in touch with the situation declined yesterday to comment on the security problem except to say that no definite action had yet been taken. It was admitted that bankers stood to take heavy losses on securities sold if they were not received from the other side unless some arrangement could be made for declaring them canceled by the seizure.

The problem is made all the more difficult to handle by knowledge that under the rules of war the property of individuals of one belligerent nation when seized by another may not be held after the war terminates unless it is proved that this property was of advantage to the Government of the owner.

The securities would not be subject to prize court proceedings, in the opinion of bankers, and for this reason the announcement that certain securities taken would go to the court was puzzling to persons who received the notice in their packages from Holland. The bankers were unable to see how the British authorities could distinguish between securities which were distinctly the property of individuals, and others which might have some relation to the German Government.

HITCH IN GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Question of Armed Merchantmen Tangles Payments by Importers.

Complications which have arisen over the question of armed merchant ships bid fair to upset calculations of merchants who had planned to send gold to Holland in payment for goods bought of the Dutch. The National Bank of Commerce and the Guaranty Trust Company last week practically closed arrangements with British Government authorities to allow about $5,000,000 gold to go to Amsterdam to pay for Sumatra tobacco. It was learned yesterday that Great Britain was not in so receptive a mood as before the latest controversy over the sea policy arose, and that the bankers were not entirely hopeful that they could send gold.

The purpose of shipping gold was to prevent the loss which would result from remittances through ordinary channels. Amsterdam exchange for some time has been at a substantial premium, so high, in fact, that a substantial difference in favor of importers here existed between gold shipments and exchange remittances. When gold exports were talked about definitely, the guilder quotation dropped from a value of about 43 cents to 41⅞ cents. Since a hitch arose in the negotiations the rate has advanced to 42¼ cents.

Sales of Sumatra tobacco take place at auction around March 10. American buyers pay cash, and if gold cannot be sent within the next week it is probable importers will have to send their money by draft or cable, at the current rate when payments need to be made.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 11; Shanghai, Jan. 19; Kobe, Jan. 22, and Yokohama, Jan. 23—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 12, and mails dated—Melbourne, Jan. 19; Sydney, Jan. 20; Wellington, Jan. 24, and Auckland, Jan. 25—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 12, and mails dated—Melbourne, Jan. 25; Sydney, Jan. 26, and Honolulu, Feb. 8—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on Feb. 14. The mails from the steamers Tacoma and Makura are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 17, and those from the steamer Ventura on the morning of Friday, Feb. 18, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:50|Sun sets..5:31|Moon sets..5:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:44	6:12	12:17	12:00
Governors Island	6:26	6:50	12:16	12:55
Hell Gate	8:32	8:56	1:57	2:36

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 15.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 8.
SS Cretic, Boston, Feb. 14.
SS Arkansas, Boston, Feb. 14.
SS Carnes, Boston, Feb. 14.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, Feb. 14.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
SS Anna, Macoris, Feb. 6.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Feb. 9.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 8.
SS Baylyl, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, Feb. 7.
SS Pacific, Hull, Jan. 29.
SS Snowdonian, Naples, Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Feb. 5
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Feb. 6
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24
Muskeegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 23
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Kentigern	London	Jan. 27
Appenine	London	Jan. 27
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Strathspey	Havre	Jan. 29
Herm	Seville	Jan. 25
Belford	Barry	Jan. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hindoo	Hull	Jan. 29
Havana	Havana	Feb. 12
Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb. 2
Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 13
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Mentor	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb 1
Ares	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Gregory	Para	Feb. 5
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 12
Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 12
Manzanillo	P'to Mexico	Feb. 9
Momus	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Hova	Palermo	Jan. 28
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 4
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Kansas City	Bristol	Feb. 2
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 12
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

*Finland	Liverpool	Feb. 9
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 9
Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Haiti	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Galileo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Kroonland, London	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bayamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calypso, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Azores	——	10:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Hindoo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Santiago, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Teikou Maru, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 15.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 256 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 609 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 3[illegible] miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 60 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 2 miles S. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Muskogee, Stockholm to New York, was 560 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race at 8 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 65 miles S. E. of Trinity Shoals at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 373 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 559 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 272 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rota, at Nantes, Feb. 11.
SS Staro, at Kirkwall, Feb. 13.
SS Santa Catalina, at Valparaiso, Feb. 13.
SS Barendrecht, at Vigo, Feb. 11.
SS Jedmoor, at Dublin, Feb. 14.
SS Bygdonaes, at Pauillac, Feb. 9.
SS Lennox, at Bordeaux, Feb. 9.
SS Ferngarth, at Port Said, Feb. 14.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Sabang, Feb. 14.
SS San Giorgio, at Naples, Feb. 8.
SS Westmeath, at Montevideo, Feb. 14.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Lisbon, Feb. 13.
SS Ramsdalfjord, from Kirkwall, Feb. 13.
SS Buenaventura, from Port Natal, Feb. 13.
SS Lindchidin, from Cape Town, Feb. 12.
SS Kirkoswald, from Marseilles, Feb. 14.
SS Sygna, from St. Vincent, Feb. 12.
SS Santa Cruz, from Santos, Feb. 14.
SS Colorado, from Hull, Feb. 13.
SS Calamares, from Colon, Feb. 15.
SS San Giorgio, from Naples, Feb. 8.
SS San Guglielmo, from Naples, Feb. 8.
SS Lyngenfjord, from Shields, Feb. 15.
SS Crewe Hall, from Durban, Feb. 14.
SS Moreni, from Copenhagen, Feb. 3.

Passed.

SS Chariton, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.

SS Ecaterino, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 19, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II., and at 8:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS San Giovanni.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..........Feb. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...Feb. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura..........Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Mar. 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Niagara..........Mar. 11

EASIER TONE RULES THE COTTON MARKET

Weak Cables, Lower Spot Sales and Liberal Offerings in the South Affect Situation.

PRICES DROP 14 TO 15 POINTS

New York Has Second Largest Stock, 334,000 Bales, in Concentrating Points, in the Country.

Weak cables, lower spot markets and reports of more liberal offerings from Southern holders were responsible for an easier tone in cotton yesterday, with prices making an average decline of 14 to 15 points. Some of the selling also was attributed to liquidation of the March position, as holders of these nearby contracts are not likely to face the first notice day with any too much assurance. With the exception of New Orleans, New York now has the largest stock of cotton in concentrating points in the country. The running count is now 334,000 bales, which is 115,000 bales in excess of the stock in the local licensed warehouses.

Private cables reported that the Liverpool market was idle but steady. Before the close, however, the decline in Liverpool represented a net loss of 5½ points to 9 points. Manchester reported yarns in moderate demand, with cloths dull.

Yesterday's exports of 16,000 bales included 15,000 bales for Great Britain.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 5 to 15 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 11.95c for middling. Sales 350 bales.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.89	11.78	11.79@11.80	11.93@11.94
May	12.12	12c.	12.01@12.02	12.15@12.16
July	12.30	12.18	12.18@12.19	12.33@12.34
October	12.38	12.22	12.22@12.23	12.36@12.37
Dec.	12.44	12.33	12.35@12.36	12.48@12.49
Jan.	12.49	12.49	12.41@12.43	12.53@12.55

Total port receipts, 33,017 bales; last week, 37,695 bales; last year, 85,095 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,284	9,845	19,288
Galveston	16,010	14,678	39,537
Mobile	465	47	....
Charleston	492	385	3,075
Savannah	3,206	4,451	12,652
Wilmington	56	44	592
Norfolk	2,568	2,004	2,458
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	252	214	530
Memphis	664	3,799	4,878
St. Louis	....	597	4,208
Houston	6,520	5,501	22,214

Exports, 16,123; total thus far this season, 3,164,316; total last season, 4,711,457.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
979	Galveston	12.05	310,093	612,909
300	New Orleans	11.56	433,661	418,671
—	Mobile	11.50	20,126	51,758
1,348	Savannah	12c.	182,194	299,663
—	Charleston	11⅞	86,946	116,873
—	Wilmington	11⅝	44,065	55,948
209	Norfolk	11.75	131,419	88,913
981	Augusta	11.75	172,436	147,990
1,660	Memphis	11.88	232,967	225,381
—	St. Louis	12⅛	17,542	37,578
1,694	Houston	11.90	196,479	206,210

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 8.05d. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 21,000, all American. Market closed easy.

CALLS NEW YORK A 'JUNGLE.'

Psychologist Says Many Here Live Like Wild Animals.

Announcement was made yesterday at the West Side Y. M. C. A. that Irving E. Vining of Oregon had arrived to begin a class in Business Psychology and Character Analysis, the chief object of which is to teach men, especially college men, how to apply their academic knowledge in attempting to live on the highest human plane. Mr. Vining characterized New York as a jungle in which many persons lived on a plane with the wild animals of a forest. The three lower ethical planes, he said, upon which a great majority of persons lived, were defined in:

"The attempt to avoid pain and secure pleasure and comfort; the effort to obtain rewards and avoid punishment, and the seeking to avoid the censure of humanity."

"The fourth plane," Mr. Vining continued, "is that of our ideals. President Wilson lived on this plane—national ideals—until he found it was not popular and did not produce results, and then he dropped to the lower plane and began to advocate preparedness, psychologically to avoid punishment and secure rewards. And every day others are dropping back to the jungle, having once emerged from the animal to the higher ethical, but being unable to hold to their ideals when the test comes."

CARGO AFIRE IN FREIGHTER.

The Veendyke Puts Back Into Port, Smoke Disclosing Blaze.

The Holland-America freighter Veendyke, which sailed for Rotterdam Monday with 9,000 tons of cargo, returned to port yesterday morning with smoke coming from her forward ventilators. After the Veendyke was made fast at her pier at the foot of Sixth Street, Hoboken, the hatches were taken off No. 2 hold and a force of thirty longshoremen started to unload the oilcake with which it was stowed up to the hatchways.

The smoke came up the ventilators from the lower hold in steadily diminishing quantities, and the services of the fireboat or engines in Hoboken were not required. At 11 P. M. one of the officers on the Veendyke said the fire was out, but that the cause had not been discovered. Perhaps the oilcake was overheated, he said. This morning the men will get at the lower hold and find out where the fire started.

Officials at the pier scouted the idea that it was an incendiary blaze, because, they said, their vessels sailed under a neutral flag and never had carried any war munitions or cargo of any kind for the Allies.

Alimony Allowed Mrs. F. F. Proctor.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday allowed Mrs. Georgia A. Proctor $80 a week alimony pending trial of her suit for a separation from Frederick F. Proctor, Jr., a theatrical manager and producer, and $250 counsel fees. The plaintiff filed an affidavit with the court saying that her husband's income was about $30,000 a year, that he was the Secretary-Treasurer of F. F. Proctor, Inc., that he held the same place in more then twenty-five corporations distributed over the United States, and that he is a stockholder in many theatrical corporations.

LIKENS PRESS TO BAYONETS

Howard Elliott Tells of Fear Inspired by Reporters.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, addressed the students of the Columbia University School of Journalism yesterday afternoon on the subject of railroads and newspapers.

The laws enacted since 1909 have been conflicting and have injured the railroads, President Elliott said. In that time, he added, 20,000 State laws had been passed and more than 2,000 by Congress. It was time, he said, that the legislators get over the idea of throttling the railroads, and said they should give attention to the fact that, whereas the average mileage charge up to the last year had been two cents, it was now $.0198, or reduced by two mills.

When he had to face reporters at the time of any mishap on the railroad, Mr. Elliott said, he felt as Napoleon might have done in facing thousands of bayonets, only, he said, he thought he feared one reporter more than many bayonets.

CHARTER GRACE SUBSIDIARY

New Steamship Company Has Capital of $5,000,000.

The Grace Steamship Company, a third subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., has been incorporated in Delaware, with a capital of $5,000,000. To the new company will be assigned all American-built and American-registered vessels of the parent company that ply between the United States and foreign ports. These steamships will carry the American flag.

COMMERCIAL BOARD INDORSED BY RUSSIA

Cordial Support Pledged Newly Formed Chamber by Officials of Czar's Government.

INCREASED TRADE EXPECTED

The Imperial Minister of Finances Sends Cablegram to Directors at First Meeting.

Indications that the recently formed Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of New York City will have the support of official Russia were seen in messages and cablegrams from the Russian Ambassador and the heads of the Imperial Ministry, which were read yesterday at the first meeting of the Board of Directors.

The meeting, which was called formally to launch the work of the new organization, was held in the Recess Club at 60 Broadway. The messages of support and congratulation were in reply to a cable message announcing the formation of the Chamber, which was sent to his Government by C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Imperial Russian Embassy to the United States. Ambassador Bakhmeteff wired as follows from Washington:

> On the occasion of the first meeting of the Board of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, please transmit to them my sincere greetings and good wishes and my confidence that under their able and active direction the new institution will not only be highly beneficial to the interests of both countries, but will be a new and particularly strong link in the bonds of friendship and mutual reliance that already exist between them, and which needed only a better and closer knowledge of each other to become indestructible and eternal.

Imperial Minister of Finances Bark, who, perhaps more than any other Russian, has the best insight into the economics of Russia, cabled:

> Kindly convey my heartiest thanks for the warm sympathy expressed to Russia. I am firmly convinced that the establishment of such a useful institution will greatly assist the economic unification of the two countries, and I firmly believe that in the near future the commercial relations of my country with the great transatlantic republic will reach a complete development and will strengthen the ties of friendship binding the two great nations.

Messages of a like tenor were received from President of Ministerial Council Goremkin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sazonoff, and from other high officials of the Russian Government.

James Parmelee of Cleveland, President of the National Carbon Company was elected a member of the Board of Directors, and it was announced that applications for membership had been remarkably heavy. The Chamber, after the preliminary work of organization has been completed, will work for the promotion of import and export advancement between America and Asiatic and European Russia.

That there is much work to be done is seen in the lately submitted report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which places Russia fifteenth in a list of America's twenty best customers. The exports to Russia during 1914 and 1915 were $30,088,643—less than half the value of goods sold to Cuban merchants. This low figure of trade is, of course, due in a measure to conditions of transport brought about by the war, but, making allowance for this, there is still an ever-broadening field in Russia for the introduction of American manufactures.

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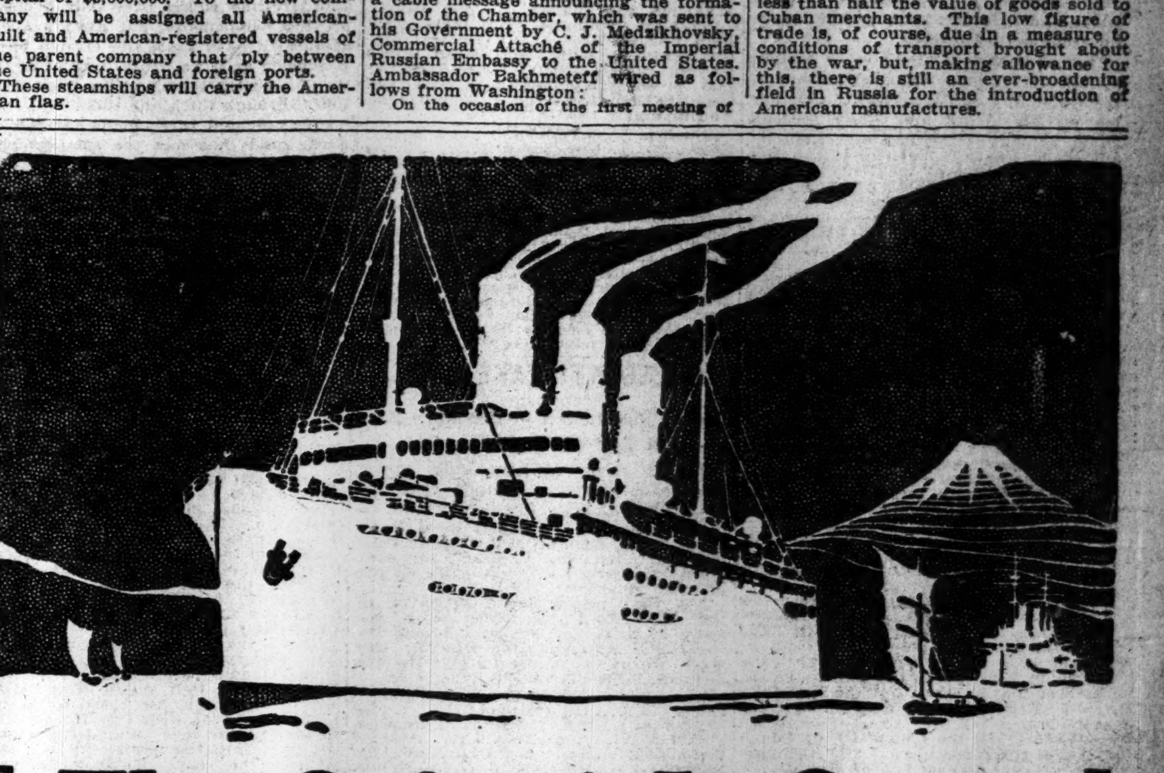

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First sailing of Empress of Russia April 20th, in time for the great flower festivals in Japan. One way by Honolulu, if desired.
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ORDUNA, Sat., Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
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S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
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BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
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OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
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Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.

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"40 Hours from Frost to Flowers"
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ROUND TRIP ON STEAMER, $25 AND UP.
S. S. "EVANGELINE" Under American Flag
Sailings from N. Y. on alternate Tues., Thurs. and Sats.
S. S. "BERMUDIAN"
Sailing from New York each Wednesday.
West Indies Delightful cruises—about 28 days. S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 29th, and S. S. "GUIANA," March 21st.
For illustrated booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y., Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R.
St. Paul..Feb. 19, noon | Finland..Feb. 23, 3 P. M.
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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R.
Adriatic..Feb. 17, noon | *Finland..Feb. 23, 3 P. M.
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PIANO MEN MEETING.

Business Active Here and in Exports to South America.

Unification of the piano manufacturing, selling and allied interests was considered yesterday at special meetings of the Executive Committees of several of the trade organizations held at the Hotel Astor. Today several organizations in the musical trades will meet at the same hotel to consider plans for a central organization to represent all phases of the business.

The so-called "Klugh plan" contemplates an amalgamation of the piano interests as a whole into a collective body in the shape of a national chamber of commerce or board of trade. It was said yesterday that while a majority of the several Executive Committees might vote in favor of such a step, final action would have to be deferred until the annual meetings of the individual associations, scheduled here for next June.

The organizations whose Executive Committees met yesterday at the Astor were the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Piano Merchants of America, and the National Association of Piano Travelers. B. H. Janssen of this city, Chairman of the Manufactures' Committee; John G. Corley of Richmond, Va., Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, and Dan Fabien of Boston, who heads the Travelers' Committee, presided at the sessions, held behind closed doors.

A representative of the manufacturing and selling ends of the piano business had this to say about the outlook: "Piano manufacturers, sellers, and the trade generally believe they are facing a big year. The depression in the trade existing at this time last year and running well through 1915 gradually lifted in the later months.

"Naturally since pianos, player-pianos, and allied instruments are generally regarded as in the category of 'luxuries,' their increased sale at this time is ample proof of the great and general prosperity existing throughout the whole country due to more than bumper crops, war profits and high wages. Reports are to the effect that the demand is not in spots, but includes all sections of the country."

THE TIMES informant said that the European war had not exercised any notable effect on the trade. It had, however, he stated, done a great deal to make the American piano, player-piano and phonograph better known in South America, where the heaviest export business in the history of the trade is being carried on in all three kinds of instruments.

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As quick in deliveries as we are quick in style. We are there "all ways."
Prices up to
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The House of Surprises
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COSTUME COMPANY, Inc.
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Coat No. 291.
All Wool Poplin. New cape collar. Full lined with Peau de Cygne.
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A. ROSENBERG
"Queen Quality" 1333 Broadway COATS SUITS

SILK TAFFETA DRESS
No. 412
Everybody Talks About It.
Made Out of $1.10 Quality Taffeta.
STYLE, CLASS & EFFECT—$10.00.
Come to See Our Biggest Seller.
GLASSER & KNOPF, Inc.,
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SEE HUSSEY FIRST
COAT SUITS
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures.
Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

"Bestmaid"
Middies..........2 to 20
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Prices $4.50 to $12.00 Per Doz.
Room 406, 1270 B'way. Phone 8798 Madison Sq.

Dresses, White—Children's, Juniors'
Call and Inspect Our Big Values
WHITE DRESSES
Lace, Organdie, Net and Embroidery
Jobs Always on Hand.
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Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
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Front Half LOFT
An upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.
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Ancient & Modern
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH Jobber looking at Wash and Palm Beach suits and coats. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

COATS.—Buying Spring coats, including chinchillas, corduroys. 148 West 25th, 12th floor.

COATS.—White chinchilla; will place orders on snappy styles. Y 287 Times Annex.

COATS, Suits, Dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

COATS AND SUITS.—Buyer looking at new models; will place orders on right style. Call, fourth floor, 122 West 26th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' coats. Write for an appointment. Y 313 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy large quantities for spot cash. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St., today.

DRESSES.—Jobber, looking at popular priced wash dresses. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

DRESSES—WAISTS.—Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittsburgh, are open for jobs in all kinds women's and children's dresses, silk and cotton waists and suits. Call N. Y. office, 95 Madison Av.

DRESS-FASTENERS.—Pay spot cash; state quantity, color, and sizes. M 113 Times.

FRENCH LINENS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Madison Square 562. 12th floor, 141 West 29th St.

JAP SILKS.—Open to buy quantities for cash. Address Box M 358 Times Downtown.

JOBBER looking at linen and cotton dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th.

SUITS.—Looking at new samples all week. 28 West 25th St., second floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open for crepe de chines and taffetas; all colors. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th St.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WOOLEN POPLINS.—All colors; open to buy; cash. Fauer, 160 West 29th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BUCKLES.—100 gross sash pins, assorted styles, to close out. Slote & Schaeffer, 49 East 21st St.

COATS.—See the real values that we offer: Corduroy coat, $2.75; all wool poplin coat, $5.00; stylish looking shepherd check suits, $3.75 and $4.00, and good number in serge at $5.00. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Hary Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Closing out all Winter coats and suits cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS, Spring, from $3 up; nifty models at low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job of 1916 Spring coats and suits, to close out; also Winter coats. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Afternoon, party, and taffeta; jobs. Merchandise Sales Co., 30 East 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—200 great gross white No. 1 at $6.50 a great gross. Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st.

LACES, assorted lots, to close out. Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st.

SERGES, all wool, half wool, and French. Solomon, 134 Spring St.; 3083 Spring.

SILK LAMP SHADES to cash buyers. Novelty Silk Lamp Shade Co., 31 W. 31st St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Size 00 to sell. 163 West 23d; Chelsea 1060.

SYRINGES.—Druggist bargain; 1,000 rubber syringes cheap for cash. 1,600 Broadway, Room 805.

TAFFETA.—Will sell all shades. 12th floor, 141 West 29th. Madison Square 562.

WAISTS.—Novelty Cotton Waists, $9 and $16.50 dozen. Justrite Waist Co., 129 West 22d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN of wide acquaintance in knit goods, underwear, and sweater trade is desirous of making connection with reputable house. M 306 Times Downtown.

SILK MANUFACTURER open for engagement as trade representative or other position requiring knowledge of silk manufacturing. K 2 Times.

SILK SALESMAN wants position, selling city trade; commission basis. J 120 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Furs Moved Out.

Yesterday was prompt day for goods bought at New York's first auction sale of furs, conducted by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. It was really the final test of whether the fur auction was a success. At a late hour yesterday afternoon it was stated at the Great Jones Street warehouse of the company that only $20,000 worth of skins remained to be taken away. The buyers of these remaining goods have communicated with the company, making arrangements for their withdrawal. Shipments of merchandise from the warehouse were especially heavy yesterday and the day before.

***

How Prices Are Advanced.

Dress goods buyers are not the only ones who are having trouble trying to induce the mills to "be reasonable" in regard to price advances. Some selling agents are up against the same thing. An instance came to light yesterday where certain stock goods amounting to about 1,000 pieces were jumped from $1.65 to $2.25 a yard. Under the present demand, the cloth is not salable except for special purposes. The salesman for the mill representative, however, was unable to get some of his customers to sample the goods. As soon as the mill received notice of this, the price was advanced. Under ordinary circumstances the mill would adopt just the opposite tactics. Instead of an advance, the whole quantity of goods would be closed out under the opening quotations.

***

Hard Coal Business Seasonable.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is seasonably active, current output being somewhat below the best records of the past, owing to the car shortage, and not because the market conditions do not justify a heavier tonnage. While coal is coming forward to New York Harbor loading ports fast enough fully to satisfy local requirements, except in the case of one or two steam sizes, dealers in some parts of the all-rail territory are still experiencing more or less delay in getting orders filled. In some cases this delay has been due to embargoes or the refusal of originating lines to let too many of their cars go to connections that are slow about returning empties. The bituminous market had another bad slump during the last week, this being a continuation of the downward movement which began in January, and which was halted for a short time by a few cold and stormy days early this month.

***

Sheetings Sold Pretty Well.

One of the features of the dealings in sheetings in this market yesterday was the movement of 4-yard, 48 squares, for delivery during this month and next. The price paid for the goods was 5⅝ cents, the mills being unwilling to meet the views of the buyers and accept bids of 5½ cents. Large sales were reported at the higher figure. Reports from Calcutta telling of higher prices on lightweight burlaps for March delivery are said to be causing a number of the bag manufacturers to look ahead to the second quarter of the year in relation to deliveries of heavy sheetings and osnaburgs during that period. Forty-inch goods of this description are particularly in demand, and are none too freely offered this side of May or June. Buying of 40-inch 3.50 osnaburgs has been a feature of the market in the last day or two, sales of these goods having been put through at 6⅜ cents for delivery in the next few months.

***

Having Their Troubles.

It is a source of much puzzling to sellers in the piece goods market how certain garment manufacturers are able to get their needs attended to with conditions as they exist at present. There are some houses in the garment trade which have done everything in the past to antagonize the mill representatives. Salesmen in need of a fight to "tone up their selling systems," as one of their number put it, have made a point of calling on these concerns, not for the sale but for the fight. With everything favoring the seller and the salesman regarding the buyers with a "take it or leave it" look in his eyes, the market is wondering just how past offenders are making out. "Auction houses," where the salesman is never able to get his usual terms, must be suffering from the unique situation.

***

More About Credits vs. Sales.

Not all of the credit men are in favor of the plan outlined in last Sunday's TIMES to end friction between the sales and credit departments of a business. One well-known credit grantor said yesterday: "Because the credit department in a well-regulated business is the court of last resort on doubtful orders, I see no need of conferences with the sales department, as suggested. The credit man has the right to act as arbitrarily as he likes in such matters, always keping in sight his responsibility to the firm for everything he does. What really should be done is this: The sales manager should be supplied with lists of prospects each season in the various territories that are in good standing and the amounts that can, in the credit man's judgment, be sold safely. This would require considerable work, no doubt, and a certain amount of expense. It would also require keeping up to date in one way or another regarding new prospects entering business, but it would do away with unnecessary work on the part of the salesmen and tend to reduce ultimate losses."

***

Toys Are Much in Demand.

Representatives of leading domestic toy manufacturers, now in this city showing 1916 lines, tell of excellent advance business from the jobbing trade and the larger retailers. In several cases enough business has already been taken to make it apparent that a record year is at hand. The heavy business done by the big retail stores during the recent holiday season very largely cleaned up the stocks that had accumulated as a result of irregular and off-season deliveries of foreign goods, and buyers for these establishments are said to be willing now to be shown the whys and wherefores of buying American toys. One interesting thing told of yesterday is a tendency on the part of several large stores and specialty houses to make toys an all-year-round feature, instead of waiting for the holiday season to push them hard. This movement, however, is not yet as general as the manufacturers would like ot see it.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

Crude rubber prices continued to harden in this market yesterday, in sympathy with the tone in London. Buying tapered off during the day, however, after a good start, and as a result the day's sales were not over large. Most of the trading in the last week, which has been the best in several, was done by the dealers, the manufacturing interests showing little willingness to buy in spite of the advance. The impression is quite strong among sellers that the leading manufacturing concerns are well covered, this being based on their continued inactivity, and it is said that a pretty sharp drop may be necessary to induce active trading. Up-river fine was held here yesterday at 79 cents for spot shipment and delivery during the next couple of months, while pale crêpe was quoted at 90 cents for deliveries running to June. The quotation on smoked sheets for similar shipments was 89 to 90 cents.

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The Fear of Cancellations.

Even some of the leading men in the woolen market are unable to state positively how the present situation will work out. On many sides there is the fear that cancellations will be numerous and heavy. Compared with this is the opinion that a considerable amount of the bookings now being made will not be delivered by the mills, owing to the shortage of materials and constantly advancing prices. The mill representatives with a reputation for farsightedness are prepared to discount the talk that is now going the rounds. Some go so far as to say that, even if all the merchandise ordered is taken, there will still be some manufacturers in need of more. They base this assumption on the fact that for several years trading was very light. If 1916 proves the big year it promises to be, they say, it will only serve to bring up the average over a period.

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Gray Goods More Active.

Buying was quite active in the local gray goods market yesterday, particularly on the higher counts in wide printcloths. The features were the heavy trading on 39-inch 68-72s at 5⅝ cents for February and March delivery, and the large spot business put through on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅞ cents. Bids of 4 13-16 cents for the latter goods were refused by the mills, as were bids of 5¼ cents for the 68-72s. It is said that 5⅝ cents is the best that can be done now by buyers on these goods for any delivery. Specialties and fine-yarn goods continued to move freely, 8¼ cents having been paid yesterday for 40-inch 76-72, 9-yard, combed lawns. Only a few months back these goods could be bought for 5½ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4 11-16c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4 5-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE FEMINA RESTAURANT CORPORATION, restaurant and cafe, at 113 West Forty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Archibald Palmer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Strauss & Co., Inc., $99; Isaac Behar, $206, and Isaac Caputo, $206. It was incorporated on Dec. 16 last with capital stock of $10,000, and David Crespi is President. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets probably $1,500.

GEORGE ACKARY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Ackary, surviving partner of Tadross & Ackary, wholesale dealer in dry goods at 79 Washington Street, by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball for these creditors: R. A. Cullum, $140; A. E. Munson, $100, and John E. McGuirk, $400. The business was started in 1890, and Anton Tadross died in October, 1913. Robert P. Levis said that the liabilities are $25,000 and good assets $12,000 in merchandise and accounts. He has $60,000 in outstanding accounts, of which $6,000 is believed to be collectible. Judge Hand appointed John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver, under a bond of $6,000.

CHARLES A. WEIGLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles A. Weigler, shoe dealer at 409 Lenox Avenue, by Louis M. Taylor, $275; Parker, Holmes & Co., $144, and George G. Godwin, $156. He made an assignment on Feb. 3 to Samuel Goldberg.

ARTHUR S. MILLER of 108 East Nineteenth Street, formerly Treasurer of the Bankers' Building Bureau, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $73,673 and nominal assets of $1,640 due him from the company. Of the liabilities $58,698 is for indorsing notes of the Bankers' Building Bureau, which made an assignment on March 29, 1915. He owes the United States Government $115 and the City of New York $183 for personal taxes. The Broad and Market National Bank of Newark is a creditor for $8,050.

AARON GOLDSCHMIDT, formerly of Goldschmidt & Hollander, manufacturers of furs at 143 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,928 and no assets. The largest creditors are Henry Hollander, Boston, $7,000, and A. Hollander & Son., Newark, $6,762.

CHARLES GIANNATTASIO, mason, at 410 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,101 and no assets.

ALEXANDER FEUEREISEN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Alexander Feuereisen, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 742 Courtlandt Avenue and 947 First Avenue, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, cash.

MORRIS I. FEINSILBER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris I. Feinsilber, jobber in woolens at 92 Eldridge Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

FRED A. BROHMER.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Fred A. Brohmer, dealer in stone, of 2,256 Ludlow Street, whose liabilities were $19,375.

ISAAC KOERNER.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge to Isaac Koerner of Friedman & Koerner, as the Paris Fancy Feather Company of 713 Broadway, liabilities $12,993.

THE THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY COMPANY of 148 Duane Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $83,766 and assets of $40,509, consisting of cash on hand, $3,533; cash in bank, $4,377; stock, $23,000; fixtures, $2,000; accounts, $4,726; notes, $1,873, and claims, $1,000. Among the creditors are the City of New York, $609; Metropolitan Bank, $10,000; Metropolitan Trust Company, $4,000; Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia, $8,500, and Louis A. Schatz, $27,000.

SAFE HARBOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, engaged in mining and smelting ores and consulting engineer at 42 New Street, has made an assignment to T. O'Connor Sloane, Jr. The company was incorporated in January, 1912, with capital stock of $375,000, had interests in iron mines at Safe Harbor, Martic, and Conestoga, Penn., and Harry S. Stallknecht is President.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the American Tire Company of Saugs. An assignment was made for the benefit of creditors to Arthur P. French.

William M. O'Connor and Michael D. Foley, trading as O'Connor & Foley, Fall River, were petitioned into bankruptcy today. Preferential payments are alleged.

William J. Jordan of Newburyport, clothier, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities are $11,904, of which $4,894 is unsecured. The assets are valued at $3,400.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—William B. Porter, Jr., and Herman F. Berger, individually and as copartners, trading as Porter, Berger & Co., fruit shippers; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,882; assets, $4,122.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

American Correspondent Film Co., Inc.—H. Oliver	$312.91
Apgar, Henry P.—Illinois Razor Strop Co.	223.36
Alfred J. Dowdeswell & Co.—W. A. Russell & Co.	133.51
Abbatem, Dominick—C. H. Wessells	946.41
Angelone, Mike—Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works	675.38
Adeland, Abram—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York	240.85
Altomare, Umberto—D. Knabe	136.46
Bogert, George H.—Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	413.52
Beaver, John, receiver—R. Kamerman	120.65
Brady, Thomas J., Jr.—M. J. Fahey	1,200.00
Bischf, Guido—W. Crump	1,386.98
Braun, Casino Corporation—M. Lowenstein	443.50
Brown, Morris—N. Neufeld et al.	161.91
Brown, William F.—I. Townsend	549.05
Barilla, John—Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.	454.56
Berliner, Samuel—Harry Baff, Inc.	139.52
Coopersmith, Bertha—L. Cohn	711.75
Carnrick, John W., and Gorham A. Worth—J. B. Roberts	116.54
Casualty Co. of America—H. S. David	727.61
Cerussi, Michael and B. Peter—A. Thomson	690.41
Columbia Utilities Corporation—F. H. Cole	1,068.30
City of New York—F. W. Shepard	881.49
Colonial Lumber Co., Inc.—I. W. Bonner	755.42
Coppola, Nicholas—Helenitz Realty Co.	249.91
Capone, Joseph—C. F. Moelich	164.16
Clinton, Henry—Royal Indemnity Co.	300.44
Christiffers, Hallie J.—Amalgamated Paint Co.	229.71
Downing, Royal E.—C. B. Bauer	1,222.57
De Nunzio, Rosina—P. I. Levenson	121.14
Di Michele, Vito L.—D. De Rosa	135.66
Dougherty, Russell K.—Co-operative Hotel Co., Inc	189.75
Everett Watch Co., Inc., and Albert Wiss—C. A. Gould	195.45
Friedland, Paul—I. Smasht	238.70
Foster, Roger—T. Harris	100.00
Same—R. Stevens	893.32
Same—H. McKoewn	200.00
Same—R. McHale et al	200.00
Teffer, Philip—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs	111.33
Greenberg, Israel—G. Jacobson	120.43
Goudie, Harriet E.—E. D. Leonard	1,115.93
Harris, Jesse J.—M. J. Richheimer	133.22
Hall, Charles H. O.—R. Weidemann	827.40
Kerfs, Petronella—J. Naughton et al	1,662.43
Hart, John M.—M. Brady	116.51
Judson, Edw. G., and Emma L. Haywood, executors—W. C. Hatch, costs	351.68
Herwitz, Hyman—J. M. Leddy et al	488.25
Joseph H. Maher, Inc.—Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc	270.53
Kander, Allen—A. Yankauer et al	111.41
Kevil, George W. and Kate—M. Roth	1,061.72
Kuhlmann, Henry G.—M. H. Ullman	164.41
Lipshitz, Nathan—Clifton Real Estate Co., costs	108.32
Mallett, William A.—D. Belais	1,664.35
Metz, Adam, Jr.—Old Dominion Soapstone Corp.	888.45
M. Freeman & Co., Inc., and Morris Freeman—H. L. Klein	221.01
Miller, Meyer—L. Imershein	148.46
Marenholz, Harry—J. Marzisenfeld	178.41
Mutual Protective Fur Mfg. Assoc.—H. I. Lurie et al	777.90
Obedin, Lawrence — Columbia Ribbon Co.	229.50
Peiser, Isaac—E. L. Kalish et al	119.85
Same—L. M. Prince et al., costs	116.45
Pringle, Chas. E., adm.—J. F. Nowalk, costs	107.80
Paris, Nathan—J. Blumenthal et al	190.15
Rodney K. Haines Co., Inc.—J. Lichtenstein	386.58
Robertson, Ross F.—C. S. Levy	1,030.57
Rutland R. R. Co.—J. J. Fellouris	531.46
Ranger, John H.—S. Stein et al	113.33
Reich, Emil—R. E. La Velle	169.91
Richards, Jennie—W. E. Titus	135.03
Robinson, Frederick O.—Hazel Atlas Glass Co	172.35
Smith, Gus T.—Shipley Construction & Supply Co	7,801.88
Stengle, Wm. H.—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc	166.86
Scanlan, Bernard J.—United Electric Light & Power Co.	115.66
Snow, Jacob D., and Samuel Lieberman—M. Kaufman	316.69
Stein Heating Co.—S. Eichenbaum et al	134.88
Smart, John J.—G. H. Lange	530.15
Stern, Helen—E. J. Woyl	521.91
Stark, Herman—H. Agatstein	1,085.73
Schwartz, Meyer—Buffalo Cut Stone Co.	109.35
Schleiff, Max—Inflexible Co.	224.33
Wachsman, Babetta, and Lena Rechseit—M. Mazor	2,612.68
Weill, Henry M.—I. Messinger	164.91
Williams, Josephine—L. Alofs	263.91
Zadek, Max—E. Lawson	650.00

The judgment filed against Joseph Hahn was not against Joseph Hahn of Joseph Hahn & Son, fancy goods, 212 Washington Street.

In Bronx County.

Banner Photo Play Co., Inc.—Talmud Torah Torath Moses, Inc.	$985.72
Barnow, Jacob—Metropolitan Chair Co.	67.95
Cohen, Jacob—G. B. Sanford	4,722.19
Crest Holding Co.—Broadway Savings Institution of the City of N. Y.	19,812.88
Flecker, Altschuler & Co., Inc., Simon Flecker and Harry Goldowitz—G. Halpern	343.91
Graf, Frank W.—Dyre Av. Realty Co.	246.41
Goetz, Emil—H. R. Elias	90.41
Gall, Gustave—G. C. Heater	15.48
H. M. Weill Co.—J. J. McCafferty	101.31
Levenbuck, Meyer, and Arthur Cohn—M. Kaplan	92.77
Laemmle, Joseph—City of New York	62.00
Malter, Abraham L.—M. Malter	115.40
Mallett, William A.—D. Belias	1,664.35
Perlmutter, Samuel—H. Gladstone	77.54
Rosenthal, Leon A., and Joseph Friedman—I. Romm et al	68.20
Richer, Morris—I. P. Heller et al	157.51
Smith, Gus T.—Shipley Const. and Supply Co.	7,801.83
Weil, William L.—H. Cahn et al	40.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burke, Luke A.—S. Elkind, Jan. 28, 1916	$142.81
Cohn, Chas. P.—B. Cohen, Feb. 14, 1916	288.98
Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.—M. E. Balsara, Jan. 9, 1915	4,701.00
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—S. Samarsky, Jan. 24, 1916	900.00
Hahne & Co.—N. Lepan et al., Feb. 8, 1916	1,373.09
Keller, Augustus R.—A. M. Crombie, Jan. 7, 1916	102.30
Same—Same, Nov. 7, 1912	1,108.80
Lee Bros. Storage & Van Co.—G. W. A. Saich, Feb. 10, 1916	350.00
Same—M. Saich, Feb. 10, 1916	1,533.70
Queensboro Heights Land Corp.—D. Burns, Jan. 11, 1916	1,045.48
Rosencrantz, I. Bertram—Saks & Co., Jan. 9, 1914	1,157.84
Westcott Express Co.—J. P. Burns, Feb. 2, 1916	3,135.85
Perlmon, Nathan—A. Ackerson, Dec. 17, 1915, released	447.56
Cohen, Morris—F. Muller et al., Feb. 14, 1916, released	2,247.47
Fraser, Mary L.—A. Klein, April 2, 1915, reversed	7,152.86
Imperial Investing Corp.—J. Devonisk, July 7, 1915, reversed	1,128.96
Sure Seal Co.—C. C. Loeber et al., March 13, 1914, reversed	4,960.59
Weissberg, Charles and Lena—H. Batkin, Nov. 13, 1915, released	2,527.72

In Bronx County.

Batchker, Philip—S. Tobias, Jan. 4, 1915	$458.06
Flaxman, Ida—H. Gillman et al., Jan. 31, 1916	124.90

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Hower Co.; T. Wigley, dry goods, men's furn. goods; Woodstock.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Bonwit, Lennon Co.; H. A. Lennon, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Auspach, general merchandise; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. R. Ranzhof, toys; 2 Walker.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Amsterdam Waist Shop; C. M. Williams, waists, &c.; Marseilles.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Levitt Dept. Store; M. Levitt, house dresses, waists, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 170 5th Av.
ASHTABULA, Ohio—R. L. Davis Co.; B. F. Bechtel, general mdse.; Miss B. Shea, ladies' wear; Marlborough.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Peter Hill Co.; H. R. Beane, men's underwear; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Bwy.; Aberdeen.
ATLANTA, Ga.—I. Springer; Mrs. I. Springer, ready-to-wear, millinery; Albert.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; E. C. Dillon, hosiery, underwear; 19 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, &c.; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; L. L. Seligman, shoes; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn, Coblen Co.; J. E. Fissell, millinery, ribbons; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg; A. Breslau, shoes; York.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss E. M. Curry, toilet articles; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Miss M. Fallon, representing; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Hochheimer, dry goods, &c.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—F. Kaufman, general mdse.; Continental.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Kramer & Feldman; A. Feldman, dry goods, &c.; Navarre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—I. Meyer, men's neckwear; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; M. Strauss, dress, wash, white goods; York.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; T. Michaelson, hats; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, Miss Frasier, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong-Cator Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ladies' ready-to-wear, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. T. Giles, housefurnishing goods; 225 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Ideal Millinery Cloak & Suit Co.; H. Rosenbaum, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—Donovan & Winch; J. J. Donovan, millinery; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; J. T. Hagan, white goods; F. C. Kemball, costumes; J. S. Rogers, women's gloves; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; B. E. Taylor, housefurn. goods; Miss Sweeney, Miss White, Miss McCue, dresses; Miss Snelling, laces, basement; Miss Armstrong, waists; Miss Hammelberg, women' neckwear; Miss Maddock, representing; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods, umbrellas, fancy goods, jewelry, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Levy, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; G. E. Miller, furs; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Fellows & Co.; F. B. Peyton, toys, woodenware; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—Colonial Hat, Mfr. Co.; S. M. Rubin, ladies' hats; New Victoria.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, black and colored dress goods, silks, velvets, prints, linings; Miss N. C. Mackey, muslin underwear; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Robicheau, women's coats, (basement;) A. J. Sanborn, ribbons; H. E. Goodwin, representing; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; Mrs. J. S. B. Knox, ribbons, millinery, neckwear, leather goods, umbrellas, jewelry; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Adelberg, embroideries, neckwear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Kovan, men's clothing; Miss E. B. Austin, infants' wear; G. H. Noyes, millinery; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shub's Cloak House; L. Karpos, ready-to-wear; Latham.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. B. Hartford, books, toys, small wares; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; B. A. Vorbecan, waists; C. J. McCabe, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, suits; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. W. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, rugs; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. Kare, men's furnishing goods, sweaters, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; Miss E. Magny, waists; 19 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss Brown, silk petticoats, kimonos, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—A. & L. Jupp; Mrs. L. J. Butler, Mrs. A. J. Timmons, millinery; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Miss M. G. Ryan, millinery; Continental.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Richards, Inc.; J. A. Rubin, general buyer; 158 W. 27th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Vogue; S. L. Lebosky, dresses, waists; 1,161 Broadway.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—F. D. Abernethy; H. P. Wetherby, general mdse.; Imperial.
BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; Miss V. Hammer, millinery; 821 Broadway.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.; Williams & Shelton Co.; T. P. Shelton, dry goods; New Strand.
CHICAGO—Co-operative Mfg. Co.; M. Mandel, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; F. E. Deubert, house furnishing goods, washing machines, laundry supplies, kitchen cutlery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Stahl, children's, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, men's furnishing goods, hats; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. T. Corydon, dress goods, silks, furn. goods; 1,183 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; R. J. Gordon, boys' clothing; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; L. Weiskopf, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. Shepherd, laces, hdkfs., neckwear, gloves; G. J. L. Janes, drugs, toilet goods; C. R. Meyers, jewelry, notions, leather goods; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Rogers, furs, dress trimmings, buttons; Mr. Stahl, Mr. Elliott, ready-to-wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; A. L. Kisner, general mdse.; E. W. Lloyd, dry goods; 303 5th Av., Room 1907.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss Perkins, Mrs. McKennon, fancy goods; 13 East 22d; Woodward.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, ribbons, art needlework; 28 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; E. S. Hopper, corsets, skirts; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Goldsmith Bros.; M. A. Goldsmith, notions; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Sons & Co.; W. S. Berry, dress goods, silks; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio; May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, Mr. Fetzer, furs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, O.—Root & McBride Co.; H. P. Orrack, furs, suits, coats; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Kelly, corsets; 2 Walker St.
CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; Mr. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Robinson & Co.; C. P. Mooty, notions, knit goods, ready-to-wear; D. Rothschild, piece goods, cloaks; 48 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Herald Square.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh; dry goods, notions, millinery, women's, men's garments; 45 W. 34th; Albert.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Tracy-Wells Co.; W. P. Tracy, toys, housefurnishing goods; Navarre.
CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio—Mitchell-Hower Co.; J. W. Porter, dry goods, men's furn. goods; Woodstock.
DALLAS, Texas.—M. Saul, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Gregorian.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; F. P. Boyland, housefurnishing goods; 220 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Powers-Behan Clothing Co.; L. T. Powers, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Cumberland.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; H. M. Stoll, gen'l mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Cadillac Garment Co.; J. G. Maher, dresses; Aberdeen.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Blaney, blankets, flannels; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Shapiro & Aronson; M. Aronson, straw hats, caps; B'way Central.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; J. D. Evans, rugs, carpets, upholstery, house furnishing goods, furniture; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.
DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth, gloves, laces, trimmings; 1,170 B'way.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Watustzky Bros.; S. P. Raffel, general mdse.; Broztell.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; A. J. O'Brien, furnishing goods; 75 Spring; Prince George.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Rurode Dry Goods Co.; C. M. Mills, domestics, notions, ribbons; Navarre.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—W. S. Farmer & Son; Mr. Farmer, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—W. S. Farmer & Son; C. Farmer, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—Deardorf Co.; N. Deardorf, dry goods; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla; Miss E. McDonald, corsets; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; A. H. Riker, housefurnishing goods; 315 5th Av.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—P. Martin & Brother Dry Goods Co.; J. Martin, Jr., general merchandise; Wallick.
HAMMOND, Ind.—Kaufman & Wolf; C. Kaufman, clothing, ready-to-wear; 395 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Richwein, representing; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Con.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. J. Roberts, representing; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs, furniture; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits, furs; 353 4th Av.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, toys; 33 Mercer.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. C. Dahill, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Mitchell & Co.; L. G. Pease, wool dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Deardorf-Sisler Co.; E. N. Deardorf, dry goods; Latham.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Ezell Bros. & Terry Co.; E. Ezell, general mdse.; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; B. W. Mountjoy, house furnishing goods, china, glassware, trunks, hardware; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; M. Mandel, millinery; 621 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kennedy, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. E. Solomon; A. R. Freedman, women's wear; 1,133 B'way, Room 1,419.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss K. A. Williams, laces; 220 5th Av.
JACKSON, Mich.—J. G. O. Dwyer; notions, millinery; W. H. Slocum, fancy goods; Marlborough.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Mark Company; M. Mark, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Brother; Miss Smith, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Mrs. H. C. Schultze, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co.; H. Westerbeck, domestics, toys; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. E. Rams, gloves, laces, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Kasheshian, Oriental rugs; Broztell.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; Miss A. Kaufman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; H. E. Klein, house furnishing goods, china; 432 4th Av.
LA PORTE, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; Mr. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. F. McGrath Co., furn. goods; Miss V. Manier, infants' wear; A. Frank, notions; Continental.
LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; N. Fine, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—T. & J. Roberts; Miss T. Roberts, millinery; Broztell.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Style Shop; J. M. Finkel, women's ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
MACOMB, Ill.—Stewart & Co.; A. T. Stewart, dry goods, &c.; York.
MARIETTA, Ohio—J. Katzenstein & Co.; K. Kramer, notions; Grand.
MARSHALL, Mo.—A. A. Grimes Co.; A. A. Grimes, general merchandise; Continental.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—D. Hunt & Sons; J. M. Hunt, carpets; Gregorian.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. C. Baum, laces, embroideries, neckwear, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, leather goods, trimmings; 148 W. 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; H. C. Castle, boys' clothing; 148 West 23d; New Victoria.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaefer, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—P. Pollard, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Locker Co.; J. W. Turnbull, ribbons; 640 Broadway; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; Miss B. L. Meyer, corsets, muslin underwear; 18 West 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, silverware, toilet goods, jewelry; J. J. Smith, toys; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Miss B. M. Meyer, waists, muslin underwear; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; J. N. Karaghaisian, Oriental rugs; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. T. Elliott, Miss B. M. Thompson, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
MORGANSTOWN, W. Va.—Quality Shop; S. Finn, ready to wear, furs; Herald Square.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Mr. Burnett, mdse. mgr.; Miss Prograba, flowers, feathers; 23 E. 26th.
NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; Mr. Lindorf, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
NEWARK, Ohio—The Fair; A. Schig, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
NEWBERRY, S. C.—J. A. Mimmaugh, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.—A. Sandrach, hosiery, gloves, underwear, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—D. Gamble-Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, upholstery, rugs; 470 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dwyer Bros. Co.; Geo. Bagnetto, notions, toys, house furn. goods; Gregorian.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Capitol Dry Goods House; S. Payser, dry goods, notions, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Latham.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; W. H. Ransom, furnishing goods; Miss N. Buckley, neckwear; 23 E. 26th.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; R. McGrath, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces, embroideries; Miss G. N. Pendleton, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss N. Watson, embroideries, art novelties; T. S. Kelly, furnishing goods; J. L. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
OSKALOOSA, La.—Baldorf-Rosenblatt Co.; A. F. Motsch, laces, gloves; 353 4th Av.; Navarre.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; J. J. Foster, piece goods, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie; J. J. Foster, wash goods, piece and fancy goods, notions; 31 Union Sq.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; C. H. Clark, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
PETERSBURG, Va.—R. E. Lunsford & Co.; R. E. Lunsford, hats, caps; Grand.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; J. A. Rucker, notions, rugs, white goods; G. W. Rucker, dry goods; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's hats; 1,182 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Reliable Sample Shop; S. Tobias, ready-to-wear; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Cravis & Sons; J. Cravis, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cohn, jobs children's Winter coats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—L. Dannenbaum, Son & Co.; L. Dannenbaum, ribbons; 285 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, general merchandise, basement; Miss Robinson, coats, basement; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. Walter, fancy goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garetson, millinery; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, furnishing goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, G. R. Dunn, art needlework; E. Bohm, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Geventer, silk waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. N. Kerr, women's coats; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; F. W. Gardner, china, toys; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; J. H. Harris, china, glassware; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, Miss Eckert, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss L. Hollis, Miss M. Schauer, millinery; 120 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—N. N. Bagrun, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; J. Steibel, carpets, domestic rugs; Miss M. G. Carton, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,140 B'way, 12th floor.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. H. Harris, china, glassware; M. Lippman, silks, dress goods; M. E. Lautman, notions, laces, ribbons; Miss Miller, neckwear; Miss Foley, art needlework, embroideries; 1,261 B'way.
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PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bris. & Bancroft; F. Eastman, mdse. mgr.; 1,270 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Clark-Eddy Co.; E. P. Sawyer, piece goods; Latham.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; P. Lynch, white, colored, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
QUITMAN, Ga.—Neil Bros. & Co.; Mrs. J. H. Livingston, ladies' wear; Aberdeen.
ROANOKE, Va.—New York Bazaar; L. M. Kohen, general merchandise; Grand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. Quinn, corsets; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; S. Adler, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Progressive Cloak & Fur House; A. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. C. Fitzgerald, carpets, rugs; W. J. Neal, men's, boys' clothing; B. P. Mangin, shoes, 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hess Bros. Co.; Mrs. R. Johnson, hosiery, gloves; Miss Peterson, upholstery goods; Grand.
ROME, Ga.—Lanham & Sons Co.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, suits, furn. goods, clothing, millinery; Herald Square.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mrs. S. K. Gardner, corsets; Miss A. Timberlake, millinery; 2 Walker.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; J. K. Hull, toys, crockery; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. Tyson, stationery; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
SASKATOON, Canada—J. F. Cairns; Miss Rowley, millinery; 303 5th Av., Room 1907.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—M. Deich, dry goods, clothing, shoes; B'way Central.
SALEM, Va.—B. P. & C. E. Shelor Co.; L. Moran, B. P. Shelor, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; Miss Huntsman, infants' wear, muslin underwear, sweaters; Aberdeen.
SEATTLE, Wash.—"Bon Marche"; Miss Kirby, children's wear; 2 Walker.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Thiele, Scharf Co.; J. J. Thiele, millinery; Continental.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; Miss M. E. Kavana, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; W. B. Steer, housefurn. goods; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; D. Birkett, prints, linings; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Style Shop; A. M. Thornton, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss J. E. Upson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; G. B. Pearce, jewelry, toilet goods, notion, small wares; Murray Hill.
STAUNTON, Va.—W. B. Timberlake, carpets; Marlborough.
ST. LOUIS—J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co.; J. N. Scropyan, carpets; York.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. P. Cave, domestics; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazeiss, knit underwear, hosiery; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—N. Freedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Freedman, Fall coats; 1,204 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, kimonos; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs, Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; T. C. Bunch, leather goods, toilet goods, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; M. Schwarz, toys, china, baskets; 1,261 B'way.
SUMTER, S. C.—Sumter D. G. Co.; T. H. Clarke, notions, carpets; New Strand.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; Mr. Rouz, representing; 320 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. I. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
TAUNTON, Mass.—N. H. Skinner Co.; H. J. McNelly, Miss L. Burgess, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
TEXARKANA, Texas—M. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson, Hudson Co.; R. Ellis, ribbons, laces, leather goods, boudoir caps; 354 4th Av.
TORRINGTON, Mass.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, general mdse.; Breslin.
TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush Co.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; E. W. Miller, dress goods, silks; Grand.
WACO, Texas—Miller & Cross Co.; F. L. Miller, shoes; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; D. Ross, dress goods, linings; J. H. Boyce, domestics; 215 4th Av.; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, flannels, blankets; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kings Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Skann Sons & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures, Victrolas; 215 4th Av.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; S. J. Watts, house furnishing goods, sewing machines; 384 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; Miss G. L. Carroll, women's cloaks, suits; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, trimmings; G. Louis, trunks, toys, pictures; 384 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Engel Bros.; I. Engel, men's furnishing goods; Continental.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, silks, dress goods, laces; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss E. A. Sullivan, cloaks, suits; Martha Washington.
WORCESTER, Mass.—A. S. Lowell Co.; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks, suits; Broztell.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Vlau, dress goods, domestics, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
YORK, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Son; M. Grumbacher, L. Morse, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

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Will Sell at Auction on
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1916,
at 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON THE PREMISES,
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(Ravenswood), LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Irregularly—The Dealings in Mercantile Marine.

Little or nothing new was introduced into the market yesterday, but there were some interesting movements in reflection of factors which had previously been influencing the attitude of traders. The results of the trading were very irregular, the market reflecting the conflicting effect of many conditions favorable to the market and some others adverse to it. Sentiment was particularly optimistic in respect to the copper shares because of the very high price to which the metal has risen, while on the other hand bearishness was created in respect to certain issues by the news of recent days. Mercantile Marine preferred was conspicuous in this respect, selling off very sharply then rallying partly and closing at a net loss of 2¾ points.

While the copper shares as a group attracted much attention, although they did not escape net declines on extensive profit taking, the stock which was most conspicuous in opposition to the weakness of Mercantile Marine was Crucible Steel, which rose steadily and closed at practically no recession from the day's high with a net gain of 5⅝ points. In this case talk of possible participation in a new steel merger stimulated the buying, but the fact that a large amount of stock was purchased at figures much higher than those now prevailing and that a large block of Crucible was recently taken over from an embarrassed trading group may have supplied the practical motive for the upbidding for the stock by those who already held a position in it.

The selling of Mercantile Marine, which began with the news of the abandonment of the negotiations which had been under way between the common and preferred stock holders for a joint plan of reorganization, has been much enlarged in the last few days, because of the receipt of reports from London that the British war tax might be much higher than had been expected and that in addition the British Government would regulate rates. The preferred stock alone supplied considerably more than one-fifth of the day's total trading, which suggests the extent to which the readjustment of the position in this stock dominated the day's market. The prominence obtained by this issue by indirection emphasizes the fact that the market as a whole is in a state of inaction.

The reasons for the most recent selling of Mercantile Marine, while peculiar to that company, are typical of similar influences which are of much wider application. When speculation in war stocks was keenest, attention was centred on the large profits expected to accrue from war-time business, but too little heed was given to the possibility of various offsets which might much cut down the original estimates of profits. In the case of many manufacturing companies which received war orders, it has lately become apparent that these offsets in some cases would be very considerable. Now in the Mercantile Marine case, marked caution has been induced by the news that the net earnings of this company may be very considerably lowered in comparison with earlier estimates because of unexpectedly large British taxes, supplemented by a scheme of regulation which was not foreseen when emphasis was first laid on the remarkable change which the war had brought in the status of this company. Thus an influence recently made familiar in other quarters is manifesting itself in modified shape in this case.

The profits of American manufacturing companies taking war orders for munitions and other supplies are not subject to European war taxes, but they are subjected to the contingencies of new business and to unforeseen delays and increased costs. It is because these facts are now better recognized than they were some time ago that the so-called war stocks do not now hold the commanding position in the market which they held for a very long time.

MACKAY FOR CONSERVATISM

Head of Associated Companies Foresees Slump After War.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, the organization which controls the Commercial Cable, the Postal Telegraph, and other companies, in the annual report to the stockholders, issued yesterday, dwelt on a possible slump in general business after the signing of peace treaties. While it would have been possible to increase the dividends to common stock holders as the result of the growth in cable and telegraph revenues since the war, Mr. Mackay says, the trustees considered it a better policy to increase the surplus. Hope is held out, however, for an increase of dividends if conditions later should warrant such action.

There is no indication in the report as to the earnings of the controlled companies, for it is customary to pay into the treasury of the holding company only enough to pay the 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred and 5 per cent on the common.

"It is difficult to see how this country can keep up with the present degree of prosperity when practically all other countries will be adjusting and paying debts, with further heavy taxes to be imposed," said Mr. Mackay's report. "An individual laboring under heavy obligations restricts his business operations and consumption, and the same would seem to apply to a nation. A merchant has little trade when his chief customers are economizing to pay debts. Accordingly, your trustees do not believe that any policy of higher dividends should be adopted at present. If, after the close of the war, it transpires that the volume of telegraphic and cable communication continues to be substantially as large as at present, your trustees will feel justified in increasing the dividends on your common shares."

Reference is made in the report to the Postal Telegraph Company's fight to build lines in Mexico, and hope is expressed that the Carranza regime will encourage competition.

WOOLEN CO.'S NEW CHARTER

Reincorporated in Massachusetts with Same Capitalization.

Stockholders of the American Woolen Company, a New Jersey corporation, at the annual meeting yesterday in Jersey City, formally approved the plan to reincorporate in Massachusetts. Word came from Boston later that the new company had been incorporated upon the payment of a $30,000 fee.

Of the old company's 600,000 shares approximately 576,000 were represented at yesterday's meeting, and these were voted unanimously for the new company, which will have 400,000 shares of preferred and 200,000 shares of common stock, par value of $100, making $60,000,000 capitalization. That was the capitalization of the old company.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 9 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	589,723
Same day last year	160,285
Year to date	23,293,386
Same period last year	7,793,810
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.88 — .04
Same day last year	61.42 — .38

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¼	23⅜	600	Alaska Gold Mines	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
9	9¼	1,800	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ¼
30¾	31⅛	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	31	30¼	30½	...
81¼	82	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82¼	82¼	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅜
71	71⅛	510	Am. Agricul. Chem	69⅞	71¼	69⅞	71¼	+ ¼
70½	71	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	71¼	69⅝	70½	+ ⅞
95	96½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1
61⅞	62	5,200	Am. Can	61¾	62⅜	61½	62	+ ¼
110	112	400	Am. Can pf	110	110	109½	109½	— ½
70	70½	3,200	Am. Car & Fdry	71¼	71¼	70	70½	— ½
120	125	700	Wabash pf. B	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	27¾	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ½
88⅞	89½	400	Western Md	125	125¼	125	125¼	+ ⅛
67⅛	67⅜	200	West. Union Tel	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
215	225	3,700	Westing. E. & M	89	89	89	89	— ⅜
		400	Willys-Overland	67⅜	67⅝	67	67⅜	...
				216	216	215	215	+ ⅜ —2

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Are Waiting for Details of New War Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firmer today. Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills were in good demand. American exchange was quiet, cable transfers ranging from $4.76⅜ to $4.76½.

The stock market remained generally quiet. Rubber and copper shares continued active and firm features, but only slight, irregular changes were noted elsewhere, as the market is waiting for details of the new loan and fresh taxation. American securities ruled quiet and price changes were mostly downward. Treasury bids for Americans were slightly under the market.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company of Manchester, England, reported yesterday through its New York office that its traffic returns in 1915 amounted to $3,800,275, an increase of $519,090 over 1914.

A. H. Aseltine, for many years in the business department of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, has become associated with N. W. Halsey & Co. in the sales department.

Dwight W. Pardee, Secretary of the New York Central Lines, celebrated yesterday the fortieth anniversary of his entrance in the railroad business.

William S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, will address the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking this evening on "South American Trade from a Financial Viewpoint."

The State Banking Department announced yesterday that an initial dividend of 50 per cent. had been paid to depositors of the Bank of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., which closed on May 5.

Boughton & Co. have opened offices at 120 Broadway. The firm will specialize in marine securities.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

To Settle State Bond Muddle.

The arbitration committee named by brokers who bought and sold New York State 4s, which they were unable to get because the First National Bank obtained the entire $25,000,000 offered, and immediately resold them, met yesterday afternoon and arrived at a tentative basis of settlement. The amount of bonds needed for delivery to settle all contracts was found to be less than expected, and it was said afterward that while no details could be given, inasmuch as the agreement had not been ratified, there was little question that an embarrassing situation had been dissipated.

***

Marine Reports Confirmed.

It was admitted in official circles yesterday that the British Government was considering a plan to centralize its control on ocean shipping rates, particularly as affecting ships of the International Mercantile Marine. Official information from London, it was learned, also stated that the war tax on the company's net profits might be raised from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. This increase, it was understood, might be proposed in addition to a proposed minimum charge on freight consigned to the British Government.

***

Stock Boosters Are Surprised.

The large fraternity of "boosters" of the International Mercantile Marine stocks learned to realize yesterday what it means when the British Government signifies an intention to lower Atlantic Ocean freight rates. They realized, perhaps, that the mistress of the seas can carry out any reductions which she sees fit to make, and also that she can impose any tax, no matter how arbitrary, which may seem desirable. The lesson illustrated the fact that stock of a company controlled wholly by a belligerent is liable to violent fluctuations. It was obvious that the rapid decline in the preferred stock was due to the announcement of higher war taxes and lower freight rates, and not to any hitch in court proceedings. Sales in the preferred stock were about three times as large as in United States Steel, and the stock sold all the way down to 65½, but closed at 68½. A few weeks ago this stock sold around 85. The common was weak, too, but made a spurt in the afternoon which carried it a point above the opening price, a feat which attracted some attention.

***

Crucible on the Little Board.

Traders on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday helped along the buying movement in Crucible Steel, more than 24,000 shares changing hands on the little board. This was an unusually large turnover for a single issue and the price advance reflected activity of buyers. At the high point of the day Crucible touched 83¼, which was a fraction higher than the maximum quotation on the Stock Exchange.

***

Hoping for Public's Return.

There are brokers who would like to see genuine evidence that the public is active in the stock market. This does not apply to all the commission firms by any means, as many are handling nearly as much business from "big" outside customers as in the boom days of last Summer. In other quarters, however, public buying is not comparable at the present time with that of November, and the customers outside the Street are not selling either. The two days of this week have brought small turnovers of stocks, compared with the million-share days, and regular traders, it is understood, have supplied the bulk of the business.

***

Copper Trader is an Optimist.

One of the most interesting figures in the life of Wall Street is a capitalist with a large personal fortune which he accumulated by the hardest kind of fighting, and which makes him today a factor in any large enterprise in which he chooses to become interested. He operates independently, now on one side and now on the other, but always according to his own theories. Just now he is in the copper stocks, and despite the fact that Anaconda, for which he paid around 92 on Monday, closed yesterday at 89⅞ he is an enthusiast on all the better copper stocks. He explained this in this way:

"When I came back to New York"—he had been away for some weeks—"I thought the country was going crazy over war order stocks. So I sold a lot of them and bought them back when prices were nearer values. Then I looked things over and made some investigations. Cash is piling up in this country at an amazing rate.

"We are going to have cheap money for a long time, and once this international situation clears we ought to see a big market for investment issues. That market will be led by the coppers. They are the biggest earners, they are in line for a lot of increased dividends, and their prices have not gone up with the war stocks."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.97	77.66	77.79	— .16
25 industrials	98.40	97.37	97.97	+ .08
50 stocks	88.18	87.51	87.81	— .04

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 15	88.18	87.51	87.88	— .04
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	— .73
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	— .01
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	+ .04
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+ .51
Feb. 8	88.57	87.78	88.11	— .17
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	+ .89

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—					
1916*	89.06	10	85.46	1	87.88
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.88
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	680	685	680	690
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	110	108	111
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	68	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	235	245
Galena S. Oil	150	153	*148	152
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	187	190	187	190
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	200	205	203	208
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	215	220	217	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	425	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	233	237	233	236
Solar Refining	295	305	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	212	216
South Penn. Oil	370	375	370	375
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	115	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	370	373	370	373
Stand. Oil of Ind.	505	510	505	510
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	335	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	370	350	370
Stand. Oil of N. J.	517	522	528	533
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	215	218	217	220
Stand. Oil of Ohio	550	560	550	560
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	223	227	220	223
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 15	$3,057,000
Same day last year	2,854,500
Year to date	164,342,000
Same period last year	81,204,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.18 — .09
Same day last year	83.25 — .12

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s
44,000 .... 94⅝
6,000 .... 94¾
47,000 .... 94⅝
28,000 .... 94¾
4,000 .... 94⅝
5,000 .... 94¾
500 95
3,000 .... 94¾
5,000 .... 94⅞
1,000 .... 94¾
50,000 .... 94⅞
500 95

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
3,000 .... 106⅜
Chi Gt West 4s
6,000 .... 72½
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934
10,000 .... 92¾
7,000 .... 92⅞
gen 4½s
95,000 .... 103½
4,000 104

1,000 .... 98¼
35,000 98
6,000 .... 97¾
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 102
Int Steam P 5s, ctfs of deposit
1,000 .... 76⅝
Iowa Cent ref 4s
4,000 .... 59¾
4,000 .... 59⅞

Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s
2,000 .... 93⅝
Pac T & T 5s
1,000 101
1,000 .... 101⅛
11,000 101
2,000 .... 101⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
6,000 .... 99¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	
2s, c, 1930	99¾	
3s, r, 1918	102¼	
3s, c, 1918	102¼	
4s, r, 1925	110¼	
4s, c, 1925	110¾	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	118	..
But'ck Co, ex div.	29¼	31¼
Burns Bros	82	85
Do pf.	100	110
Cal P pf.	63	65
Case (J I) pf.	87	87½
C R R of N J.	270	310
C & S A Tel	135	137
Chi & Alt.	8	10
Do pf.	12	22½
C, M & St Paul pf.	128¾	129½
C & N W pf.	178	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	125
Do pf.	132½	141
Cl & Pitts	79¾	..
Do spec.	46¾	..
Gen Mot.	475	490
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	118	114
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	170	190
Do pf.	114	119
Homest'ke.	130	134
Int Ag.	22½	24
I H, N J, pf.	114½	119½
Int H Cor pf.	102¼	110
Int N pf.	109½	112
Int P pf.	46½	47½
Iowa Cent.	3	5
Do pf.	5	7
K C, Ft S & M pf.	61	65
Kan C So pf.	60½	60¾
Kayser (J) & Co.	80	86
Do 1st pf.	111	..
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
N Y, C & St L.	39	44
Do 2d pf.	59	61
N Y Dock.	11	15
Do pf.	18	35
N Y, L & West	114½	123
N Y, O & West	27½	28¼
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	20	27
N & W pf.	83½	85¾
Nor Cent.	87½	..
N O T & Light	67¼	70
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	82¼	85
Pac Coast.	50	70
Do 1st pf	77	100
Do 2d pf.	63	80
Pac Mail.	15¾	16¾
P T & T.	36¼	39
Do pf.	94	97
Peoria & E	10½	13
Un Cig M.	60	62
Do pf, ex div	103¾	108
Un Dry G.	20½	..
U S C I P pf.	48	50
U S Exp.	45½	48
U S R & Imp	35	38
Va I, C & Coke	55	59
Va R & P.	47	50
W Md pf.	39½	42
W E & M 1st pf.	76	79
Weym-Bru.	225	240
Do pf.	114	110
W & L E.	2½	3
Do 1st pf	12	15
Do 2d pf.	3½	4
W-Ov pf, f paid	104	105
Wis Cent.	36	36½
W'w'th (F W)	122	122¾
Do pf.	123	124½

QUOTATONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange is Listed at 5.34 on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via Sayville.)—Official quotations of foreign exchanges were posted on the Boerse today as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency: New York, $5.34 to $5.36; Holland, 229¼ to 229¾; Denmark, 152¾ to 153¼; Sweden, 152¾ to 153¼; Norway, 152¾ to 153¼; Switzerland, 103⅛ to 103⅜; Austria-Hungary, 69.45 to 69.55; Rumania, 84⅞ to 85⅜; Bulgaria, 77 to 78.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,817,425	$121,432,223
Ord. int. rev. receipts	14,290,026	236,114,724
Income tax	1,100,201	17,693,351
Miscellaneous	1,580,117	28,453,839
Total receipts	$25,787,770	$403,694,138
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	6,185,113	59,188,408
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	4,107,587	51,072,554
Expenditures	31,972,884	462,882,547

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COPPER PROFITS INCREASE.

Utah and Chino Reports Show Prosperity Due to War.

The Utah Copper Company and the Chino Copper Company, leading porphyry properties, made their reports yesterday for the last quarter of 1915. The reports reflect the continued great earnings in the copper mining industry as a result of the European demand and high prices.

Earnings of the Utah Company, as estimated for 1915, are included in the reports. Utah had net operating revenues for the year of $14,806,967, an increase of nearly $9,000,000 over 1914. After paying fixed charges there remained a balance of $17,913,481, an increase of $10,700,000 over 1914. The 1915 balance was equivalent to $11.02 a share on 1,624,290 shares of stock outstanding, compared with $4.41 on the same amount of stock in 1914. Dividends in the year amounted to $6,904,083, compared with $4,827,886 in 1914.

In the last quarter of the year the net profits of the Utah company were $4,482,468, an increase of $1,692,394, compared with the previous quarter. Earnings were based on 21.4 cents a pound for copper, compared with 16.2 cents the previous quarter.

Chino in the last quarter of 1915 had profits of $2,407,919, an increase of $904,073 over the previous three months. These earnings were based on 20.4 cent copper, compared with the average price of 16 cents in the previous quarter. Chino's surplus, after paying out $217,525 more in dividends, was $1,591,737, an increase of $688,778 over the quarter ended Sept. 30.

The Butte and Superior Copper Company, Ltd., which mines principally zinc and lead, also made its report for the last three months of 1915, and it shows continued improvement. Net earnings for the quarter were $3,093,799, an increase of $331,960 over the previous quarter. This is equal toq $11.37 earned on 272,018 shares of stock outstanding against $10.11 earned on the same stock in the earlier period.

N.Y. RYS. PAY BOND INTEREST

Return on 5% Income Adjustment Securities 4.57 for 1915.

The two factions of Directors of the New York Railways Company, the majority faction representing the stock, and the minority the adjustment income bonds, partly reconciled their differences yesterday.

It was agreed that the interest on the 5 per cent. adjustment mortgage bonds for the six months ended Dec. 31 should be 3.2 per cent., a larger percentage than had been allowed for any previous six months' period.

The payment for the first half of 1915 was 1.37 per cent., so that the return for the year will be 4.57 per cent., compared with 3.05 per cent. paid in 1914.

It is understood that as a result of yesterday's agreement, the Leighton suit, now pending, will be dropped, so far as the building up a reserve fund is concerned. The demand for an accounting, it was said, might be carried further.

The Shonts faction, representing the stock, is satisfied with the $800,000 reserve fund built up in the last three years of squabbles, and it is proposed to keep it at that figure. Such policy, it was said, would not imperil the payment in future of the full 5 per cent. on the bonds. The earnings of the New York Railways are improving, it is said, and counting $4,000,000 to come shortly from the assets of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and $7,000,000 in real estate not used in operation, the ready cash assets amount to about $15,000,000. The first mortgage bonds outstanding are only $17,000,000.

ARGENTINA GETS NEW LOAN.

$18,500,000 One-Year Gold Notes Taken by Investment Houses.

The Argentine Government has obtained an additional $18,500,000 in this market through the sale of one-year gold notes to a group of four investment houses, Hallgarten & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Kountze Brothers, and A. B. Leach & Co. The notes bear no interest, but were taken at a discount to be redeemed at par on Feb. 21, 1917. They were offered by the bankers on a basis to yield 4.70 per cent., and it was said last evening that practically all of the notes had been sold. The proceeds will be used by Argentina for public works.

With this loan the Argentine Government has borrowed $64,500,000 in this market since the beginning of war. Prior to that time the financial needs were provided for in London, in which market $25,000,000, or half of the five-year 6 per cent. treasury notes, brought out here were placed recently. Besides the $25,000,000 of these five-year notes sold here and the issue just arranged the Argentine Government borrowed $15,000,000 on one, two and three year notes, and $6,000,000 on six-months' notes.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	375	380
American Light & Traction pf	118	115
American Power & Light	65½	67
American Power & Light pf	86½	87
American Public Utilities	43	46
American Public Utilities pf	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
American Gas Co	120	123
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Associated G. & E. pf	80	85
Carolina P. & L.	26	30
Carolina P. & L. pf	96	100
Cities Service	112	115
Cities Service pf	75	*77
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	92	95
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf	42	45
Gas & Electric Securities	120	130
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31	84	88
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf	59	64
Northern States Power	45¾	46½
Northern States Power pf	90½	92
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63¼	63½
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf	89	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
South. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31	31¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	44¾	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	50	55
United Light & Rys	48	..
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	72½	75
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	58	59

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.18
Alpha Con	.03	Occidental Con	.75
Andes	.05	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.05
Caledonia	.32	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.07	Sierra Nevada	.20
Hale & Norcross	.02	Union Con	.45
Jacket Con	.04	Utah Con	.02
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.07
Belmont	4.35	D'field B. B.	.02
Halifax	.49	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.95	Florence	.45
McNamara	.05	G'field Consol	.92
Midway	.15	G'field Kewanas	.17
Mizpah Exten	.18	G'field Merger	.14
Montana	.25	Jumbo Exten	1.10
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Exten	4.30	Spearhead	.10
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.76	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.35
Atlanta	.19	Rochester Mines	.59
Booth	.38	Round Mountain	.54
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10½	11½	Gold Sov.	4¾	5½
Elkton	34	35	Isabella	22¼	22½
El Paso	85	90	McKinney	45½	46½
Findlay	4	4¾	Portland	175	180
Golden C.	211½	213½	Vindicator	230	240
Gold Del.	..	5	Rev. B. H.	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was very irregular, with a sharp upward movement in Crucible Steel and an opposite trend in International Mercantile Marine preferred as the outstanding features. The copper stocks were in good demand, but were held in check apparently by profit taking. Business was on a god scale, with the activity in the first-mentioned issues particularly heavy.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
60	Alas. Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
290	Allis-Chalmers	31¼	31¼	30¼	31
120	Am. Beet Sug.	69⅝	71	69⅝	70⅞
2,020	Amer. Can	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	61⅞
620	Am. Can. & Fy.	71	71¼	70⅝	70⅞
70	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛
30	Am. Lins. pf.	42	42	42	42
150	Am. Automo.	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
1,180	Am. Smelting	101⅛	102	101	101⅞
30	Am. Tel. & T.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
7,180	Anac. Copper	90⅞	90⅞	89⅞	90
1,680	Baldw. Locom.	112	113½	111⅞	112⅛
40	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
50	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70	Brook. R. T.	85⅛	85⅛	85	85⅛
270	Butte & Sup.	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛	88⅞
60	Calif. Petrol.	31⅛	32	31⅛	32
20	Cent. Leather	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
170	Ches. & Ohio	61⅛	62	61⅛	62
40	C., M. & St. P.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
90	Ch., R. I. & P.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
110	Chile Copper	24	24	23⅞	24
400	Chino Copper	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜
150	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅜	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜
20	Continen. Can.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
170	Corn Products	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
24,380	Crucible Steel	77⅝	83⅛	76⅛	82⅞
15	Cruc. Steel pf.	113	113	113	113
30	Den. & R. G. pf.	20	20	20	20
220	Dist. Secur.	47	48⅛	47	47⅛
60	Dome Mines	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
320	Erie	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
90	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	46	46	45⅛	45⅛
30	Guggen. Exp.	21	21⅛	21	21⅛
720	Insp. Copper	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞
470	Interb. Cons.	17	17	15⅞	16⅛
60	Inter. Cons. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	71	71
40	Int. Harvester	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
320	Int. Mer. Mar.	13⅞	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞
12,930	Int. M. Mar. pf	71⅛	71⅛	65⅜	67⅜
40	Int. Paper	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
110	Kan. City So.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅞
120	Lacka. Steel	78⅛	78⅛	78	78
20	Maxwell Mot.	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5,190	Mexican Pet.	109⅜	110⅛	109	109⅞
110	Miami Cop.	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
10	Mo. Pac. cfs.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Nat. Lead	69⅞	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
10	Nevada Cons.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
60	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
120	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	70	70	68⅜	68⅜
50	Ontario Min.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Pitts. Coal	32	32	32	32
30	Pressed Stl Car	58	58	58	58
100	Quick Silver	5	5	5	5
60	Quick Sil. pf.	7	7	7	7
150	Ray Consol.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
680	Reading	78⅜	79	78⅛	78⅞
200	Rep. Iron & S.	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
50	Shatt. Ariz.	39⅜	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞
40	Southern Pac.	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
160	Studebaker	152½	154⅛	152½	152⅜
120	Tenn. Cop.	59	59⅛	58	59⅛
20	Texas Co.	214	214	214	214
320	Union Pac.	134	134⅜	133⅜	134
40	United Rys.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	United Rys. pf.	31	31	31	31
50	United Fruit	147	147	147	147
20	U.S. Cast I.P.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
70	U.S. Ind Alco.	152⅛	155⅜	152⅛	154⅛
50	U. S. Rubber	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
15,490	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84	83⅛	83⅞
520	Utah Copper	84⅛	85⅜	83⅛	84⅞
30	Western Md.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
180	W'house Elec.	67	67⅝	67	67⅛
79,245.					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,500	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
100	Horn Silver	.40	.40	.40	.40
750	Iron Blos.	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.50
600	Isabella	23	23½	23	23½
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
300	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Round Mt.	.54	.54	.54	.54
200	Sierra Nev.	.19	.19	.19	.19
150	Tona. Ext.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
500	Uncle Sam.	.10	.10	.10	.10
600	West End.	.79	.79	.79	.79
6,800					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	94⅝	6.37
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101⅞	3.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	101⅞	5.40
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅞	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100½	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅞	4.15
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101¾	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	101	101¼	4.45
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.35
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99⅞	100½	5⅝
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103½	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.05
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅞	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	3.65
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	4.40
Louis. G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.45
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.90
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. States	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.05
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.90
Rem. Arms. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅜	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	101	101½	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101¼	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
W. Va. T.& E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Rys.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅜	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	465	480	465	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

$1,199,860 Earned in a Year.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, had net profits of $1,199,860. After deducting fixed charges and the dividend on the preferred stock, there was available $455,479, equivalent to approximately 3 per cent. on the common stock. This compares with a deficit of about $50,000 in 1914.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
104	Ahmeek	103	103	102	102½
510	Alaska	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½
50	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,295	Allouez	72½	72½	72	72½
3,800	Am. Zinc	76¼	76⅝	75¼	76⅜
2,388	Arizona Coml.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
1,925	Butte & Sup.	88½	89	87⅞	88⅝
1,091	Cal. & Arizona	74½	74⅝	73½	74
27	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	580	580
45	Centennial	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
60	Chino	58⅝	58⅝	58	58
8,840	Copper Range	65¼	66⅜	65	65⅜
25	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
125	East Butte	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
140	Franklin	10½	10½	10	10
1,570	Granby	96½	97⅝	96½	97¼
50	Greene-Can	49	49	49	49
105	Hancock	17	17	17	17
140	Hedley	26	26	26	26
200	Helvetia	45c	45c	45c	45c
110	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
70	Inspiration	46⅝	47	46⅝	47
140	Isle Royale	29½	29½	29	29
35	Keweenaw	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
160	Lake	18¼	18¼	18	18¼
85	La Salle	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
875	Mason Valley	3	3	2⅞	3
20	Mass. Con	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Miami	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
100	Michigan	2	2	2	2
115	Mohawk	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
10	Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
60	New Arc	9½	9½	9½	9½
15	New Idria	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
540	North Butte	30⅝	30⅝	30	30
50	Ojibway	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
785	Old Dominion	70	70⅝	70	70⅝
135	Osceola	93⅝	94⅛	93	93
190	Pond Creek	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
100	Quincy	96	96	95	95¼
100	Ray Con	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
875	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,790	Shannon	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
770	Shattuck	40	40	38⅞	38⅞
28	South Lake	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
560	South Utah	37c	37c	35c	35c
66	St. Mary's L.	68	68	67½	67½
235	Sup. & Boston	4	4	3 13-16	3 13-16
15	Tamarack	52½	52½	52½	52½
80	Trinity	10	10	10	10
100	Tuolumne	19c	19c	19c	19c
60	Union Co. L.	1¼	1¼	1	1
1,710	U. S. Smelters	62½	62⅝	62	62¼
173	U. S. Smelt. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50¼
5,055	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅜	4	4⅜
350	Utah Con	15	15⅜	15	15¼
80	Utah Copper	84⅞	85	83⅝	84
290	Victoria	4	4	3¼	3¼
35	Winona	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
212	Wolverine	66⅞	66⅞	66	66¼
20	Wyandotte	2½	2½	2½	2½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Boston Elev.	84¼	84¼	84	84
2	Boston & Low.	145	145	145	145
514	Boston & Me.	46	47	46	46
54	Bos. & Me. pf.	74½	74½	70	70
5	Bos. & W. pf.	44	44	44	44
10	Fitchburg pf.	85	85	85	85
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
160	New Haven	69⅜	69⅜	69¼	69⅜
1	Old Colony	156	156	156	156
15	Rutland pf.	25	25	25	25
10	W. E. St. R.R.	65	65	65	65
12	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	83¼	84	83¼	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Agr. Ch.	71	71	71	71
55	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98¼	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
20	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
80	Am. Sugar	118	118¼	118	118
127	Am. Sugar pf.	117⅛	117⅝	117	117
77	Am. T. & T.	128	128	127⅞	127⅞
80	A. Wool. pf. ctf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
125	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	29½	29½
177	A.G. & W.I. pf.	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45½
174	Edison	248	248	248	248
50	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
72	Mass. Gas	86½	86½	86¼	86¼
54	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	87	87
40	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
6	Miss. Riv. Pr.	17	17	17	17
60	N. E. C. Y. pf	55	55	55	55
26	N. E. Tel.	126½	127	126	126
10	Nipe Bay Sug.	131	131	131	131
48	Pullman	164	164	163½	163½
80	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
5	Swift	126	126¼	126	126¼
210	Torrington	49½	49½	48	48
30	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
1,460	United Fruit	147	149	146½	148½
1,755	Un. Fruit rts.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8 1-16
11	U. Shoe Mach.	55	55	55	55
156	U. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
565	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84⅛	83⅛	83⅝
56	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	116⅞	116⅞
6,235	Ventura Oil	8⅜	9¼	8⅜	8⅝
200	Wollaston Ld.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,000	A.,G.& W.I. 5s.	78	78	78	78
2,000	C.,B.& Q. jt. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5,000	Mass.G. 4½s,'31	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5,000	N.E.Tel. 5s,'32	102	102	102	102
23,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
5,000	Pac. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101
10,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Torrington 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4,000	West. Tel. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
405	Am. W. G. M.	48	48¼	48	48
540	A.W. G. M. pf.	139⅞	140	139⅞	140
30	Am. Sewer P.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
11	Am. W. G. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
100	Crucible S. pf.	114	114	114	114
25	Har. & Walker	83¼	84	83¼	84
55	Ind. Brew. pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
20	La. B. I. & S.	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
100	Lone Star Gas	90	90	90	90
280	Mfrs. L. & H.	51½	51½	51	51
826	Nat. Fireproof	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
100	Ohio Fuel	38¼	38¼	38	38
100	Ohio Fuel Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
120	Pitts. Brewing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
395	Pitts. Brew pf.	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞
100	Pitts. Coal	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
110	Pits. Plate G.	116	116	116	116
745	Pure Oil	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
10	Union S. & S.	122	122	122	122
10	West. Air B.	135	135	135	135
25	Pitts. O. & G.	7½	7½	7½	7½

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Pitts. C. db. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
155	Arundel S.& G.	39	39	38	38½
212	Balt. T. P.	96⅜	97	95	95
2,396	Balt. Tube	112	115	109½	109½
215	Balt. Tube pf.	91½	91½	90½	90½
9	Citizens' Bank.	43½	43½	43½	43½
40	Com. Credit	50	50	50	50
15	Con. Power	112	112	112	112
50	Con. Coal	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
15,706	Cosden	24¼	24¼	23⅜	23⅞
871	David. Chem.	66½	66½	65½	65½
100	Far. & M. Bk.	46½	46½	46½	46½
50	Houston Oil	22	22	22	22
6	Mt. Ver. C. M.	13	13	13	13
85	Mt. V.C.M. pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
75	Penn. W. & P.	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,900	Sapulpa Ref.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
10	Sapulpa Prod.	11	11	11	11
40	Sapul. Pr. pf.	13	13	10	10
155	Sapul. Pr. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜
25	Union Trust	80	80	80	80
447	Uni. Rys. & E.	28⅜	28⅜	28	28
21,023	Wayland Oil	7½	7½	7	7⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$600	A. C. Line, Conn. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, 1961	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
83,000	Cosden 6s	129	130	128	128
1,000	David. Ch. 6s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5,000	Det. Un. 4½s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
2,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13,000	Ga.-Ala. con. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	Jam. Coal 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½
10,000	Mer. & Miners Tran. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Mich. R. R. Bridge 5s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Mil Ref. 4½s.	92	92	92	92
23,000	Pa.W.& W. 5s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
100	United Rys. & E. inc. 5s	62	62	62	62
500	United Rys. & E. ref. 5s	85	85	85	85
23,000	United Rys. & E. notes	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
5,000	Wash.V. 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Shipbldg.	39	39	38½	38½
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	73	73	73	73
25	Chi. Ry., S. 2	18	18	18	18
25	Chi. Ry., S. 4	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
151	Edison	144	144	144	144
35	Deere pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
150	Dia. Match	106	106½	106	106½
5	H., S. & M. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
160	Ill. Brick	80¼	80½	80¼	80⅜
100	Lindsay Light	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13	Mont. Ward pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
103	Nat. Carbon	183	183	183	183
100	Pacific Gas	63½	63½	63½	63½
50	People's Gas	104	104	104	104
80	Pub. Service	113	113	112½	112½
25	Pub. Serv. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
65	Sears-Roebuck	180	180	180	180
73	Stewart W.	88	88	87½	87½
218	Swift	126½	126⅝	126	126⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	Armour 4½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
8,000	Morris 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
18,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brill	37	37	37	37
2	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
500	Cambria Steel	81	81	80⅞	81
163	Electric S. B.	66	66	65½	65½
27	Gen. Asph. pf.	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71¼
29	Ins. Co. N. A.	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
1,184	Keystone Tel.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½
175	Keystone T. pf.	70	70	70	70
14,670	Lake Superior	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝
131	Lehigh Nav.	77	77	77	77
24	Leh. V. R. R.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
140	Leh. V. Trans.	21	21	20½	20½
155	L. V. T. pf.	42	42¼	42	42
540	Penn. R. R.	57⅜	57½	57¼	57¼
148	Penn. Salt	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
105	Penn. Steel	80	80	80	80
2,004	Penn. Steel pf.	93	95½	93	95½
1,018	Phila. Elec.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
470	P. R. T. t. c.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞
1	Phila. Traction	79	79	79	79
84	Reading	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
104	Union Traction	43½	44½	43	44
336	U. Gas Imp.	88⅜	88⅜	88½	88½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	93	93	93	93
11,500	Lake S. inc. 4s.	35	35	34½	35
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
7,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	103¼	103¼	103	103
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	106	106	106	106
5,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	Penn. con. 4½s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2,000	Phil. Co. c. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½
6,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,000	Stand. Gas 6s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11,000	United Rys. 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½
9,000	Welsbach 5s.	97	97	97	97
2,000	W.N.Y.&P. 4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1½	Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝
Bay S G.	.21	.23	La Rose	.60	.65
Bing Min.	8¼	8½	Majestic	1 1-16	1½
Bohemia	2	2⅜	McK-Dar.	.45	.50
Bost Ely.	.50	.55	Mex Met.	.40	.42
Butte & L.	.47	.51	M of Am.	2⅝	3¼
B & N Y.	3¼	3½	New Balt.	3⅝	4
Begole	.80	1	N Cornelia	12	12¼
Bost & M.	.49	.50	Nev Doug.	.85	.95
Calaveras	3½	4½	Ohio Cop.	.18	.24
Cortez	.40	.45	Oneco	.95	1
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Onondaga	1⅜	2
Cons Cop.	1½	2	Riker-H.	5½	5¾
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1 11-16	S W M.	1⅝	1⅞
Cr Res.	.38	.45	Stew't M.	.48	.50
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1¾	Tonop M.	6¾	7
Eagle and			Tonop Bel.	4¼	4¾
Bluebell.	1 1-16	1⅜	U V Ext.	12¼	12½
1st N Cop.	6⅝	6¾	Truro	.10	.11
G'field C.	.80	.95	Utah Met.	9¼	9½
Houghton	2	2¼	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2@2¼
Ninety days .... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2½@2¾
90 days .... 2½@2¾
4 months .... 2¾@3
5 months .... 2¾@3
6 months .... 2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months .... 3 @3¼
30 to 90 days .... 2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months .... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76	$4.75 11-16	$4.75 11-16	—.00 1-16
Cables	4.76½	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	—.00 1-16
Paris—				
Demand	5.87¾	5.86¼	5.88	—.00⅝
Cables	5.87	5.87½	5.87¼	—.00¾
Berlin—				
Demand	75.50	75.43¾	75.43¾	—0.06¼
Cables	75.56¼	75.50	75.50	—0.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75 11-16	4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.88	5.87¼
95.28	Berlin	75.43¾	75.50
20.20	Austria	13.40	13.45
26.70	Scandinavia	28.35	28.40
19.29	Spain	19.25	19.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22	5.21½
40.19	Holland	42.18¾	42.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.72¼	6.71½
51.45	Russia	....	31.87½
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.50	46.65
...	Shanghai	63.00	63.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $522,458,938; balance, $22,278,436; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $547,035.

The local banks have lost $3,948,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.06¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 13-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 56½c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

PANAMA RAILROAD CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
R. R. gross	$2,787,057	$4,567,406	$4,599,163
R. R. expenses	2,607,479	2,741,486	2,770,310
R. R. net	179,578	1,825,920	1,828,853
S. S. gross	2,642,457	2,255,101	2,151,158
S. S. expenses	2,142,604	1,940,805	1,929,668
S. S. net	499,853	314,296	*221,490
Total net	679,431	1,140,216	2,050,343
Other income	329,739	277,133	242,418
Total income	1,008,170	2,417,350	2,292,760
Govt. rep. fd., int., rent, &c.	93,309	114,010	113,585
Surp. for year	914,861	2,303,340	2,179,176
Prev. surplus	17,534,459	15,379,522	13,626,066
Miscellaneous	723,079	600	1,041
Total	19,172,398	17,683,462	15,806,282
Gen. mis. adj.	2,231,327	149,003	426,760
P. & L. surp.	16,941,071	17,534,459	15,379,522

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR COPPER CO., LTD., for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	Dec. 31, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Increase.
Net value zinc concentrates	3,614,570	2,997,128	617,442
Net value lead concentrates	240,054	228,111	11,943
Other income	18,265	14,716	3,549
Total income	3,872,889	3,239,955	632,934
Oper. costs	1,112,849	679,625	433,224
Net oper. profit	2,760,039	2,560,330	199,709
*Metal inven.	333,760	201,510	102,250
Net	3,093,799	2,761,839	331,960

*Represents excess amounts received from actual sale of concentrates above estimates made in monthly statements.

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	Dec.31,'15.	Sep.30,'15.	Increase.
*Mill. profits	2,407,919	1,503,846	904,073
Miscel. inc.	53,797	51,568	2,229
Total income	2,461,717	1,555,414	906,303
Dividends	869,980	652,455	217,525
Surplus	1,591,737	902,959	688,778

*Based on 20.476 cents per pound for copper, as compared with 16.003 cents previous quarter.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM CO. for year ended Oct. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Op. profit	529,218	129,249	399,969
Other income	371,231	454,549	*83,318
Total income	900,449	583,797	316,652
Adm. & g. exp	394,359	455,656	*61,297
Surplus	506,090	128,141	377,949
Int. on loans	304,438	417,107	*112,669
Net profit	201,652	†288,965	*87,313
Prev. deficit	474,741	‡453,175	927,916
Total deficit	273,089	‡164,210	437,299
Preferred div.	....	638,951	*638,951
P. & L. def.	273,089	474,741	*201,652

*Decrease. †Loss. ‡Surplus.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	123,724	733,840	50,884
Net aft. taxes.	76,047	38,524	37,523
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,538	12,806	32,732

As Monongahela Valley Traction Co. took over the Fairmont Gas Co. as of date of Dec. 1, 1915, earnings for January, 1916, represent the operations of both properties, while for January, 1915, earnings are for Monongahela Valley Traction Co. alone.

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	Dec.31,'15.	Sep.30,'15.	Increase.
Mill profits	5,771,282	3,663,708	2,107,574
Rent, &c.	240,274	25,668	214,606
Nev. Con. divs.	500,250	375,188	125,062
B. & G. Ry. div	407,398	350,000	57,398
Total net prof.	6,919,203	4,414,564	2,504,639
Dividends	2,436,735	1,624,490	812,245
Surplus	4,482,468	2,790,074	1,692,394

Earnings are based on 21.408 cents per pound for copper, against 16.252 cents previous quarter.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.20	4.12
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.55	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.85	4.20
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.15	3.95
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.70
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

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$1,500,000
Southern Railway Company
First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds

Dated October 2, 1894 Due July 1, 1994

Interest Payable on January 1 and July 1

Bonds are in coupon form of the denomination of $1,000, and may be registered as to principal. Coupon bonds exchangeable in the principal amount of $1,000 or of some multiple thereof for registered bonds, without coupons, in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000.

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Having Sold a Large Amount of the Above Bonds, We Offer the Unsold Balance

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To Net About 4.85%

Subject to Change in Price

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of Canada
7% preferred stock with 25% common bonus at par

The preferred dividends are payable quarterly. The preferred stock is an absolutely safe investment protected by the full assets of the Corporation and issued with a sinking fund clause on the order of an Industrial bond. The common stock shows exceptional earnings with LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH THE TOTAL FUTURE NUMBER OF STORES in operation. The present offering is for the purpose of SAFE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS ON PAST SUCCESSFUL LINES. With the disposal of the present offering application will be made to list the shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and New York Curb.

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50 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
5 New Jersey Steamboat 5s
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50 Seattle Cons.& Dry Dock Com.Stk.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
100 Aeol.-Web. P. & P.Com.& Pfd.Stk.
50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
25 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com. Stk.
200 Hooker Electro Chem. Pfd. Stock
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

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Carbon Steel
Winchester Arms
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CLINTON GILBERT
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY
100 Buckeye P. L.
25 Chesebrough Mfg.
50 Continental Oil
50 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie P. L.
50 S. O. Cal.

WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Ref.
50 Eureka P. L.
50 Illinois P. L.
50 Prairie O. & G.
25 S. O. Ky.
50 S. O. N. Y.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Less Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 430,110 shares of stock and $228,133 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials 89,567; oil, 143,056, and mining, 197,487. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna E., w. i	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛
2,000	Ajax Rub., Inc.	73⅛	73¼	72¾	72¾
900	‡Am. Drug S..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
575	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	29½	30
32	Balt. T. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92
7,500	Can. N. G. C..	1⅞	2⅛	1½	2
500	‡Car. L. & P..	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
400	Carwen Steel..	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
450	‡Chandler Mot.	91¼	92⅞	91¼	92
1,000	‡C. M. Car Co.	130	133	130	132
200	‡Crocker W...	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
950	C. of R. H....	5½	5½	5½	5½
4,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	52½	52½	52⅜	52⅜
250	Davison Chem.	65	65	64	64
300	Driggs-Sea ...	144	144½	143	144
1,000	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
250	Guan. Sugar...	75	75½	75	75¼
100	H. Corp., w. i.	75	75	75	75
180	H. & B. C. Co.	49¼	50	49¼	49¼
100	Inter. Arms ..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,060	‡Inter. M. Mar.	15	15	14	14¼
250	‡Inter. Motors.	23	24	23	24
900	K. Bronze pf..	23½	23½	22	23
700	Kelly S. Tire..	73	73	71½	72
200	‡S. S. K., w. i.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,000	‡Lake T. Boat.	12	12½	12	12
200	‡L. T. B., w. i.	12½	12½	12½	12½
250	Man. Transit..	1⅞	2	1⅞	*2
100	Marconi of Am.	4	4	4	4
1,000	‡Max. Mun....	7¼	7¼	7	7
19,200	‡Midvale Stl...	70	71⅝	69⅝	71
20,000	‡Midv. Stl. rts.	2¾	3	2¾	*2 13/16
1,000	Minn. & St. L. new, w. i....	25	25	25	25
2,000	‡Nevins Elec..	7/16	7/16	⅜	7/16
1,775	Peer. T. & M..	27	27¾	27	27
250	‡Poole E. & M.	121½	122	120	122
5	‡Pyrene Mfg..	19½	19½	19½	19½
540	Redtop E., Inc.	6¾	7	6¾	7
200	‡Sax. Mtr. Car.	70	70	70	70
1,000	‡St. Jos. Ld...	16	16⅛	15¾	16
2,500	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	38	38	36½	37
700	‡Texas Co. rts.	18	18	18	18
2,500	‡Tob. Prods...	36	38	36	37
400	Tr. F. v. t. cfs.	5	5⅝	5	5
2,900	‡U. Cig.St. w.i.	95¼	95¾	94¼	94¼
300	Un. Prof. Sh..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Univ. Mtr. w.i.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
350	White Motors.	50½	*50⅞	50	50
2,000	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Cumb. P. L...	68	68	68	..
40	Ill. Pipe Line.	188	187	187	..
400	Ohio Oil.......	220	215	215	— 3
1,500	Pierce Oil.....	17	15½	16¾	— ¼
25	P. Oil & Gas..	423	417	417	— 3
40	St. Oil of Cal.	375	372	375	— 1
40	S. O. of N. J.	528	520	520	— 8
21	S. O. of N. Y.	219	217	219	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

7,525	‡Bar. Oil & G.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
4,500	‡C.& Co.(O.R.).	*24¼	23⅝	24	— ¼
600	Empire Pet....	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11,500	‡Federal Oil...	13/16	11/16	¾	— 1/16
115	‡Houston Oil..	22	22	22	+ ½
600	‡Inter. Pet.....	13½	13⅜	13½	..
20,000	†Midwest Oil..	79	67	73	..
850	‡Midwest Ref..	61½	60½	61½	+ ½
6,500	‡S. Oil & Ref.	15¾	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
990	‡Vent. Con. Oil	9½	9	9	— ⅛
600	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
87,200	Way. Oil & G.	8¼	6⅞	7½	+ ¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†‡Am. Com...	10	10½	10	10
3,500	†‡Atlanta	20	20	19	20
150	B. Ledge Dev..	1 7/16	1 7/16	1 7/16	1 7/16
7,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t.ctfs.	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
1,200	Butte & N. Y..	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡Calva. Corp..	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	†Caledonia ...	96	97	96	97
2,000	‡Canada Cop..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,230	C. de Pasco C.	41½	41⅛	41	41¼
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1 9/16	1 9/16	1½	1½
700	†Domin. Gold (a prospect).	26	26	25	26
25,000	†‡Emma Cop..	57	57	50	54
11,500	†‡Fed. Res. M.	21	22	20	20
600	†Florence	50	50	48	50
4,000	1st Nat. Cop..	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
2,800	†G'field Cons.	92	93	91	91
3,700	†‡G'field Mer..	18	18	16	17
7	G.-Cana., old..	9	9	9	9
3,000	Howe Sound..	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
500	xHecla Mining	3 13/16	3⅞	3 13/16	3⅞
2,000	†‡Inter. Mines.	15	15	15	15
1,500	J. Butler......	96	96	94	94
1,200	Jumbo Ext....	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
23,100	Kenn. Cop....	55½	55⅞	54⅝	54⅞
2,500	†‡Kewanas ..	18½	18½	18	18
2,000	Magma Cop...	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
2,000	†Majestic M..	1½	1⅝	1¼	1¼
2,500	†‡Marsh Min..	36½	37	36	36
765	Mason Val...	3¼	3¾	2¾	3½
1,500	McIntyre ...	1 1/32	1 1/32	1 1/32	1 1/32
1,500	McKinley-D. .	48	49	46	48
750	‡*Mojave T...	5	5⅜	5	5¼
7,000	†‡Mother Lode	22½	22½	21½	21½
300	‡Nat. Zinc & L.	2½	2 9/16	2½	2 9/16
500	†Nevada Hills..	19	19	19	19
1,210	N. Utah Bing.	4	4¼	*4	4¼
1,700	Nipissing	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,100	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅜	7/16	⅜	7/16
500	†‡O'man Gold, (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
5,400	†‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)..	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,000	†‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	‡Ray Hercules.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2,500	†‡Rex Consol..	24	24	24	24
4,000	†Rochester	60	60	60	60
4,500	†San Toy......	18½	18½	17	17
1,000	†S. Kendall...	6	6	6	6
1,200	†Scratch G. G.	75	76	75	76
7,600	†‡Silver Tip, (a prospect) ...	18	18	17	18
100	Standard S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,500	Stewart	½	½	7/16	½
9,500	†‡Success	85	87	85	86
4,500	†Superstition (a prospect)	34	35	34	35
1,000	†Tonopah C. B.	5	5	5	5
850	Tonopah Ext..	4½	4½	4⅜	4 7/16
1,000	†Tonopah J. B.	95	95	95	95
12,000	†‡U. S. Cont..	13	14	13	14
5,725	U. V. Exten..	12½	12½	11½	12⅛
500	†West End C.	81	81	81	81
500	Yukon Gold...	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$25,000	B. & O.new5s.	102⅛	102⅛	101¾	101¾
25,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	122	122	121	121
30,000	‡C.,M.&S.P. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
37,000	‡Chi. U.S. 4½s.	101	101	100⅞	101
100,000	‡Erie cv.4s,wi.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1,133	‡Erie rights..	11/64	11/64	5/16	5/16
10,000	West. Pac. 5s.	24½	24½	24½	24½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-dividend.

Note.—Monday two 10-share lots of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. pf. sold at 47, and 100 Kresge at 15¼.

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Baltimore Tube Co...	110	115	110	115
Bri.-Am. Tob. ord...	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	15	16	15	16
Fed. Dyestuff & Chem., w. i	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Hopkins & A. Arms..	65	69	65	69
Marlin Arms v.t.ctfs.	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transportation.	14	15	14	15
Standard Motors	9½	10	9½	10
Std. Shipbuilding	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
U. Cig. Stores pf.,w.i.	117½	120	117½	120
Wab.-Pitts.Term.,w.i.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf, w. i.	47¼	49	47¼	49

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosive	60	65	..	..
Aetna Explosive pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	259	265	258	265
Atlas Powder	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	122	117	120
Bliss, (E. W.).......	345	360	345	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	175	197	175	197
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can., Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new.	380	390	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	385	395	383	393
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	167	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovil Mfg. Co......	475	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,450	2,550	2,450	2,550

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s —Sept.,	1916......	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
6s —Sept.,	1917......	103¾	104	103¾	104
4½s—June,	1965......	107¾	107⅞	107¾	108
4½s—Mar.,	1963......	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
4½s—Nov.,	1957......	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s—May,	1957......	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s—Nov.,	1917......	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4½s—May,	1917......	100¾	..	100¾	..
4¼s—Mar.,	1964......	102¼	102½	102⅜	102½
4¼s—Mar.,	1962......	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Sept.,	1960......	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Mar.,	1930-60..	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s —May,	1959......	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov.,	1958......	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
4s —May,	1957......	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov.,	1956......	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s —Nov.,	1955......	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4s —Nov.,	1936......	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov.,	1955......	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov.,	1954......	88⅜	89	88⅜	89
3½s—May,	1954......	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

$19,339,934 IN LOCOMOTIVES

Baldwin Co. Reports Production in 1915—$2,743,077 in Munitions.

The Baldwin Locomotive Work's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, described a large foreign order for locomotives, but made small mention of the contracts taken for shells. In June an order for 250 locomotives was received from Russia, and after this was filled, the statement said, business continued to come in at a satisfactory rate. The report said:

The production of the year amounted to $19,339,934 of locomotives and the other usual products of the works, and to $2,743,077 of other work resulting from the war. The Board of Governors has considered it inadvisable to manufacture complete ammunition, but it has authorized undertaking work to a considerable amount to be completed during the year 1916, subject to provisions of contracts as to cancellations. In connection with these orders, it was deemed advisable to take an interest of $1,000,000 par value in the recent Anglo-French loan.

Arrangements were made during the year for the erection of new shops on the company's property at Eddystone, Penn., suitable for eventual use for the construction of locomotives. They are being occupied as fast as completed by the Remington Arms Company, which is part of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and by the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation. The former is making rifles, and the latter shells. The buildings were to be returned to the Baldwin Works when these munition and rifle orders were filled, said the report, and in addition the company was to receive a rental payment upon each rifle and shell turned out.

The income account, published last week, showed net earnings of $3,510,383, against $981,754 in the preceding year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Thirty-five corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $7,384,550, were chartered today. They include:

Burns Bros. Ice Corporation, ice, mine coal, iron, minerals, coke, by-products, spring and mineral waters, soft drinks, syrups, $6,000,000; B. Bechtold, A. Mann, A. Levene, 418 Central Park West.

The 2-in-1 Shoe Polish Company, Inc., shoe, stove polish, blacking, $500,000; J. T. Grieve, W. M. Lee, R. M. McMullen, 850 Park Avenue.

La Montagne-Chapman Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, liquors, olive oils, conserves, foodstuffs, $250,000; R. C. Beazell, J. M. Chapman, M. L. Montagne, Hotel Buckingham.

The Harris Co., Inc., Rye, textiles, cotton goods, printing, dyeing, $300,000; C. E. Howell, A. and M. Harris, 136th Street and Riverside Drive.

Mantle Lamp and Burner Company, Inc., lighting, heating, cooking appliances, $100,000; G. Tufts, Jr., W. Southworth, Baylis M. Dawson, 210 Madison Avenue.

Span Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, patented articles, $100,000; A. E. L. and V. Spanier, 67 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

John G. Simmonds & Co., Inc., insurance brokerage, realty, construction, managerial, $25,000; F. E. Sandburg, R. F. McFalls, F. A. McCready, 95 William Street.

The Hennan Holding Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $50,000; W. J. Lippmann, J. I. Polstein, J. J. Licari, 302 Broadway.

Lynn Sales Co., Inc., phonographs, talking machines, $20,000; E. C. Frankell, W. L. Wray, R. A. Brooks, 177 Belmont Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concession Co., Inc., caterers, vendors of programs, foods, liquors, within Sheepshead Bay inclosure, $20,000; M. S. Jacobs, G. Stepat, W. E. Woodman, 90 Lafayette St.

The Kobelet Garrison Construction Co., Inc., New City, contractors, construction, $10,000; G. Link, Jr., H. Kobelet, S. J. T. Garrison, New City.

Chelsea Lighting Fixture Works, Inc., gas, electric fixtures, chandeliers, $10,000; G. H. Epstein, N. Lipsky, M. P. Hoffman, 4 west 29th St.

Diamond Cutting Corporation, land and property in United States and in Mexico, diamond cutting, $10,000; E. Sarasohn, A. Koch, C. M. Lewis, 55 Liberty St.

East River Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., chairs, tables, courches, furniture, upholstery, $5,000; I. Oxenhorn, P. and S. Koenigsburg, 25 West St., Bayonne, N. J.

Paramount Utensils Mfg. Co., Inc., percolators, glassware, capital no par value, carry on business with $1,250; G. D. Zahn, H. L. and H. W. Hoops, 267 Mulberry St.

El Faro Realty Corporation, realty, capital no par value, carry on business with $500; G. W. Cook, T. C. P. Martin, T. F. Silkman, 111 Broadway.

Regal Burner Co., Inc., oil, gas burners, stoves, lamps, electric heating appliances, $5,000; W. Macy, I. C. Mead, E. M. Gade, 4,619 Park Av., Bronx.

Eckford Garden, Inc., Brooklyn, operate hotels, restaurants, theatrical, $5,000; T. F. Curley, T. May, S. Orbich, 1,095 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Bergman & Mintz, Inc., silks, woolens, $5,000; O. Mintz, E. Bergman, M. Saal, 323 Greenwich St.

J. R. Elosua Co., Inc., photographic, $5,000; J. T., N. B., and J. R. Elosua, 853 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

Warwick Auto. Co., Inc., Warwick, autos, motors, machine shops, $6,000; I. D. Vance, T. and J. C. Lawrence, Warwick.

Geneva Mortgage Corporation, loan money on bond and mortgage realty, $5,000; C. J. Steinberg, E. C. Gibbs, P. M. Gomberg, 2,360 Lorillard Place, Bronx.

Felcourt Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; R. Deibel, L. Haas, A. E. Lefcourt, 490 West End Av.

Authorizations: H. C. Reese Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., finish, dye, laundry, lace fabrics, skins, $30,000; representative, Arthur T. Von Boskerck, 21 East 13th St., Brooklyn. Blumberg Importing Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., laces, embroideries, art goods, merchandise, $20,000; representative, Moses Blumberg, 874 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Adirondack Mountain Reserve, New York, $200,000 to $300,000; Dirigo Distributing Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Troegerlith Tile Co., New York, $200,000 to $250,000.

Capital reductions: J. J. Archbold, Forwarders, Inc., New York, $100,000 to $25,000; Beacon Miniature Electric Company, Manhattan, $75,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Stratford Avon Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Charters were filed:

Gunsbury Petroleum Company, Inc., Hoboken, to manufacture petroleum, $100,000; Herman Geismar, John D. Pierson, Edward J. A. Sylvester, Hoboken.

Penns Grove Bottling Co., Camden, bottling, $25,000; Antonio Dipaolo, Cipriano Moles, Giovanni Dipaolo, Camden.

Matawan Lake Committee, Inc., Matawan, to complete surveys and specifications for the construction of a lake at Matawan, $100,000; Tunnis R. Schenck, Bennet K. Eskesen, Christian Heuser, Matawan.

T. Chaplin Beet, Inc., Newark, detective agency, $20,000; T. Chaplin Beet, Charles Whitnall, Newark; John Williams, Rutherford.

Atlantic Aircraft Co., East Orange, to operate aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes, $150,000; Harry H. Pickingall, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin	41.87½	....	41.37½	....
Lead	6.20	....	6.25	....
Spelter	21.00	....	20.25	....
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	59.00	*55.00	57.00
Iron,No.2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot............	106	10	0	106	0	0
Copper, futures..........	105	0	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot..............	182	10	0	181	0	0
Tin, futures............	182	10	0	180	15	0
Spelter	99	0	0	93	0	0
Lead	32	5	0	32	2	6

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

WE SPECIALIZE IN
H. K. Mulford Co.
Vacuum Oil
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Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

Reo Motor Car STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Circular on Application

Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
200 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Moody's Analyses of Investments
By JOHN MOODY

This publication Describes, Analyzes and RATES all bonds and stocks in the Steam Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial fields. It is the

Only Publication in the World containing a Scientific System of Investment Ratings, thus enabling the investor to ascertain the real values of securities.

The 1916 Steam Railroad Edition of this mammoth publication will be ready shortly. Price, $15 per copy; or in combination with the Public Utility and Industrial Edition, the total cost is $25.

Moody's Investors' Service
Telephone, 1299 Cort.
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Wanted
20,000
Midvale Steel Rights

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Louisville & Nashville

Investors interested in Louisville and Nashville will form a better appreciation of the magnitude of this system by reading the second installment of the serial review of the company appearing in the current issue. One of the most interesting facts revealed in this chapter is the road's density of traffic, which favorably compares to that of the prosperous Union Pacific.

Send for Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York.

Are Stocks a Sale

Babson clients have been given definite advice on whether or not to sell their securities.

Such information will save hundreds of dollars some time when accurate advice is badly needed.

Address Dept. Y 23 of the
Babson Statistical Organization
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WANTED
Du Pont Powder Common Stock

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Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Gulf States Steel
Stock & Scrip

MORGAN & FINLAY
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H. K. Mulford
American Brass

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

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J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
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Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Cuba Cane Sugar
Inquiries Invited.

S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Income Tax

Individuals subject to Income Tax must make a return of annual net income for the year ending December 31, 1915. From now until March 1st (the latest filing date) the officers of this Company will be glad to co-operate with depositors and others in preparing their Income Tax reports. Blanks upon application.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Bedford Branch
Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.

Manhattan Branch
Wall St. and Broadway

The Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

10 Broadway,
New York City.

And Branches Throughout
Manhattan.

For the convenience of customers, deposits for credit in any Branch will be received at Head Office, 10 Broadway, or at any of the Branches of this Bank, or deposits intended for Head Office will be received at any Branch.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt from Federal Income Tax

No certificate of ownership is required in collecting the interest.

Security	Due	To Yield About
New York City 4¼s,	March, 1962	4.125%
New York City 4½s,	Nov., 1957	4.125%
New York City 4½s,	March, 1963	4.125%
New York City 4½s,	June, 1965	4.125%
Dubuque, Iowa, 4s,	Feb., 1936	3.95%
Baltimore, Md., 4s,	Aug., 1961	4.00%
Baltimore, Md., 4½s,	March, 1949-55	4.05%
State of Tennessee 4½s,	July, 1954-55	4.05%
Bergen County, N. J., 4½s,	1922-1932	4.10%

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co
14 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago

We Offer for Subscription
The Securities of the Following Companies:

Chemung Steamship Co., Inc..........$325,000
Huron Steamship Co., Inc............$140,000
Wm. Castle Rhodes Steamship Co., Inc.$140,000
Minneapolis Steamship Co., Inc.......$140,000
Saint Paul Steamship Co., Inc.........$140,000

The above five corporations are under the direction and management of

C. W. MORSE AND ASSOCIATES.

Within the past sixty days these interests have purchased and sent out three ships. Two of these ships have earned and paid dividends of 100% to the stockholders, and a like amount on the third ship will be paid this week. Three additional ships have been fully subscribed for and are in port to load for foreign trade.

Each of the above companies is capitalized for the exact cost of its respective ship. The stock is issued and sold at par and the money pays for the ships now under contract of purchase.

Steamships are selling today at high prices—an advance of at least 25% has already taken place in ship values since these ocean carriers were contracted for.

Charter negotiations have demonstrated that higher freight rates are in force today than were obtainable two months ago. In some instances an advance of 50% has taken place, and the rates continue to advance.

Barber, Watson & Gibboney, 165 Broadway, New York, attorneys for these interests, have supervised the organization of these corporations and have passed upon the legality of all matters appertaining thereto.

Subject to prior sale we will receive for a limited time applications for subscriptions in amounts of $100 and upward, subject to the approval of the respective companies.

Detailed information will be furnished upon request. Applications for allotments must be accompanied by a New York draft for the full amount of the subscription. Books close without notice. Make checks payable to the specific steamship companies in which interests are desired.

BOUGHTON AND COMPANY
Equitable Building SECURITIES New York City

The above information has been compiled from statements and statistics which we do not guarantee, but believe to be correct.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York,
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

WANTED.

Weil, Roth & Co., Cincinnati, Municipal Bond Dealers, with branch offices in New York, Chicago and Cleveland, desire a high grade representative to manage their NEW YORK OFFICE and their eastern business.

Applications held in confidence.
Apply S. J. H., Room 1113, 52 Broadway.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company

To the Stockholders of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

The directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the Company the privilege of subscribing for $25,000,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, the privilege of so subscribing to be on the terms and conditions herein and in the subscription warrants set forth.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916.

Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock, at the price of $60 per share, to the extent of one-third of the amount of the stock registered in his name at the time aforesaid, provided that, in respect of fractional amounts, no right to subscribe will be accorded except upon surrender of sufficient fractional warrants, on or before March 10, 1916, to aggregate a full share, and the issuance of a full warrant therefor.

On said 21st day of February, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there will be issued and mailed to each of said stockholders, at his address as the same appears on the books of the company, warrants in respect of such subscription rights.

Payments on subscriptions for full shares are to be made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, in New York funds, not later than the 13th day of March, 1916, on the terms and conditions set forth in the full warrants of subscription. Certificates for such stock will be delivered as soon as practicable thereafter.

Full warrants of subscription for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before March 13, 1916, and fractional warrants will become wholly void and of no value after March 10, 1916.

The aforesaid $25,000,000 par value of stock has been underwritten by a syndicate, which has agreed to take the same, or such part thereof as the shareholders may not subscribe, at $60 per share, the company having agreed to pay to said syndicate a commission for such underwriting.

The issue of the stock offered as aforesaid will exhaust the present authorized capital stock of the company, leaving no stock for further issue to meet the possible future requirements of the company unless the amount of authorized capital stock be increased. It is contemplated and intended to finance the purchase of stock of the Cambria Steel Company through the funds which will be derived from the offering of $25,000,000 par value of stock above mentioned and the issue by the company of collateral trust bonds of approximately $50,000,000 in principal amount, which bonds, according to the present plans, will be convertible into capital stock of the company at the price of $100 for $50 par value of such stock. Under the circumstances, the Board of Directors have determined that it is advisable to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and have accordingly called a special meeting of the stockholders to consider such increase, to be held March 11, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and for the purpose of said meeting have ordered the stock transfer books closed at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916, to be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of March, 1916. Formal notice of said meeting, as required by law and the by-laws, will hereafter be mailed to each stockholder. If such increase in the capital stock be authorized at said stockholders' meeting there will be reserved from issue the amount necessary to satisfy the conversion privilege of the bonds to be issued as above mentioned, leaving approximately $25,000,000 par value of unissued stock to meet possible future requirements of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. DICKSON, Secretary,
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Dated, New York, February 11th, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, due September 1, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement between Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1st, 1914, securing an issue of $2,000,000 Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company intends to and will redeem at a premium of one-half of one per cent. on March 1st, 1916, with accrued interest thereon, all its said Notes to the said aggregate principal face amount of $2,000,000.

On March 1st, 1916, payment as aforesaid will be made of the Notes at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on which date interest on the said Notes will cease. Notes must carry coupons due September 1st, 1916, attached. Coupons due March 1st, 1916, representing the accrued interest to said date may be presented for payment in the usual manner at the Agency of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
By HERMAN KRAEMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD. OF DELAWARE
First Lien & Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A" and "C." Dated October 1st, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1st, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. of Delaware, to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1st, 1916, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1st, 1916, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should bear the April 1st, 1916, and subsequent coupons attached.

SERIES A—$1,000.

5	238	459	687	911	1092	1737	1827
27	242	467	688	940	1098	1738	1843
40	256	477	690	949	1148	1741	1849
51	257	479	699	957	1149	1742	1861
56	260	481	713	958	1182	1743	1875
57	263	482	721	959	1184	1744	1877
59	294	483	732	976	1180	1746	1878
69	319	494	793	981	1207	1747	1882
73	323	498	802	989	1209	1751	1886
80	368	500	808	995	1212	1755	1887
81	372	508	810	996	1220	1759	1894
82	375	509	816	1003	1221	1762	1906
84	382	513	818	1004	1239	1765	1911
89	384	514	819	1009	1241	1768	1914
95	392	518	820	1045	1245	1769	1915
119	399	558	822	1048	1247	1774	1917
135	403	564	827	1055	1250	1784	1932
136	408	567	829	1056	1255	1786	1933
147	409	570	846	1057	1257	1789	1938
157	410	571	848	1073	1268	1790	1941
170	414	592	851	1077	1280	1802	1960
173	419	593	852	1081	1610	1803	1970
175	431	619	857	1082	1622	1805	1973
181	433	625	865	1085	1709	1806	1984
187	441	638	869	1086	1717	1811	1988
195	442	654	872	1087	1718	1821	1994
197	443	662	882	1090	1729	1822	1997
198	455	668	907	1091	1730	1823	1999

SERIES C—$1,000.

6	140	246	436	525	702	876	1010
7	155	251	445	528	716	896	1012
14	158	252	446	532	719	912	1015
32	164	278	459	540	721	913	1029
33	186	299	462	554	722	915	1031
45	189	300	464	557	744	921	1034
54	190	304	467	580	764	927	1039
56	192	340	480	630	765	929	1040
57	193	341	486	633	766	939	1046
64	199	361	492	636	779	950	1050
69	213	366	493	650	788	959	1055
79	222	367	498	652	802	960	
99	223	373	511	656	810	967	
119	229	381	513	662	826	971	
121	233	383	514	667	834	974	
134	234	393	517	674	836	989	
135	238	404	522	688	838	1002	

SERIES C—$500.

14	758	865	1026	1393	1554	1705	1805
15	770	866	1059	1400	1560	1706	1806
35	773	880	1179	1411	1562	1709	1807
36	780	886	1197	1426	1567	1711	1811
47	781	890	1201	1428	1568	1720	1814
61	783	897	1204	1430	1576	1725	1817
76	787	917	1206	1442	1577	1734	1828
94	788	920	1207	1447	1586	1742	1835
99	792	925	1218	1454	1590	1746	1839
707	800	929	1230	1469	1591	1752	1841
709	805	941	1243	1481	1605	1757	1867
715	807	944	1245	1499	1606	1758	1868
719	810	975	1248	1505	1669	1761	1884
723	825	985	1262	1509	1677	1766	1890
733	828	987	1268	1513	1679	1768	
742	843	992	1274	1514	1680	1776	
746	845	1006	1372	1522	1681	1786	
754	858	1019	1382	1529	1687	1792	
757	859	1021	1386	1536	1688	1797	

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 54TH STREET.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers aggregating Forty-Nine Thousand Dollars ($49,000) have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH:

1	31	55	104	147
5	32	58	105	149
9	37	61	108	151
11	43	72	118	155
12	44	88	124	163
18	50	94	137	168
28	52	101	140	169

BONDS OF $500 EACH:

252	286	310	357	375
253	287	312	358	376
264	297	317	367	382
267	298	319	369	388
269	303	327	372	390
272	307	354		

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1916, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue. W. G. OAKMAN, Treasurer.
New York, January 19th, 1916.

"WANTED"

Young man, preferably college bred and New Yorker, who wants to learn bond business. Small salary, but possibilities for advancement. Address M 355 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY will offer to the holders of its preferred stock and voting trust certificates and option warrants for its common stock as registered on the books of the company, or of the Voting Trustees, as the case may be, at the close of business on February 21, 1916, the privilege to subscribe for an issue of Gold Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 6% per annum, with the right to receive, upon full payment of subscriptions, option warrants giving the registered holder thereof the right to purchase common stock of the company at par at any time before March 1, 1931, and after March 1, 1918, the right to pay therefor with bonds of this issue.

Inasmuch as this privilege of subscription will be offered only to registered holders at the close of business February 21, 1916, unrecorded transfers should be registered before the close of business on that date.

February 10, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.
32 Broadway, New York, Feb. 15, 1916.

A dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable March 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 23rd, 1916.

WILLIAM J. HALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage dated March 1st, 1902, the following Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1st, 1922, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Bonds 65 168 301 330 630 862 989 1083 1115

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned at 105 per cent. and interest on the 1st day of March, 1916, from which date interest on said bonds will cease.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
January 31, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE preferred and common shareholders of record, at the close of business February 19th, 1916, of the Sapulpa Refining Company, will be given the privilege of subscribing to their respective proportions of the increased $250,000 common capital stock of the company, as authorized at a special meeting of stockholders held January 31st, 1916. Warrants showing the rights of the stockholders to subscribe, as above, will be mailed February 29th. Preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed February 20th, 1916, until March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive. The privilege must be exercised on on before March 10th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held February 8, 1916, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 10, 1916, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated New York, February 8, 1916.
CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on April 1, 1916, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on March 10, 1916, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, February 8, 1916.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Gulf States Steel Company held February 15, 1916, a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the First Preferred Stock of the company was declared payable April 1, 1916 to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1916, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated, New York, February 16, 1916.
CALVERT BREWER, Assistant Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein refered to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on April 1, 1916, through their agent Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Gulf States Steel Company as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on March 15, 1916, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Dated, New York, February 16, 1916.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
ALFRED A. COOK,
A majority of the Voting Trustees.

National Zinc & Lead Company

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on February 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 21, 1916.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on February 21, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on March 1st, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., February 3, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 79.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st December last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from Special Income Account, was declared, payable on 1st April next to Shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 1st March, 1916.

By order of the Board,
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, February 14, 1916.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A regular quarterly dividend of Ten Cents a Share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1916.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on March 9, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 21, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

72d PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the seventy-second consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable February 29th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

The American Gas Company,
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Penn.
February 15, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., February 16th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1916, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 29, 1916.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A monthly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable to shareholders of record at the close of business February 19, 1916.

Stock transfer books will be closed from February 20, 1916, to March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., February 7th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., February 17th, 1916.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 15, 1916. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-363. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A.; Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., March 6, 1916; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York.

SALE OF U. S. S. ONEIDA.—Sealed bids will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1916, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. ONEIDA, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. The appraised value is $2,500, and the sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 2-12-16.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EDELSON & SHAPIRO was at the close of business on December 31, 1915, dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated January 8, 1916.
ISAAC EDELSON,
MAX SHAPIRO,
SOLOMON S. HAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership of MERRY & BOOMER has been dissolved.

Mr. Boomer has been appointed Managing Director of Hotel McAlpin, and, as President of the Claridge Company, Incorporated, is operating Hotel Claridge. L. M. BOOMER.
New York, February 15, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 1261 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors of the third class and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting; and pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors the Transfer Books of the common and preferred stocks will close on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1916, at the close of business, and will reopen the 22nd day of February, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.
By EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

Special Meeting of Stockholders

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31, 1916.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 1261 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to decrease the capital stock of the Company from $9,800,000, its present capital stock, consisting of 23,000 shares of preferred stock and 75,000 shares of common stock, of the par value of $100 each, to $9,700,000, consisting of 22,000 shares of preferred stock and 75,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each.

This action is proposed in accordance with Section (c) of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of said Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., which provides for the setting aside, after payment of dividends on the preferred stock, of a "Special Surplus Account" in each year from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1916, of not less than $100,000, for the acquisition and retirement of preferred stock in each year, out of the surplus or net profits, at not to exceed $125 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends. Under this provision $100,000 par value of preferred stock will be acquired for said "Special Surplus Account," and the meeting above mentioned is for the purpose of reducing the capital stock by this amount.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.
By ISAAC KAUFMANN, President.
EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the PREFERRED and COMMON Stockholders of the UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the second day of March, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the By-Laws of the Company be amended or changed by eliminating therefrom Section 6 of Article III. thereof, which reads as follows: "The salaries of the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Secretary shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars ($110,000) without the written consent of the holders of at least three-fourths of all of the issued and outstanding shares of preferred stock of the Company and also of the holders of at least two-thirds of all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company given at a special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, at which each class of stockholders shall vote separately"; also that Section 1 of Article XII. of the By-Laws be amended or changed so as to eliminate therefrom all reference to Section 6 of Article III. of the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of both common and preferred stock will close February 15, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 3, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Dated, January 14, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.
30 Broad St., New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Union Building, 9 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of six Directors to hold office for three years and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors thereof since the last Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company, as set forth in the minute book of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at said office of the Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, February 24, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, March 16, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of directors.
JAMES F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

To the Shareholders of The Monarch Typewriter Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Monarch Typewriter Company will be held at the offices of Jacob Felbel, President of The Monarch Typewriter Company, 293 Broadway, New York City, on the eighth day of March, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1916, at three o'clock, P. M., and opened on March 9th, 1916, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Dated New York City, February 14, 1916.
FRANK L. PIERCE, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of United Cigar Manufacturers Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 2nd day of March, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors of the First class, to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of common stock will close February 15th, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 3rd, at 10 A. M.

Dated, February 15th, 1916.
W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 1,007 Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The meeting will be held in Room 939 du Pont Building.

ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

GREELEY SQUARE HOTEL COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Greeley Square Hotel Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of said company, in Room 812, Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, corner of 33d and 34th Streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1916, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of electing nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, February 1st, 1916.
WALBRIDGE S. TAFT, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Laether Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 23rd day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 1st, 1916.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., INC.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 100 Hudson Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, at eleven A. M.

HARRY BALFE, President.

New York, Feb. 8th, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Garvin Machine Co. will be held at the company's office, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. Transfer books close Feb. 21st, 1916, and reopen March 2nd, 1916.

FRANK W. GARVIN, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO BY-LAWS THE ANNUAL meeting of the shareholders of the UNITED TYPEWRITER & SUPPLIES COMPANY will be held at No. 345 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. S. HEFFLON, Secretary.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RUBBER IMPORTER SUES FOR $100,000

Ludwig Blitz Alleges That Acts of Control Committee Constitute Conspiracy.

ASSAILS DEAL WITH BRITAIN

Interstate Shipments in This Country Said to be Controlled—Defendants Make a Denial.

Asserting that his business has been seriously impaired by the acts of seven members of the Rubber Club of America, Inc., known as the "Rubber Control Committee," Ludwig Blitz, a rubber importer and merchant, has brought suit against the members of the committee for $100,000. The committeemen named by Mr. Blitz are Charles T. Wilson, Harry S. Vorhies, William J. Kelly, George V. Hodgman, William E. Bruyn, Bertram G. Work, and Henry Spadone.

The complaint in the action was filed in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and yesterday counsel for the defendants appeared before Justice Van Siclen and moved to have certain parts of the complaint stricken out. Justice Van Siclen reserved decision.

Mr. Blitz in his complaint contends that the committee is carrying out an agreement made with Great Britain, under which it acts as agent and trustee of that nation in the United States, by means of which it controls the rubber shipments that arrive in this country. The agreement with England, according to the complaint, enables the committee to control the interstate shipments of rubber in this country by insisting on a guarantee that no rubber shipped by them to any point shall ultimately fall into the hands of the Central Powers or any enemy of Great Britain or her allies.

Counsel for Mr. Blitz declared the acts of the committeemen constituted a conspiracy, and that it was unlawful for them to endeavor to control the acts of merchants in this country in the interest of a foreign nation; that the agreement should not be binding, and that the committee should have no such power as was conferred on it by Great Britain. He declared that England controlled not only the rubber shipments from her own colonies, but also those from Brazil, and to a certain extent the shipments from this country to neutral nations.

Mr. Blitz informed Justice Van Siclen that, although he was a member of the Rubber Club of America, Inc., he had not given authority to any member of the club or to any committee to exercise any control over his shipments to customers.

The defendants denied the existence of a conspiracy or any agreement between the committee and Great Britain. They alleged that the rubber was consigned from the British colonies to the British Consul, and that they facilitated its handling after it arrived in this country.

OPPOSES CONSERVING IRON.

R. C. Leith Tells Mining Engineers Our Ore Supply Is Inexhaustible.

A paper on "Conservation and Economic Theory," prepared by Dr. Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wisconsin, was read yesterday by R. M. Catlin to the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the second day's session of the institute's annual meeting in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

R. C. Leith of Madison, Wis., in a paper entitled, "The Conservation of Iron Ore," expressed the opinion that the deposits of iron ore in the Americas were so great that conservation of it was not necessary.

"If, however," he added, "it becomes desirable to bring public power to bear on the development of the iron ores with a view to conserving these ores for posterity at a considerable expense on the part of the present owners the burden of such sacrifice should be taken by the Government and not by individuals."

The report of the Secretary of the institute showed that the membership, on Dec. 31, 1915, was 5,214.

These officers were elected: L. D. Rickets, President and Director; Karl Eilers, Vice President and Director; James MacNaughton, Vice President and Director; Thomas B. Stearns, Charles F. Rand, Charles W. Goodale, Edwin Ludlow, and George D. Barron, Directors.

A smoker and entertainment for the delegates was held last night at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. The third and last day's session will begin this morning at 10 o'clock in the Engineering Societies' Building.

CLEARS AUTO RIM PATENT.

Federal Court Confirms Claim That Infringement Exists.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld yesterday the decree of Judge Hunt in the District Court, in which he held that the Standard Welding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was infringing upon the patent governing the Perlman demountable automobile rim. This patent was applied for in 1906, but was not granted until Feb. 4, 1913. The case was considered by lawyers as of great importance as the demountable rim is used now by nearly all automobiles. This decree was one of sixteen out of a total of thirty-four handed down yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which Judge Locombe wrote as his last acts on the Feneral bench.

Tungsten Patent Upheld.

Judge Mayer upheld yesterday in the Federal District Court the patent for tungsten lamps taken out on Feb. 27, 1912, by Just & Hanaman, and at present owned by the General Electric Company, and decreed that the Laco Phillips Company had infringed upon it.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

Reports of export sales of a cargo of about 200,000 bushels of corn had a stimulating influence on the entire corn market yesterday, and at the close of the day values were ⅝@1⅛c net higher. Cash markets were firm, No. 2 yellow corn being quoted in the local market at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	78⅜	76⅞	78⅜	77¼	79¼
July	78	76⅞	77⅞	77⅛	80¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, and prices were firmer, in sympathy with corn and on covering. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 54 to 54½c; No. 3 white, 53½ to 54c; No. 4 white, 52 to 53c: fancy clipped white, 55 to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 53 to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	48⅜	48	48⅝	48⅛	60¾
July	46¼	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	57

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easy during the greater part of the day under moderate selling prompted by liberal receipts of live hogs, but subsequently a steadier tone developed on scattered buying and reports of a show of improvement in the cash position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; estimated for Wednesday, 50,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.27	10.20	10.20	10.32	10.85
July	10.47	10.37	10.37	10.47	11.00
Ribs—					
May	11.47	11.40	11.40	11.47	10.27
July	11.62	11.55	11.55	11.62	10.52
Pork—					
May	20.60	20.52	20.60	20.60	19.10
July	..	..	20.65	20.70	19.50

WHEAT.

Except for a short period around the opening, when prices declined ⅝@1c per bushel, the wheat market yesterday was firm, and final quotations were ⅛c below the highest for the day, and ⅞@1⅛c above the final of Monday. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.38¼; No. 1 durum, $1.48¼; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.49¼, and No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1.56⅝, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.36¼	1.35¼	1.69¼
July	..	..	1.29¼	1.28¼	1.43¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.28⅜	1.26⅜	1.28¼	1.27⅜	1.62⅜
July	1.22	1.20⅛	1.21⅞	1.20⅜	1.36⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the market for cottonseed oil were comparatively narrow, and while the volume of business was fair the market was not active and there was an absence of aggressive operations either way. At the close of the day values were irregular, ranging from three points decline to one point advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.40	9.30
February	..	..	9.40@9.45	9.35
March	9.49	9.45	9.45@9.47	9.47
April	9.41	9.40	9.38@9.40	9.39
May	9.37	9.34	9.35@9.36	9.34
June	9.37	9.37	9.35@9.37	9.32
July	9.36	9.35	9.34@9.35	9.36
August	9.36	9.33	9.33@9.35	9.36
September	9.34	9.30	9.29@9.30	9.32

COFFEE.

New high records were again established in the coffee market yesterday, and at the close of the day values were 8 to 14 points above the final of Monday. The volume of business was larger, total sales amounting to 79,750 bags, and interest appears to be broadening somewhat. The local spot market was distinctly firm, and prices were higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4s at 10c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.77@7.79	7.74
March	7.88	7.85	7.85@7.86	7.81
April	..	..	7.89@7.91	7.83
May	7.96	7.85	7.94@7.95	7.85
June	..	..	7.99@8.00	7.88
July	8.05	8.00	8.04@8.05	7.90
August	..	..	8.07@8.09	7.94
September	8.13	8.08	8.11@8.12	7.98
October	..	..	8.14@8.15	8.03
November	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.06
December	8.22	8.20	8.20@8.21	8.10
January	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.12

SUGAR.

Influenced by the advance in refined sugar and the strong market for Cuban raws, futures opened firm, 1@12 points higher, with first sales 450 tons. There was a little early short covering and good buying by the trade and Cuban interests, and later in the day values advanced 8@12 points net higher, with a fairly good volume of business transacted. A strong buying movement set in at the close, and the market closed firm, 9@12 points net higher, with sales for the day of 8,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.04	4.00	4.02@4.03	3.89
March	4.05	3.99	4.06@4.07	3.88
April	4.14	4.06	4.10@4.11	3.93
May	4.18	4.07	4.14@4.16	3.98
June	..	..	4.20@4.22	4.03
July	4.27	4.19	4.24@4.25	4.08
August	..	..	4.28@4.30	4.12
September	4.35	4.25	4.31@4.32	4.16
October	..	..	4.32@4.33	4.17
November	..	..	4.29@4.31	4.17
December	4.30	4.26	4.26@4.27	4.17

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 33,565 packages; last week, 33,850 packages. No exports to Europe for the week; to other countries, 613 packages. Imports for week, 105 packages. A generally strong market for fine grades of fresh creamery and a sympathetic improvement in all other usable grades. Receipts have been very moderate, values have kept up well, and sellers have controlled the situation pretty well. There has also been larger movement in storage goods, and a little hardening of values, paticularly on the cheaper sorts, which are in much reduced supply. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock have all favored the seller, with quite a firm feeling at the close. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35½c; firsts, 29½@33½c; seconds, 26½@29c; thirds, 25@26c; ceamery, held, extras, 92 score, 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 47,909 cases. Exports for week, 1,300 cases. The decline which started early last week continued to Thursday under liberal receipts, weaker Western advices, and a withdrawal of speculative support until prices had fallen to a range of 23@24c for firsts, with a few finer qualities reaching 24½@25c. This started some renawel of speculative holding and buying, and led to a recovery on Friday and Monday, when firsts had advanced to 25@26c. This improvement, however, was not sustained to the close, sales yesterday being generally 24@24½c for firsts, with a few selected goods of exceptionally fine quality ranging up to as high as 26c in some instances. The market closed unsettled and irregular. Storage eggs have been in pretty good demand, and after a decline last week to a range of 15½@19c for general offerings prices have since recovered about 2c and closed fairly steady; remaining stock is comparatively light. Near-by white eggs fell to a range of 27@31c for good to fancy qualities last week; so far this week receipts have been somewhat lighter, but there are liberal accumulations carried over from previous arrivals; trade is quiet and the market closed with a further slight decline. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds and poorer, 21c; dirties, No. 1, 20@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@18c; under-grade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, best, 20@21c; fair to good, 17½@19c; lower qualities, 13@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 25@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@29c; small whites, 25@26c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@27c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature; moderate s. and w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy with moderate temperature Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in s. e. Wed.

Iowa, N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jacobson<Nass El RR.
Kinsey<Decker.
Lononica, an inf<Serena.
Ralph<Vettel.
Kern, as admr<Lowell
Militscher<Larsen Bid Co, Inc.
Platz<Probber.
Schempp<Thoroughfare Garage, Inc.
Sloan, an inf<Carey.
Farley<Astoria L, H & Pow.
Ellenberg<Zachman.
Wieden<Stern.
Farrell, an inf<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Essig<B H RR.
Wainwright<NY & Q Co Rwy.
Wilson<Helpershausen and another.
Hall<L I Elec Ry.
Beringer<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Post<NY Teleph Co.
Berky<Transit Dev Co
Latonik<Beckman et al.
McEwen<McEwen.
Klein<Bassi.
Spader<Gen Veh Co, Inc.
Droege<Jergenson.
Lynch<NY & Q Co Ry
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Stuart et al<Hubbell et al.
Davis, as admx<Renault Freres Sell Br. Inc.
Labarti<Belt Line Ry Corporation.
Fenn<Kirstein.
Lemmo, an infant<Guthell.
Herbert<Montgomery et al.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 302.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Church<Swetland.
Follette<Tug Wrestler
Re Arkin.
Re Alco Film Co, (2.)
Re H Batterman Co.
Re Bedford Co.
Sivechulis<L Val Coal
Wesel Mfg Co<Printing Mach Co.
Stallo<Wagner.
L Val RR<Emens, (2.)
Sauer<Kilmer.
Eibel ProcessCo<Remington Martin Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Laxer<Schavoir.
Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co.
US<Ill Surety Co.
Mosner<Gt Atl & P Tea Co.
De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co<St'd Oil Co
Patwell<NY, NH & H
Zurando<Lehigh Valley R R.
Esposito<Steneck.
Esposito<Graff.
US<Goldberg.
Lumley<Anchor Line.
Moxey<Met L Ins Co.
Wolf, Sawyer & Heller<Friedenberg.
Rose<Del & Hud Co.
Bornia<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Cons Co.
Whalen<Penn RR.
Karpinski<L Val RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Re Ownes, (Tug W G Fields.)
Gerson<SS Buenaventura.
Penn Coal Co<Tug Julia C Flannery.
Standard Varnish Wks<Tug Narragansett.
Liverpool, &c, Nav Co<Bklyn E D Term.
Woodburn<Sheehy.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.

Langan<Penn RR.
Wygodsky Engine Co<Hamilton Term Co.
US<Mastantuono & Sorro.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 1:45 P. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<Duffy.
US<Ronconi.

Motions, at 2 P. M.

Psaki<Ss Maleas, (2.)
Prov-Wash Ins Co<Pendleton et al.
Crowe et al<Tuttle.
Am C & W Co<Con W Co.
Tuovinin<D,L & WRR
Whitney Carriage Co<P & L Comfort Baby Carriage Co.
Klein<Blair.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Leventhal<Weber-Penthbert Co.
Nat Nassau Bk<Cleary
Fox<CNY.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brew Co.
Demarest<Carr.
Barrie<Willets.
N Y & Q Gas Co<McCall.
Jones<Youngentob.
Leh Val R R<Lehigh Val Coal Sales Co.
78th St and B'way<Pursell Mfg Co.
Schmeltz<Schmelz.
Lehman<Corey & Martinez Co.
Re Brann.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sullivan<Hoe, (2.)
Spiro<Spiro.
Werner<Int R T.
Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Helfershauer<Mark.
McGuiness<N Y Cons RR.
CNY<Leatherine Mfg.
McGuiness<N Y Cons RR.
Berman<same, (2.)
Kerekes<Albert Smith & Son, Inc.
Ford<McGrath.
Appell<Friedman.
Calhoon<Kern.
Greenhut Co, Inc<Tribune Assn.
Re Busck.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Cantor<B H R R.
Breitung<Wight.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Manufacturers' Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Fisher<Fisher.
Brown<Theile.
Crucible Steel Co of Am<Thiele.
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Jones<Emery.
Niemann<Pfleger.
Condon<Aaron Buschbaum Co.
Polinschuck<Am Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Re Robertson.
Weingarten<C I & B RR.
W R Mankoff, Inc<Kelsey.
Melos<Kobre.
Am & British Mfg Co<Int Power Co, (2.)
Gewirtz<Gewirtz.
Am & British Mfg Co<Int Power Co.
Re Elger, (Boyle-Elger.)
McCann<Gehringer.
Asbofsky<Garlick.
Choder<Danziger.
Giulietti<Siegrist.
Handshu<Freedberger.
Marks<Lusch.
O'Malley<Gen Baking Co.
Ricabona<H L Herbert & Co.
Resler<Volkening.
Seifert<Lipschitz.
Silverberg<Greenfeldt.
Collman<Rubinstein.
Schultz<Cusson.
Nat Carbon Co<Ever Ready Battery Co.
Sixteenth Baptist Ch<Sutherland, (2.)
Kingsbury<Kingsbury.
Barrett<Steinhardt.
Holcomb<Holcomb.
Murphy<Mitchel.
Belfort<Belfort.
Toch<Geoghegan.
Dubilier<Stern Selling Service.
Liebert<Levy.
German-American Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Re Walter.
Blumenthal<Alexander
Watson<Allen.
Re Lazarus.
Re Knapp & French, Inc.
Victoria Bldg & Cont Co<Shreyer.
Lewis<Rich Dev Co, (2.)
Smith<Salem Land Co
Mack<Am Book Exch
Mut Life Ins Co<72, 74, 76 W. 36th St. Realty Co.
Kinney<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Hooley<same.
Newman<Fidelity Warehouse Co.
Hurwitz<Landau.
Kelly<Greit.
Automatic Transp Co<Fox.
Henry Morgenthau Co<Kurth.
Yeska<Paoli.
Pressure Lighting Co<Landers.
Davis<Bull, (2.)
Re Rienzi, (Cruger Av.)
Roffmann<Roffmann.
Fulop<Karkos.
Jacobson<Jacobson, (2.)
Re Swedish-Am Rty.
Erstein<Knit Goods Exchange.
Stewart<Stuart.
Re Cartier<Ziegfeld.
Bloom<Hirsch.
Little<Ware.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Purity Paper Bottle Co, Inc<Fonda Container Co.
Kowalchek<Buck Run Coal Co.
Haynie<Great Eastern Casualty Co.
Zawatzki<Penn Coal.
Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co.
Cardegno<Stair.
Re Blake, (McGuire.)
Marcus<Rosenthal.
Kirshbaum<Schlachetzki.
Hall<Wall and Hanover St Rty Co.
Bulova<Rosenbaum.
Re Blake, (Danton.)
Breitung<Wight, (2.)
Cunningham<Dulany, Dull & Spitler.
Surut<Osserman.
Re Cohen, (Republic Auto Printing Co.)
Bulova<Rosenbaum.
Koswick<Waite.
Zeuch<Zeuch.
Scherer<Rossett.
Conway<Farish & Stafford Co.
Garullo<H S Horton.
Creighton<Star Co.
Re Von Polheim.
Witte<Witte.
Aaron<Nat Fire Ins Co of Alleghany.
Restmeyer<N Y Tel Co.
Dickey<Mut Film Cor
Water<Water.
Briskman<Robie.
Colonial Sav Bank & Trust Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<O'Beirne.
Haynie<Great Eastern Casualty Co.
Re Wilson<Abercrombie.
Mylvien Corp<N Passman & Son, Inc.
Colonial Sav Bank & Trust Co<Morton Tr & Tractor Co.
Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimming Co<Federal Adv Agency.
Re Busck.
Re O'Shea.
Re Friedman, (Beaber Tailoring Co.)
Pomeroy<Hocking V Ry Co.
Warriner<Hocking Valley Ry Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Greenwald<501 W 113 St, Inc.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Mackenzie<Coal & Iron Nat Bk.
Getzger<Paddell.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Ferstandig<Ferstandig
Altschul<Friedman.
Daubrava<Daubrava.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Loeser<Loeser.
Willard<Willard.
Wilson<Salomon.
Mulholland<Otten.
Preferred causes:
Smith<Crear.
Greenwald<501 W 113 St, Inc.
General calendar:
Anderson<Anderson.
Hudson Hostelry Co<Mitchell.
Robinson<Textile Pub Co.
Blair<Turbo Elec Const Co.
Schwartz<Gens.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Keck<Szabo.
Cruikshank<Donnelly.
Weinstein<Weitz.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Cohn<Cohn.
Gisnet<Moeckel.
Oakley<Beers.
Hart<Glass.
Dolan<Koupal.
Clark<Rempel.
Hakes<Hakes.
Kovacs<Kovacs.
Standard Blue Stone Co<CNY.
Siegel<Siegel.
Eulhardt<Amdur.
Heck<Herwig.
Stuart<Stuart.
Bedner<Strumph.
Benton<Hobbs.
Menkin<Nathan.
Stern<The Winter Garden.
Adler<Davidoff.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Gritz<Rocke.
Duryea<Tappin.
Ullman<Schwartz.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to Feb. 28.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Certiorari cases.
Halzman<Purdy.
Kaye<same.
Kuttroff<same.
Lichten<same.
Fried<same.
Floersheimer<same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Kaplan.
Krakaur Poultry Co<Singleton.
Ess an Ess Photo Co<Pettretti.
Same<Avrutis.
Royal Ind Co<Stern.
Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine.
Silverstein<O'Reilly.
Sec Bk of N Y<Leipsig.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Beers<McNaught.
No day calendar.
Case on—Flynn<CNY.

PART IV.—R. L. Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Chester<Voss.
Lewanda<Ruppert.
Kaplan<Third Av RR.
Goldman<Kaufman Bros.
Clark<NY Rys.
Zuninan<same.
Kaufman<Polusky.
Grand<Rabinowitz.
Carey<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Landers<Nomand.
Sahi<Kerbin.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Swonen<Hudson W & L Co.
Chelinsky<Am Hard Rubber Co.
S Graham<Bisbee.
W Graham<same.
Henrietta Waldman<Follmer.
Henry Waldman<same
O Waldman<same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

A Blumberg<N Y Rys.
N Blumberg<same.
Blackwell<Peller, Davis & Co.
R Hoe & Co<N Y C & H R RR.
Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Heister<Faber Bedding Co, Inc.
Murray<Geo Schneider & Co.
Goldsmith<Dochtermann Van & Ex Co.
Bianco<Duffy Cont Co
Wheeler<Terry & Tench.
Durkin<Hudson & Man RR.
Prokop<Litcher.
Candy<Dochtermann Van & Exp Co.
Topo<N Y, W & B RR.
Bianco<Duffy Cont Co, Inc.
Burke<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Cronin<Westcott Express Co.
Kostyra<Barbers' Sterilizing Co, Inc.
Murphy<Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Murphy, inf<same.
Tarullo<H S Horton & Co.
Schlessinger<3d Av R
Campbell<NY Con RR
Lawry<D, L & W RR.
Sherman<Huner.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Turetsky<Taigman.
Farley<McEvoy.
Clear.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Redding<CNY.
Futoransky<Nass Elec RR.
Culver<Horling.
V Yankansky<Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Lapinski<Beth Steel.
O'Connell<Jacob & Youngs, Inc.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Clear.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McLaughlin<T Hogan & Sons.
De Angelo<Holler.
Fiedler<C I & B RR.
Lipschitz<Deutch.
Towler<Blue Bird Motor Cab Co.
Brenner<Wustl.
Horwitz<Stern.
Jones<Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Laska<Harris.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lloyd<Silverthorne (2)
Hanna<Morison.
Hunter<Larkin.
Same<McKeon Rty Co
Policastro<Sprague Co
Goldmann<Eq Life As
Fettretch<Elliot.
Borchard<Nellenbogen
Tunis<Brescher.
Blitman<Loeb.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bank.
Barclay<Barclay.
Baitzel<Rhinelander.
Schaefer<Baruch.
Breitung<Wight.
Little<Lund.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term Room.

Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
B'way Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Schwartz<Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Sullivan<Walsh.
Adamson<Prentice.
Nat Nassau Bk of NY<Eschwege.
Fid & Dep Co<McCrory Co.
Lemle<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
British-Amer Tob Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Miller-Daybill Co<Paterno Const Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Bryan.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Flanagan.
Rambaut<Engel.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Rawlin<Hayden.
Farquharson<Rowland
Coburn, J,<Frasch.
Miri<David Weil's Sons Lithographic.
Devereux<Jesse L Lasky Feature Play Co, Inc.
Fay<Robert Graves.
Underpinning & Foundation Co<Hartcorn.
Lesster<Lesster.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Flaxbaum<Langsdorf.
Italia Film Co of Am<Lotus Theatre Co.
Duban<Berke.
Milazzo<Hartford F I.
Triangle Waist Co<Gen Accident, &c.
Englander<Nat Surety
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

George H Foster,
Robert W Conklin,
John Reinhardt,
Joseph Swick,
James E Kemp.
Oswald J Jacobson,
Annie Abeles,
Francis Schmalz,
Mary L Robinson,
Gaetano Di Giacomo,
Edwin H Fleming.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Cleary<Dukehart.
Baer<Rann.
Blood<Frankel.
West Side Bk<Brand.
Fink<Kleiner.
Allied Inv Rty Co<Smallwood.
Lenox Nov Co<Meyo.
Jose<Miles.
Trokpino<J Lee Skelley, Inc.
Pozyl<Siegel.
Flood<Doherr.
Burns Int, &c, Agy<Elwell.
Heller<Selwin Rty.
Shifrin<Anderson.
Runkel Bros<Limperopoulos.
Crausman<Graham Const Co.
Halpern<Horwitz.
Anderson<Benson.
Wisner Mfg Co<Feuchtbaum.
F J Lennon Co<von Bach.
Good<Dalberg.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lasky<Silverman.
Steiner<Brueck.
Standard, &c, Co<Haff
Berkowitz<NY Rys.
Barsky<Pref Accidt Ins Co.
Century Hold Co<Ebling Brew Co.
Gelfand<I R T.
Dervin<Winckler.
Weil<Newman.
Marcoirt<Feldman.
Wortheimer<Lentz.
Campbell<N Y Rys.
Morgan<3d Av R R.
Lantry<N Y Rys.
Manganello<Glassberg (2.)
Cox<Steinheimer.
McLavan<Bradley Cont Co.
Fox<Stenik.
Myers<May.
Woodward<Friedman.
Ashkar<Oussani.
McCullough<N Y Rys.
Deutsch<same.
Walde<same.
Manson<Hudson Nav.
Shephard<Benzer.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Herrman<Herrman Lumber Co.
Mosheim<Sachs.
Bader<N Y Rys.
Lubosch<same.
Braun<same.
Levine<Tenzer.
Lepre<Shapiro.
Greenbaum<Boxer.
Haimowitz<N Y Rys.
Schuster<same.
U S Fid, &c, Co<Whilden.
Nachamkas<Axelrod.
Cauer<Ostrow.
Vaccarelli<Kuhn.
Sufern<Kings Fire Signal Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Shuster<Herskovitz.
Fisher<Winkler.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Friend<Blauner.
Fuller<Hatch.
Yellow Taxicab Co<Tesla.
Tonelli<Illinois Surety Co.
Avery<Avery.
Burns Int Det Agy<Elwell.
Same<Bailey.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Excelsior Sav Bk<Building & Eng Co—Ferdinand I Haber. N Y Life Ins Co<Shoen—Alfred Steckler, Jr. McCaddon<Murray Hill Realty Co—John J Rooney. East River Sav Inst<Willis—Thomas O'Callaghan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Heyn<Lessem—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Edwin M Royle<Lena Shapiro—Herbert J Goodwin. Hildreth Varnish Wks<Robert E. Paris—Benjamin Scheiber.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Diamond<Diamond.
Weinzweig<Weinzweig
Gottscho<Burger.
Sandak<Steinberg.
Fowler<Cleverdon.
Bones<Burnett.
Niagara Life Ins Co<Ratner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
McHugh<McHugh.
Rogozin<Rogozin.
Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Scafati<Alvino.
Morvillo<J Munch Trucking Co.
Silverman<Pitts L L & Trust Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Slavig<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Zingaro<Zingaro.
Becker<Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Monno<J B King Tr.
Gleason<Fischer (2.)
Waronen<McMullen.
Mackel<Int Hdkf Co.
Goldstein<Eldoroda Rty Co.
McLaughlin<Nally.
Weingarten<Nestor Const Co.
Foran<D H McLaury Marble Co.
Rosensweig<Chrisholm
Kramer<Stone.
Reggio<Claydon.

Highest number reached in regular order, 450.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Eleanor M Shaw,
Thomas A Smith,
Motions:
Charles Lowen,
Peter Nove, (2.)
Guardianship:
Fannie Rabinowitz,
Lizzie Rabinowitz,
Anna Rabinowitz,
Alice Reinberg,
Minnie Reinberg,
Charles Sprauer.
Accountings:
Valentine Becker,
Benj Herschkowitz,
Charles C Baake,
Vincenza Miani,
Eliz A Dempsey,
Charles Lowen,
Peter Nove,
William Kelly,
Ellen B Lucas.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Weed<Gates—Eugene L. Brissch. Smith<McCormack—Henry D. Patton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Frank B. Wood<Mary Diamond—Julius D. Tobias. Charles A. Sedbrink<John F. Baukal—Henry K. Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Glens<Int R T.
Breason<Crary, (2.)
Mooney<Baker.
Renken<Wightmann.
Re E 36th St, (Blume.)
Re E 32d St, (Ice Mfg Co.)
Re E 35th St, (Knick Ice Co.)
Logren Rty Co<Hirsch
Covono<Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Shapiro<J K & I K Bimberg, Inc.
Re Grape Tonic Co, (Cook.)
Fingerhut<Plaut.
G Rader Co<Price.
Aylwerd<Aylwerd.
Hero<Hero.
Swift<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Loebel<Loebel.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Chsaitis<L Val Coal.
Goetz<Weinberg.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Loebel<Loebel.
NY Title Ins Co<Bellmore V S Dev Co.
Lister<Lister.
Macon<Macon.
Odom<Odom.
Brina<Brina.
Stark<Stark.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
NY Mtg & Sec Co<Kisteler.
Same<Bennett.
Van Deventer<Herman
Breen<Rowe.
Ain<Appleman.
Mintz<same.
Bonine<same.
Kronick<Spitzberg.
Peo<Am Sugar Ref.
Re Brody Cop Co, (Holland.)
Re Clarkson, (Raynor.)
Horenburger<Goodman
Smith<Mealey.
People<Dasheff.
Same<Kessler.
Hoyd<Meinberg.
Same<Sorkin.
Prensky<City, (Acts 1, 2, 4, 5, & 6a.)

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Green,
Rosenstein,
Straffin,
Bowman,
Rappaport,
Rice,
Remmet,
Bechtold,
Pasco,
Bokee,
Ginsberg,
Krisel,
Schlenoff,
Francis,
Falco,
Parisi,
Young,
Schneider,
Saunders,
Goldberg,
Story, Jr.,
Dumig,
Rubin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.

Wright<Wright.
Feldman<Moeller.
Wonder Mist Co<Marvel Mist.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Lunger<Jones-Wood Realty Corp.
Boesen<Marsh.
Gerber<Harris & Males
Feldman<Blank.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Farnola<Farnola.
Sprague<Sprague.
Everett<Everett.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2806.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Zeigelbauer<CNY et al
Obana<Saybolt.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Secor<NY Consol RR.
Davidson<Weill et al.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Rossano<B H RR.
Hechenberger<Nas RR
Hartigan<same.
Grills<B H RR.
Leonard<CNY.
McCullough<Bowie.
Jaffe<Rotary Realty.
Brennan<Nassau RR et al.
Schlumper<Jablow et al.
Semmel<Hopkins.
Roach<Stand Oil Co of NY et al.
Winnikoff<Lapidus Cornice & Roof Co.
Lindon<McNulty.
Gotsill<Colwell Lead.
Dechter<Nassau RR.
Tynan<Wigley Candy.
Corbin<Nassau RR.
Diseno<Borough Operating Co.
Scharen<Rothkamp.
Barstow<CNY.
Milo<Francarillo.
Greige<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Nolan<Nassau RR.
Boss<McDermott Dairy
Corbett<Meserole Trucking Co.
Slaviz<Bklyn Un Gas Co et al.
Simonoff<Kaufman.
Nolan<Bklyn & Richmond Ferry Co.
Nachod<Int R T.
Block<Nassau RR.
Gurski<same.
Hirsch<Feigenbaum.
Cronin<Behrens.
Nuccio<Polvick Rty.
Kiernan<Bklyn Builders' Supply Co.
Sokolow<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Schneider<Feltman et al.
Aldrich<NY Con RR.
Sisti<B H RR et al.
Reilly<Schwab.
McLaughlin<CNY.
McGovern<Excelsior Brew Co.
Brockman<Bd of Ed.
Cloonan<McMullen Co.
Kircher<Kiefer.
Diramgian<B H RR.
McSweeney<McSweeney.
Kelly<Holbrook, C & R.
Kennedy<Morse D D.
Falanga<Clark.
Schreimer<Levy et al.
Goldenberg<NY Rys.
Sawey<Wisser.
Fanning<B H RR.
Holmes<Burke.
Tricamo<NY Rys.
Skele<Fed Rub Mfg.
Grant<Woodruff et al.
Herbert<Roulston.
Goriat<Childs.
Barcikoski<Tartar Chemical Works.
O'Donnell<Quigley.
Miller<McCanlis.
Scannell<Noonan et al.
Russo<O'Grady et al.
Caputo<Eckstein.
Woollish<Dworetsky et al.
Jaffe<Unger et al.
Dougherty<L I RR.
Bonham<B H RR.
Fitzgerald<Dock Con.
Hanley<Shewan&Sons.
Knox<B HRR.
Hoagland<Nassau RR.
Rosenthal<Prestman et al.
Fine<B H RR.
Rossner<Sykes.
Yeomans<C I & B RR
Hresko<Martin.
Boullain<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8,279.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Loftus H Saxe,
Richard A Kane,
Mary A Radford,
Ellen M Roach,
Annie Bleeker,
Anna Heck,
Walter M Bailey.
Administration of:
Kate Nix.
Accounting of:
Catherine Sullivan,
William Blackburn,
Sylvester Malone,
Herman Winter,
Josephine E Mann,
Clara McFadden,
Levi Springsteen,
Otto Wiemann,
Michael Kelly,
John J Curtin,
Morris Shapiro,
Matilda Popp,
Christina Orthey,
James Campbell.
Estates of:
Elihu Spicer,
John Logue.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Charles Sargent.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Wisser<Rusikoff.
Marolda<C I & B RR.
Ryan<Mezzardi.
Gordon<Wolkowitz.
Mahon<Loerner.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Lraddis<Graf.
Kessler<Frank.
Howard<B H RR.
Kelly<same.
Lingard<Weyand.
Vitale<N E RR.
Sparrock<B H RR.
Rappaport<Amer Surety Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Willen<N E RR.
O'Connell<McAvoy.
Grubner<N E RR.
Shertrites<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Lerenberg<Boni.
Munnarino<Brady.
Thorn<Kalischer.
Lippman<Nigre.
Spada<Myers Cont Co.
Hansman<C I & B RR
Wrightson<Bridges.
Petroccione<Trofa.
Linker<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Green<Cocozza (2.)
Petitte<NY C & H R RR.
Levine<West St Ry.
Stage<Kindler.
Baker<Johnson.
Emberson<City of N Rochelle.
O'Brien<NY C & H R RR.
North<East Chester Con Co, (2.)
Burkam<B H RR.
Corner<Olim.
Nanyoko<Otis Elev.
Maloney<NY & Stamford Ry.
Artizan<Hewison.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Gooley<West Elec RR
Eisenberg<Cohen.
Pine<Ring (2.)
Wolski<Pitts Con Co.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Rusinko<Pitts Con Co
Faulkner<Caldwell.
Minotti<NY, N H & H RR.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Di Carlo<Fox.
Owens<Settino.
Williams<West St RR
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Waltermyre<Silz.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
In Re Otto Wagner.
Tressack<Erie RR.
Tess<Union Ry Co.
Newmark<Torgow.
Cohen<Francies.
Pace<West St Ry.
Drennan<Rohde.
Roache<Cosgrove.
Riddick<Jackson.
Cassone<NY & Stamford Ry.
Ecay<NY & Stamford Ry.
Rice<Union Ry Co, (2)
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Printg.
Same<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Cantle<Caldwell.
D'Hout<Nat Sug Ref.
Salz<Moretzky.
Maroney<Bd Educa Mt Vernon.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Seaman<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Smith<Toch.
Capano<Eggleston.
Williams<Mullen.
Hunter<Mills.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Powers<same.
Ede<same, (2.)
Bacchus<same.
Blackley<Talaksen.
Roberts<Pure Oil Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1665.

PART II.—Platt, J.—Case on.

County Court.

Young, J.

Loeffler Land Co<Wren.
Depril<Yonkers RR.
Hoffman<same.
Fazekas<Engel.
Foley<Lenny.
Burrows<Utz.
Flanagan<Levine.
Daly<Foster.
Posner<Hilchenbach.
Mulwitz<Twomey.
Foster<Alexander.
Nat Fireproofing Co<Am Butter Cut Mach

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Sledzinska<Piller.
Fusco Cons Co<Brewer
Merante<NY C RR.
Tri-State Supply Co<Loftus.
George<West Lgt (2.)
Erickson<Thompson.
Richards<Haskin.
Mekeel<Foody.
Savage<Mertz (2.)
Catoni<Eddy.
Niver<Vil of Pleasantville.
McCord<Krazokowich.
White<City of Mt Vernon.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Williams<Williams.
Fieti<Corsetti & Lotito.
Scariano<Scariano.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Nagle<Nagle.

GOOD SECOND-HAND CARS.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains details of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHLESINGER and LOUIS FINKELSTEIN, individually and as partners, trading as SCHLESINGER & FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupts.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned trustee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, the following assets of the bankrupt estate: Stock of dry goods, men's furnishing goods, and the like, as contained at the place of business of the bankrupt.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

The sale will be held at the premises, No. 65 Prince Street, Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ISIDORE KALISH, Trustee,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Trustee,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HANSCOM & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Astor Market, 95th St. & Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of marble top counters, silent salesmen, marble top show cases cash register, mirrors, tables, shelving, etc.

MILTON M. SITTENFIELD and ERNEST ZEEK,
Receivers, 27 Cedar St.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MARIUS E. BRINA, doing business as Standard Trading Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 and 411 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, carpets, etc., at 405 Lexington Ave., and at 411 Lexington Ave. a stock of canned goods.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
HIRSCHMAN & DRUCKER, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR BLOOM, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,806.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Jacob Frank, verified the 14th day of February, 1916, that a petition was filed in this court on the 28th day of January, 1916, praying that the above-named Isidor Bloom be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt has duly issued out of this court to a Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now in this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, and that he is not now within the jurisdiction of said Court, it is now, on motion of Jacob Frank, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 4th day of March, 1916, to the aforesaid petition in bankruptcy, and in case of failure to plead, answer or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 16th day of February, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the above-named alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, 868 Dawson Street, in the City of New York, Bronx County, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, February 14, 1916.
LEARNED HAND,
U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22880.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONARD DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leonard Davis are hereby given notice that on February 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 15, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22870.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN ENGEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Herman Engel are hereby given notice that on February 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 28th, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, February 15, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21,909.

Notice is given that JACOB P. ADLER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York. — ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

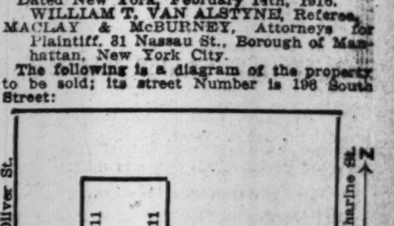
All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall, fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:



No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred fifty-seven and 79-100 Dollars, with interest from the 9th of February, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $655.89 and interest.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys Fourth Avenue Loft Building Held at $1,100,000—Big Heights Plot Sold to Builders—Many Apartment Deals—Dyckman Flat in $200,000 Deal—Good Bronx Market.

Fourth Avenue came prominently to the front yesterday with a deal of the $1,000,000 type. The twelve-story commercial building on the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, opposite the Park Avenue Hotel, was purchased by a New York City investor from Robert L. Morrell. The property has been held at $1,000,000. It is assessed for $900,000.

The building covers the plot from 470 to 478 Fourth Avenue, fronting 116 feet on the avenue by 83 feet on Thirty-second Street. It was erected two years ago, wiping out several ancient wooden shacks which had long been a Fourth Avenue landmark. The structure is one of the imposing business buildings on the avenue, and the stores and lofts are all well rented, most of the tenants being prominent firms in various wholesale trades.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the sale.

Big Heights Deal for Apartments.

An important deal in the upper Washington Heights section, which will lead to the immediate improvement of a long vacant plot, has been closed in the purchase by the Loyal Building Company, Jacob I. Frankel, President of a large frontage on Edgecombe Avenue, the northern extremity of which is the corner of 155th Street, where it adjoins Trojer's Hotel at St. Nicholas Place. The property includes thirteen lots fronting 328 feet on Edgecombe Avenue, overlooking Colonial Park, and 100 deep, the northern section ending in a curve. It was purchased from the Du Bois estate, which has held it at $135,000.

The new owners have obtained a building loan from the Van Dyck estate of $280,000, and will erect four five-story apartment houses. The site is on high ground and admirably situated for such an improvement, being close to the 155th Street Viaduct, leading to the elevated station at 155th Street, and at the upper end being opposite the head of the Speedway.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Frank B. Taylor sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 68 West Forty-ninth Street, on lot 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. After extensive alterations the new owner will occupy.

Walter S. Hoyt sold to Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, 15 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story dwelling occupying a lot 19 by 102.2. Mr. Lord recently leased the house with an option to buy.

Mary A. Stickney sold to Thomas L. Feitner 1,993 Madison Avenue, a three-story dwelling occupying a lot 17 by 60 on the northeast corner of 127th Street.

Harlem Flat Investment.

The two five-story flats at 6 and 8 West 118th Street, on a plot 50 by 100, have been sold by Daniel H. Jackson to W. Raymond Fry. Mr. Jackson bought the property last August from the Mustork estate. A. J. Norman was the broker.

Apartment Resales and Trades.

The five-story apartment house at 190 Claremont Avenue, whose sale by the Halcyon Real Estate Company was reported yesterday, has been resold by H. T. Wood, the broker in the former sale, to William J. McNulty. The plot is 80 by 100. It was held at $55,000. The adjoining similar house at 182, sold at the same time, is under negotiations for a resale.

The five-story flat at 434 and 436 West 164th Street, 50 by 112, has been resold by Frederick Brown to William B. Thom. In exchange the latter gave the two six-story flats at 203 to 209 East Ninety-sixth Street, each 37.6 by 100.11, between Second and Third Avenues.

The six-story apartment at 558 West 188th Street, 50 by 95, east of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been resold by Ennis & Sinnott to Josephine Dahn. In part payment the sellers took the four-story dwelling at 472 West 141st Street, 18 by 99.11. O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers.

The Roseff Realty Corporation, Samuel Roseff President, has resold the five-story flat at 31 West 118th Street, 25 by 100.11, which was purchased two weeks ago.

A $200,000 Trade.

The recently completed five-story apartment, occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the south side of Vermilyea Avenue, 200 feet east of Hawthorne, has been sold by the Becker Building Company to John P. Noonan. The sellers took in exchange 250 and 252 West Twenty-fifth Street, two dwellings converted for business use, on plot 50 by 100, about 500 feet east of Eighth Avenue. About $200,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by Bernard London.

Bronx Sales.

The Country Estates, Inc., have sold to a client of Richard H. Scobie, for investment, 313 and 315 East 183d Street, a five-story twenty-four-family new-law tenement, on a plot 62 by 84. The house has recently been completed and is fully rented.

The H. M. Weill Company sold for a client to William Goldstone 226 West 178th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, near Cedar Avenue.

As a site for a five-story flat, a builder has purchased from Albert W. Pearsall, a plot 50 by 100, at 2,321 Beaumont Avenue. P. S. Ritter negotiated the sale.

The H. M. Weill Company sold for S. Myers 876 East 161st Street, a four-story business building, to Edward Lynn.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for the Meehan Construction Company, to an investor for cash, the four-story double flat at 936 Kelly Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Buys Site for $35,000 L. I. Home.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to William F. Piel of Woodmere a plot on the south side of Nassau Road, 200 feet east of Park Road, in Kensington, Great Neck, for a consideration of $12,000, on which the purchaser will erect for his own occupancy a Colonial house costing approximately $35,000, from plans by Patterson & Dula, architects.

The property is on one of the highest points in Great Neck, having an elevation of about 150 feet above Manhasset Bay, of which it commands a fine view.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Dr. Albert B. Simpson the Alliance Hotel, 258-260 West Forty-fourth Street. The tenant is the 258 West Forty-fourth Street Company, which is controlled by Arthur K. Bonta, the proprietor of the Hotels Bonta and Narragansett, at Broadway, Ninety-third to Ninety-fourth Street.

Duff & Conger have leased a store in their building at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street to the Knickerbocker Cleaning and Dyeing Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the twelfth loft in the new Ayer Building, northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to the Roxford Knitting Company, which will move from the Fourth Avenue district.

Henry London has leased for Tannenbaum, Straus & Co. to the Eclipse Light Company the store, basement, and subbasement at 583 and 587 Broadway, comprising about 32,000 square feet.

Plans for $800,000 Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twenty-one-story bank and office building to replace the present seven-story structure on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 73.8 by 96. It will be erected by the Oceanic Improvement Company, Albert E. Thorne President, owner of the property. The cost is placed at $800,000 by the architects, Montague Flagg, 2nd. The Astor Trust Company will occupy a portion of the ground floor and the second floor, and the structure will be known as the Astor Trust Company Building. Work will begin in May, when the leases in the present building expire.

$400,000 Colony Club Mortgage.

Justice Donnelly has granted permission to the Colony Club to mortgage its new club property at Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street for $400,000 to secure an issue of bonds for that amount. The property, which is valued at $1,000,000, is already mortgaged for $500,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. B. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
14 WALL ST. Phone 4090 Rector
ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

4½ Mortgage
Money in large or small amounts for centrally located properties.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

Have Plenty of Money to Loan on 1st Mortgages at 4½ & 5%
Will entertain good applications only for amounts not exceeding $175,000.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Partnership Management.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 108, s w corner of 16th St, 86.10x80, four-story stone loft and store building; Adjourned to Feb. 29.

29th St, 3-7 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 74.6x98.9, ten-story brick office and store building; withdrawn.

78th St, 132 West, s s, 341 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100, four-story and basement stone dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Susy E. Wood et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $17,143.08; taxes, &c., $446.25; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3,291-3,295, s w corner of 133d St, (600,) runs s 74.11x w 75x s 25x w 50x n 99.11x e 125 to beginning, six-story brick tenement and stores; Sumner Gerard, trustee, against George Daly et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; George E. Weller, referee; due on judgment, $152,491.67; taxes, &c., $327; to the plaintiff for $135,000.

88th St, 111 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.82, four-story brick dwelling; Simon R. Weil, trustee, et al., against Lillian G. Hamilton et al.; Geller, Rolston & Horan, attorneys; John G. Saxe, referee; due on judgment, $15,485.54; taxes, &c., $652.75; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

AT 3,208-3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

143d St, 294-296 East, s s, 100 ft e of College Av, 50x100, six-story brick tenement; Mayme Beibel against Sarah Morris et al.; Action 1; Krakower & Peters, attorneys; James F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $1,888.31; taxes, &c., $4,875; to the plaintiff for $40,375.

143d St, 298-300 East, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 50x100, six-story brick tenement; same vs. same; Action 2; due on judgment, $2,416.05; taxes, &c., $1,188.12; subject to first mortgage of $35,000; to the plaintiff for $40,375.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By J. H. Mayers.

Leroy St, 121, n s, 222 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Rose M. Matthews et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney, 55 Cedar St; Roy M. Robinson, referee; due, $6,252.79; taxes, &c., $206.34; mtg recorded Oct. 19, 1906.

By Samuel Marx.

26th St, 130 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story brick loft and store building; Hattie King et al. against Ras Realty Co. et al.; Lese & Connolly, attorneys, 35 Nassau St; Isidor Cohn, referee; due, $3,909.08; taxes, &c., $8; mtg recorded Sept. 16, 1910.

By Joseph P. Day.

South St, 20, n s, 74 ft w of Coenties Slip, 28.6x125.5x28x123.11, five-story brick storage; rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of Calvary Church in City of New York against J. L. Ahern et al.; Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr, attorneys, 49 Wall St.; C. E. Heydt, referee; due, $37,358.40; taxes, &c., $955.27.

24th St, 29 and 31 East, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 40x49.4, two three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings; Lawyers Mtg Co. against A. Schwab et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys, 59 Wall St.; H. B. Gruber, referee; due, $58,943.11; taxes, &c., $873.22.

110th St, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story stone tenement; J. F. Kernochan and another, trustees, against Martha Schlesinger et al.; H. F. Miller, attorney, 44 Pine St; G. F. Harriman, referee; due, $14,045.62; taxes, &c., $252.44.

181st St, 121 West, n s, 238 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11, three-story and basement stone dwelling; S. Robert et al., trustees, against Cecilia Lazarus et al.; O. K. Fraenkel, attorney, 55 Liberty St; A. Steckler, Jr., referee; due, $10,538.73; taxes, &c., $125.

1st Av, 2,135, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, four-story brick tenement and stores; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, against Little Italy Realty Co. et al.; Emmet & Parish, attorneys, 52 Wall St; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $13,960.23; taxes, &c., $659; mtg recorded May 4, 1909.

By Henry Brady.

79th St, 78 East, s s, 41 ft w of Park Av, 17x92.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling; Elizabeth A. Benedict against Catherine W. Sellew, individually and as executrix, et al.; N. A. Donnelly, attorney, 20 Vesey St; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $44,040.74; taxes, &c., $1,943.10; mtg recorded Feb. 20, 1911.

4th Av, 330-332, w s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 49.4x100, two-story brick loft and store building; J. B. Ford, trustee, against A. Schwab et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys, 49 Wall St; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $143,974.25; taxes, &c., $5,078.26.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Duane St, 207, n s, about 79.11 ft w of Washington St, 26.8x58.4, five-story brick building; voluntary.

72d St, 239 East, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2, three-story and basement stone dwelling; voluntary.

80th St, 129 West, n s, 224 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling and extension; voluntary.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, s e corner of 42d St, for a 21-story bank and office building, 73.3x96; Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St, owner; M. Flagg, 2d, 109 Broad St, Architect; cost $800,000.

181st St, n w corner of Morris Av, for two 5-story, brick tenements, 51x86.6 and 50x82; Infantino Realty Co., Giovanni B. Infantino, 11 Prince St., President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 891 East 149th St, architect; cost, $95,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, 881 to 893, to an 8 and 12-story hall, &c.; Carnegie Hall, on premises, owner; J. J. Lawlor, 300 West 23d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

15th St, n s, 485 ft e of Av C, to a —story hospital; Department of Health, City of New York, owner; Wm. E. Austin, 46 West 24th St, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,143, e s, 50 ft n of 166th St, 37.6x100; Edw. A. Maass to Annie S. Maass, at Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 7; attorney, George M. Schinzel, Myrtle Av, corner Hart St, Brooklyn....$100

BLEECKER ST, 417-419, s e corner of Bank St, 45.3x50; Merida Realty Co. to Neumont Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, ½ part, mtg $15,000, Feb. 15; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$100

BOND ST, 24, n s, 433.8 ft e of Broadway, 25.9x99.6; Great Jones Street Realty Co. to 24 Bond Street Realty Corporation, 206 Broadway, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Feb. 14; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway....$1

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, 5, e s, 212.2 ft s of Broome St, 25x48; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Caterina Santaniello, 174 Mulberry St, mtg $7,000, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CHARLES ST, 39 and 41, n s, 185 ft w of Waverley Place, 65x95; Samuel Lipman to Rosina and Raff De Nunzio, 317 2d Av, mtg $65,000, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

GOLD ST, 62 and 64, e s, 64.1 ft s of Beekman St, runs e 48x s 26.6x e 20x s 10.4x w 63.6x n 38.4 to beginning, foreclosure Jan. 12; Robert J. Fox, referee, to Ray Press, Inc., 63 Beekman St, mtg $19,000, Feb. 15; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway....$20,750

GREAT JONES ST, s s, 433.8 ft e of Broadway, 25.9x100.5; Great Jones Street Realty Co. to 27 Great Jones Street Corporation, 206 Broadway, Feb. 14; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway....$1

GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52, n s, 100 ft w of Bowery, 66x87.11x66.5x80.5; Great Jones Street Realty Co. (dissolved) to Great Jones Street Realty Co., Inc., 206 Broadway, b. & s., c. a. g., Jan. 20; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway....$1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 88.8 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 25x100; Thomas Garrigan to Thomas and Cath. Garrigan, 54 Jumel Place, mtg $1,500, Feb. 11; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner 127th St, 17x60; Mary A., wife of Charles L. Stickney, to Thomas L. Feitner, 10 East 96th St, or 67 Wall St, mtg $14,500, Feb. 14....$1

2D AV, 2,485, n w corner of 127th St, 25.8x100; Samuel Frank to Mollie Goldsmith, 101 West 115th St, all liens; H. Harvich, 101 West 115th St....$1

5TH AV, 875, e s, 77.6 ft s of 69th St, 23.4x100; Daniel G. Reid to Rhea Reid Topping, Byram Shore Road, Port Chester, N. Y., all liens, Feb. 10; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St....$1

20TH ST, 134 West, s s, 429 ft w of 6th Av, 24.8x92; Jacob Lederer et al to Thomas H. Dougherty, Jr., Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn., mtg $33,000, all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, Mortimer S. Brown, 76 William St.$1

32D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; 19 East 32d Street Co. to George X. McLanahan, 2,031 Q St, Washington, D. C., mtg $47,500, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

38TH ST, 207 West, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90; Robert M. Miller, referee, to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Co., 22 Exchange Place, Feb. 14; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$35,000

57TH ST, 47 East, n s, 39 ft w of Park Av, 20x80.5; Greenby Corporation to 600 Park Avenue Co., 299 Madison Av, mtg $57,500, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

82D ST, 163 East, n s, 198 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x82.2; Jacob Fischl to Number One Sixty-three Co., 22 University Place, mtg $12,000, Feb. 11; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St....$1

89TH ST, 213 East, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Herman Kahrs to Adolph Swidorski, 1,604 Avenue A, mtg $16,500, Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

112TH ST, 329-343 West, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Merida Realty Co. to Ivanhoe Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $114,500, Feb. 15; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$100

117TH ST, 142 East, s w corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Merida Realty Co. to Sterson Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $35,000; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway....$100

118TH ST, 70 West, s s, 128 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x100.11; Jennie Stern to Samuel Grosszman, 48 West 117th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Leon Laski, 160 Broadway....$100

164TH ST, 434 and 436 West, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; Edw. B. Corey to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $43,500, Jan. 31; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 981, e s, 58x110; Daily Realty Co. to Jacob Cohen, 165 East 97th St, mtg 45,500, Feb. 14; attorneys, Geltner, S. and A., 299 Broadway....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, s w corner of 228th St, 60x295; G. Arnold Moses to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Feb. 4; attorney, Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway....$1

GIFFORD PLACE, s s, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; also Gifford Place, s s, 33.2 ft w of Swinton Av, 25x100; Mary Kane to Adipo Co., Inc., 315 4th Av, Feb. 14; attorney, Adipo Co., Inc., 315 4th Av....$100

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 54.7 ft s of 179th St, 22.9x111.6; Gisella Radlauer to Maximilian Herzig, 500 West End Av, Feb. 11; attorney, A. L. Davis, 291 Broadway....$1

LOTS 116 and 117, map Dash Estate; Boure Dash Realty Co. to Edw. Schmid, 514 East 117th St, Nov. 20, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOTS 179 and 180, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Marie S. Walsh, West Burke, Vt., Feb. 9; attorney, G. Squires, 299 Madison Av....$2,250

LOTS 42 and 43, map of Henry Morgenthau; Julia A. Gainey to Grace B. Sanford, 265 West 81st St, Feb. 15; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway....$85,500

MAPES AV, 2,064-2,070, e s, 66.1x145.2; Emma A. Mayhew to Edith L. Hyslop, 4 Riverview Terrace, Feb. 15; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway....$1

MOTT AV, s e corner of 158th St, 210.8x257.3; John B. Harrison, referee, to Broadway Savings Institute, 5 Park Place, Feb. 10; attorney, R. Kelly, 233 Broadway....$75,000

PLOT begins at n s of Lot 13, map of part of Fox estate, 28.7x20x20.8; May Holding Co. to Mack Construction Co., Inc., 957 Hoe Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Mack Construction Co., 370 East 149th St....$100

VILLA AV, w s, 25 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Domenico Castiello to Vincenzo Toccilla, 3,133 Villa Av, Feb. 14; attorney, Vincenzo Toccilla, 3,133 Villa Av....$100

133D ST, 353 East, n s, 20x100; Alice E. Avey to H. M. Weill Co., Inc., 264 West 34th St., Feb. 4; attorney, J. Goldman, 34 Pine St..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, n s, 185 ft w of Waverley Place, 65x95; Rosina De Nunzio to Samuel Lipman, 1,018 East 163d St, Feb. 10, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St....$25,000

GENERAL MORTGAGE EQUIPMENT, agent, &c., of Philadelphia Trust Co., as trustee, with Michigan Central R. R. Co., Jan. 15, due Oct. 1, 1930; attorney, Albert H. Harris, Grand Central Terminal....$4,500,000

GOLD ST, e s, 64.1 ft s of Beekman St, 38.4x—; Roy Press Corporation to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, Feb. 15, due March 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway...$19,000

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, n e s, 47.3 ft n w of 5th Av, 42x—; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to Julie M. M. Grant and another, Trustees, 20 East 72d St, Feb. 2, due as per bond, supplemental mtg; attorney, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St....$1

57TH ST, n s, 39 ft w of Park Av, 20x80.5; 600 Park Av. Co. to Granby Corp'n, 46 Cedar St. Feb. 15, prior mtg $50,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$7,500

111TH ST, s s, 281.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Rosa Koblenzer and another to rector, &c., Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St, Feb. 15, 5 years, p. c. as per bonds; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St....$7,000

114TH ST, 129 East, n s, 222 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.10; Lettie T. Sparks to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Feb. 14, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$5,000

121ST ST, 118 East, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100; Mary E. Duchardt to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 10, due, &c., as per bond....$3,000

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; Mose Goodman Corp'n to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Feb. 15, 5 years, two mortgages, each $42,000; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St...$84,000

Bronx.

HALL PLACE, e s, 133.1 ft s of 167th St, 50.4x39.6 to Intervale Av x28x48x30x0.5x21.8 x29.11; Frederick S. Jandorf and another to Jacob O. Pedersen, 2,327 Valentine Av, prior mtg $14,500, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Jacob O. Pedersen, 2,327 Valentine Av....$6,000

LOT 566, map of Van Nest Park; Ella Schneider to George C. Conklin, executor, Perris, Cal., Feb. 15, due July 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

LOT 194, map of Broadway-City Line property; George O. Brown to Thomas Sartorio, 36 Bedford St, Feb. 10, 5 years; attorney, Thomas Sartorio, 36 Bedford St....$375

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,559, w s, 40x100; also Southern Boulevard, 1,082-86, e s, 80x100; also Park Av, n w corner of 188th St, 77.4x irregular; also Wilkins Av, 1,451-1,457, w s, 94.7x100.5; Reville-Siesel Co. to Columbia Bank, 507 5th Av, Feb. 14, due May 14, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fleischman & F., 32 Liberty St....$28,500

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of Ford St, 79x100.4; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to John W. Nuth, 613 8th Av, Jan. 12, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St....$12,000

UNION AV, 1,000, e s, 61.2x163; Hugo Strauss to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$13,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 100x121 to Mill Brook x 100.4x112.10; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$9,000

135TH ST, 601 East, n s, 25x100; Wilhelm Mellin to Diedrich Fedden, 505 Tinton Av, Feb. 14, 5 years; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St....$9,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 263, store and basement; Charles S. Meyerson to Mayer Bloom, 193 2d Av, 5 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Abraham Rosenthal, 115 Broadway....$3,600

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 247 ft s e of Old Broadway, 100x100, all; McDermott Dairy Co. to Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation, 214 East 22d St, 21 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Edward R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St....$6,600

PIERS at West 56th and 57th Sts, with bulkhead; City of New York to Navigazione Generale Italiana, 1 State St, 10 years from completion of sheds; attorney, Corporation Counsel....$100,000

WEST END AV, 488, eleventh floor; West End 83d Corporation to Irwin Untermyer, on premises, 4½ years from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 3 Wall St....$4,500

WEST END AV, 54, corner store; Wildhart Realty Co. to Julius Rini, 251 West 66th St, 8 8-12 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, H. Kochler & Co., 501 1st Av..$1,380

38TH ST, 8 to 14 West, all; J. J. Steindler Co. to Franklin Simon & Co., 416 5th Av, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway....$60,000 to $63,000

Bronx.

149TH ST, 333 East, store; Benedicta Vetter to Samuel Leavitt, 530 Courtlandt Av, 5 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Leavitt, 530 Courtlandt Av....$360

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 132; Tozini Marble and Tile Co., Inc., against Henry Blinderman, owner and contractor....$175

PRINCE ST, s e corner of Wooster St, 25.4x100; Standard Sheet Metal Works against Valentine Sillcoke, owner; Wilson Lunch and Restaurant, Inc., contractor....$129

8TH ST, 376 and 378 East; Port Morris Roofing Co. against J. Sichtenstein, owner and contractor....$150

11TH AV, 201; Hudson Coating Co. against 25th Street Garage Co. or John D. Devlin, owner; Louis Brooks, contractor....$54

63D ST, 157 West; Joseph Asen against George C. Loeser, owner; Louis Wasilkovsky, contractor....$75

70TH ST, 165 East; Marks Chain against Otto H. Kahn, owner; W. L. Strauss, contractor....$40

129TH ST, 617 West; Meyer Wilkes against Francis McD. Sinclair, owner; Joseph F. Hull, contractor....$332

129TH ST, 617 West; Louis Hochman against Francis McD. Sinclair, owner; Joseph F. Hull, contractor....$221

141ST ST, 475 West; Henry Heil against George F. Picken, owner and contractor.$41

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

36TH ST, 38 East; David Iseeks against William C. Osborn et al., Feb. 2, 1916..$100

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74x80; Salvatore Casolaro against Wick Realty Co., Inc., et al., Feb. 7, 1916....$1,050

LYMAN PLACE, 1,346 to 1,350; Samuel Gabbe against Willard U. Taylor et al., Dec. 31, 1915....$248

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,877; Anna M. Ford, executrix, against Esther Horowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H. Dilley.

17TH ST, 433 East; Edwin M. Royle et al. against Lena Shapiro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilder, Ewen & Patterson.

30TH ST, 6 and 8 East; two actions; New York Life Insurance Co. against Francis E. Johnson et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

36TH ST, 223 East; 38th St, 305 East; 37th St, 212 East; 36th St, 219 East; 36th St, 149 East; 40th St, 104 West, and 40th St, 106 West; Daniel W. Steele, Jr., against Martin V. Cook et al., action to recover amount, &c.; attorney, I. Shorr.

75TH ST, n s, 128.4 ft w of Park Av, 21.8x102.2; Brooks Brothers against Elizabeth N. Outerbridge, notice of attachment; attorney, B. I. Kamen.

76th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.11x102.2; Rochester Atheneum and Mechanics Institute against Ellen Tompkins et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Cronise.

121ST ST, 105 East; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Henry W. Le Roy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

ELWOOD PLACE, n w corner of Tilden St, 53.5x91.2; Carlo Delu against Linda Parodi, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. S. Stickle.

FAILE ST, w s, 160 ft n of Lafayette Av, 40x100; Secured Properties Corporation against Kovacs Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock.

MAIN ST, e s, 26.8 ft n of Grant St, 26.8x100, and Grant St, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin St, 50x75; Eliza H. Roberts, as trustee, against William A. Mallett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Molleson.

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 123.6 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.6x100; Frank B. Wood et al., as trustees, against Mary Diamond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Lane.

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COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

We have a great demand for furnished cottages, $250 to $2,500 a season, in Long Island, Westchester, along the Sound, Berkshires, and along the Jersey Coast. Will co-operate with brokers.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Country Department. Riverside 9700.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
February 4, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Pt. H; Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.60 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All such persons will be defaulted.
Dated February 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES
in modern up-to-date buildings. We have the space that
YOU REQUIRE
and on investigation you will find that *it* can be had at
LOW RENTALS
The properties are operated in the manner we have specialized in for many years, which assures to tenants comfort and
PROPER MANAGEMENT

For Lawyers, Bankers, Accountants, Engineers and Corporations
SIXTY WALL ST.
(*law library*)

BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG.
31 Nassau St.

CORN EX. BANK BLDG.
15 William St.

27-29 PINE ST.

Tea, Coffee and Spice Trade
132 FRONT ST.
(*very low rentals*)

Fruit and Produce Trade
FRUIT TRADE BLDG.
202-4 Franklin St.

MATTLAGE BLDG.
97 Warren St.

Jewelry Trade
SHELDON BLDG.
68 Nassau St.
(*north light*)

Machinery and Electrical Trade
TAYLOR BLDG.
39 Cortlandt St.

BEARD BLDG.
120 Liberty St.

Commission and export merchants, custom house brokers; wholesale wine, cotton and coffee brokers
MORRIS BLDG.
68 Broad St.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BLDG.
68 Beaver St.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
Agent
30 Nassau St.
Telephone John 3670

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

29 West 34th Street
LORING BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
BEST VALUES.
Large, light offices and floors; steam heat; 2 Otis electric elevators. Building open Sundays and all night.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 313 E. 23D ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An Ideal **Office** In a Modern High Class Building

THE successful business man is the one who meets his appointments on time. You can leave your office at the last minute and *walk*, not run, and inside of a minute you are on train or car, if you occupy an office in the

HAVEMEYER Building. Entire Church St. block front bet. Cortlandt & Dey Sts.
A 15 story and cellar brick and stone, *up to the minute*, Fireproof Office Bldg.
VACUUM cleaner service; each office cleaned, dusted and scrubbed nightly.
EVERY office has direct light and ventilation.
MR. EMPLOYER:—Your employes work better in cheerful surroundings.
EXCELLENT Cor. Suites at prices equal to other Office Building outside space.
YOU can keep your appointments on time by *walking*, not running for a train.
EXCELLENT janitor and attendant service—equal to the best.
RIGHT location, right space, and the right price.

BEST located downtown office building in the heart of all transit lines.
U MAY write or 'phone for floor plans. No pesky agents will bother you.
INEXPENSIVE Offices to be leased, as well as larger Suites.
LIGHT—sunlit space at darkened court prices. Permanent light on 3 sides.
DON'T fail to inspect this building before you sign a lease elsewhere.
I CAN tell you of many more advantages we have here.
NO extras (heat, light, &c., free.) Six Otis passenger and freight elevators.
GO and inspect the building to-day and judge its fitness for yourself.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Office on the Premises, Room 107.
26 Cortlandt St.
25 Dey & 25 Church Sts.
Telephone 5516—Cort.

Bargain in Offices
Will sacrifice 8,400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq., permanent South and West light, also North light.
Heat, light and janitor service included. Immediate possession. Lease to May 1st, 1917. Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.
Make Offer for Whole or Part.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK,
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " ..$1,000
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800	
Parlors	18x23
Dining Rooms	19x19
Bedrooms	14x16

MANHATTAN—East Side.

414 MADISON AVE.
AT 48TH STREET.
2 Rooms and Bath.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
RENTS $720 TO $1,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
On Premises. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.
THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

10th Av., neighborhood 14th St. Plot 66x100; price $70,000. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A private house on plot 30x150, with garage, good location on Ocean Parkway; equity $10,000, will sell or exchange. Attorney, 135 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR RENT.

Loft building, 5 floors and basement, with 3 sidewalk vaults, brick building, mill construction, sprinkled, with steam heat and electric light and power, elevator; size of building 32.4 front by 54.9 deep. 103 Greene St., Jersey City, N. J., 1 block from Exchange Place, Hudson Tunnel Station and Pennsylvania R. R. Ferry. 3 minutes from Broadway. Apply to the Jersey City Printing Co., 37 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

A Small Factory Building to Lease, containing 18,000 square feet, 5 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway station; excellent light; convenient to shipping centre; price rasonable. S. B. TOOKER, 1 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Lofts.—Light manufacturing or storage; 2,000 to 4,000 square feet, $40 month upward; freight elevator; heat. 408-12 West 13th St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Basement; good location, shopping district; antiques, rugs, any business. 18 East 37th.

Part of loft to rent; reasonable rent; 21st St., 5th and 6th Aves. Y 315 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

To Let—Loft building, 15,000 square feet, in Jersey City; five minutes from New York; will divide. E. Gross, 315 Henderson St., Jersey City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE RESIDENCE.

Real bargain; owner must sell quick; stone and stucco, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, conservatory; beautiful, up-to-date appointments; artistic grounds, 140x100; thoroughly restricted neighborhood; best location, Mount Vernon, 12 Oneida Av. Phone Mount Vernon 2605. Inquire premises or your agent; first reasonable offer accepted.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell their handsome home; everything like new; strictly up to date open fireplace; beautiful bath; gas, electric; large plot; refined neighborhood; 42 minutes out; elegant train service; price, $2,850; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Room B608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Little farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some big shady trees; near trolley and school; healthy location; near enough to commute; owner will take $100 cash and $10 monthly. Farm, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Write for maps, Long Island and catalogue farms, country places for sale. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out. High, beautiful surroundings; restricted. Little cash down, balance on easy terms. PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Homes, cottages, bungalows, T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Here is a great opportunity to buy my 5-room bungalow, all modern improvements, electric and gas fixtures; water front privileges, bathing, boating and fishing; 40 minutes out; few blocks from trolley; will sell for $800 less than what I paid a year ago; no reasonable terms refused; can arrange to take mortgage back. Bungalow, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm.—Wanted to buy or rent small farm in dry, healthful climate. Joseph Barlach, 429 10th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A plot of free and clear lots and cash for an apartment house. WEST BRONX. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., Grand Concourse, Corner 187th Street.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on 1 year and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

RICHLY, NEW FURNISHED SIX-ROOM, THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL; ALL OUTSIDE; NEW, HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; $225 MONTH, UNTIL OCT. 1; AGENTS NEED NOT ANSWER; 79TH AND BROADWAY. T 158 TIMES.

To rent, immediately, beautiful five-room apartment, two baths, completely furnished, in high-class elevator building on Broadway, one block from 145th St. subway. Phone Audubon 3230, Apt. 33.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Central Park West, 300.—Three or five room suit facing Central Park; very bright and sunny apartment; high-class house; with all modern conveniences; maid service. Ward.

Beautifully furnished apartment for rent by the month or until Oct. 1, overlooking Central Park, below 59th St. Y 308 Times Annex.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Broadway, 2,785, (108th St.)—Eight-room elevator apartment; nicely furnished; $100 per month, until Oct 1.

70th, 64 West.—Attractive one or two-room kitchenette apartments; $55, $60.

84TH, 256 WEST.—6 rooms, bath; $80; suitable 3-4 men; two flights. Crocker.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5th Av., 309-311, near Waldorf.—2-3 rooms, steam heat, electric light, open fires, hall attendance, $65. Ames, 26 West 31st, or premises.

Seven-room and two-bath apartment, with three master's and one servant's bedrooms, in the Murray Hill section. R. H. Jameson, Murary Hill 6200.

86TH, 61 EAST.—6 rooms, outside; elevator; sub-lease, $55 month. Apt. 36.

West Side.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Subrent—Furnished or unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; possession at once if necessary. Inquire Booth, 116 Riverside Drive, or J. Romaine Brown Company, 299 Madison Av.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath, skylights, kitchenette; rent, $45-$55.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

Apartments, 4 to 6 rooms, $30 to $45; high-class. Pinehurst Co., 802 West 181st St. Phone Aud. 2408-3652.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, to sublet at sacrifice, 707 St. Nicholas Av. Rowley, 170 Broadway.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

574 St. Nicholas Av.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator apartment. Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The prominent feature of the weather map of Tuesday night was the almost entire absence of precipitation of any character within the United States. The only precipitation reported was from the St. Lawrence Valley, where there were light snow flurries, and the extreme North Pacific Coast, where light rains fell.

Temperatures have risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, although unseasonably cold weather prevailed during Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States, with temperatures below zero in the interior of New England and New York, and freezing temperatures as far south as Northern Florida.

West of the Mississippi River temperatures average much above the seasonal normal, especially in California and the Northwest. The pressure is high over practically all parts of the United States, and the only storm of importance is central over the Atlantic in the vicinity of the Bermudas, and it is moving eastward.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday over the region east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will rise on Wednesday over the eastern half of the country, and moderate temperatures will prevail thereafter for several days east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	47	3	4 P. M.	56	28
6 A. M.	50	2	6 P. M.	56	25
9 A. M.	53	6	9 P. M.	52	25
12 M.	56	16	11 P. M.	51	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 15; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 3; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 2 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.44 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:23—801 B'way; N. Tribors & Bros.	None
2:00—381 8 St.; Max Steinbread	$100
2:00—125 Ridge St.	Not given
2:45—501 W. 139 St.; Charles Berg	Slight
2:55—114 E. 39 St.; Yale Wenthrop	Slight
3:50—773-7 Prospect Av.; E. Breslin & others	$3,000
5:35—352 W. 13 St.; Wing & Sons	Slight
7:00—129 Charlton St.; Beacon El. Co.	Slight
7:05—352 Bowery; S. Rosenstock	Not given
7:45—2,580 Poplar St.; Ellan Stewart	Slight
7:45—283 E. 149 St.; Pasquala Patulo	Slight
8:10—109 W. 90 St.; Mrs. —— Shea	Slight
8:15—177 Grand St.; Lipman & Schwartz	Slight
9:55—129 Ave. C; Morris Eichler	Not given
10:45—12 Dutch St.; not given	Slight
11:15—57 Montgomery St.; Max Struel	Slight
P. M.	
1:10—138 E. Houston St.; J. Suarina	Slight
1:55—36 Bond St.; Schultz & Co.	Not given
2:10—428 E. 121 St.; not given	Slight
2:15—415 E. 56 St.; M. Donellis	Slight
2:50—226 William St.; N. Y. Journal	None
3:45—212 Delancey St.; Lindenbaum Bros.	$1,500
4:30—1,594 Bathgate Av.; M. Liebling	Slight
4:35—349 W. 47 St.; Mary Parrala	Slight
5:25—903 So. B'vard; Albert Rahn	Slight
5:50—560 Park Av.; Colony Club	Slight
5:55—136 Delancey St.; M. Rabino	Slight
6:30—73 Delancey St.; not given	Slight
8:05—2 Birmingham St.; J. Copello	Slight
8:15—1,471 3 Av.; Garvaise Furn. Co.	Slight
8:25—206-8 E. 86 St.; Martin Lange	$200
9:40—2,008 Hughes Av.; J. Totelman	$15
10:05—54 E. 74 St.; Max Greyer	Slight
10:40—133 W. 41 St.; Sweller Restaur.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Resignation of 1st Lt. C. E. Seybt, C. A. C., accepted.

The detail of Maj. H. O. Williams, Inspector General, in orders of Jan. 18, for duty in office of Inspector General of the Army for a period of one month, is extended until Feb. 29.

2d Lt. F. R. Hunter, 2d Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.

A board to consist of Col. R. G. Ebert and Lts. Col. F. R. Kiefer and F. P. Reynolds, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Honolulu for examination of officers of M. C. for fitness for promotion.

Lt. Col. J. H. McRae, Adjutant General, from office of the Adjutant General of the army, to San Francisco and sail about June 5 for Hawaii for duty as Adjutant of Hawaiian Department.

Lt. Col. A. M. Campbell, Adjutant General, from duty as Adjutant of the Hawaiian Dept., to San Francisco, from Manila, about May 15, and on arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

The board appointed to meet at Ancon, Canal Zone, in orders of Jan. 5, 1915, for examination of Medical Officers for promotion is dissolved.

The Board of Officers appointed to meet at Manila, in orders of Nov. 18, 1913, for examination of Medical Officers for promotion is dissolved.

The board appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, in orders of Sept. 24, 1913, for examination of Medical Officers for promotion is dissolved.

The board appointed to meet at Honolulu in orders of Nov. 18, 1913, for examination of Medical Officers for promotion is dissolved.

Leaves: Capt. R. R. Wallach, 10th Cav., 10 days extension; 1st Lt. G. Marshall, C. A. C., 7 days, and 1st Lt. J. C. Hatie, 24th Inf., 10 days further extension.

Navy.

Commander M. St. C. Ellis, commissioned.

Lt. Commanders C. W. Early and W. Brown, Jr., commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. D. Smith, D. Boyden, E. De L. Langworthy, T. Moran, R. C. Smith, Jr., E. R. Morrissey, H. McC. Branham, L. P. Bischoff, and C. K. Osborne, all commissioned.

Assistant Surgeons A. Solland and G. B. Corcoran, M. R. C., commissioned.

Paymaster B. H. Brooke, commissioned.

Chief Carp. W. E. Fitzgerald, commissioned.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.

Chief Gunner Elisha J. Beacham, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Flusser, at New Orleans; Jupiter, at Guantanamo; San Diego, at San Pedro, and the Wahneta, at Washington.

Sailed—Ajax, Shanghai for Nagasaki; Dolphin, Washington for New York; K-1, K-2, K-5, Tallahassee, and Worden, Tampa for Pensacola; St. Louis, San Francisco for Bremerton, and Vulcan, Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads.

The assignments of naval vessels to naval militia organizations, notice of which appeared in the list of Feb. 20, are corrected as follows: The Preston to the Naval Militia of Florida, at Jacksonville, and the Smith to the Naval Militia of Florida, at Key West.

The Abarenda has been assigned to active duty as tender to the First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet, as the relief of the Pompey, which latter vessel has been placed out of commission.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for female nurse. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 2; duties, 4; practical test, 4. Candidates must be registered nurses of New York State. The age is 21 years and not more than 40 on the closing date for filing applications. The usual salary is $900 a year.

United States.

An examination for bee handler, male, to fill a vacancy in the position of apiarist in the Indian agency at Pima, Arizona, at $1,000 a year, will be held on Feb. 29. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. At least one year's experience in the handling of bees, a part of which must have been in the hiving and domesticating of colonies of wild bees, is a prerequisite.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of "Hecht & Campe, Inc." to change its corporate name to "The Campe Corporation," copy of which and of this notice has been duly filed with the Secretary of State, will be presented to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of Westchester, at the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, on the 3d day of March, 1916, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion made for an order granting the leave prayed for in such petition.

New York, January 28, 1916.

ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Hecht & Campe, Inc., Office and P. O. Address, 287 Broadway, City and County of New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The JOHN MILES, a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is located in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part I., at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, on the opening of Court in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit, JOHN MILES, INC.

Dated January 18th, 1916. JOHN MILES, By JOHN MILES, President.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Feb. 16: Mtd. Sergt. C. W. Stokum, with horse and equits., 173, to 174; Bicycle Patrol. C. A. Timony, 172, to 143; Patrol. J. C. Rutherford, 167, to 173.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 19; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prect., 30 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 20; P. F. Clifford, Bridge Prect., to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 20; Patrol. (duty in raided premises) T. Collins, 36, and W. H. Pfeiffer, 42, to 6 I. D., 4 P. M. Feb. 17 to 4 P. M. March 15. To 169 from prects. indicated, 4 P. M. Feb. 19 to 4 P. M. March 15; G. Clark, 16; F. L. Burke, 31; T. C. Stack, 42; F. J. Reilly, 66; P. P. Hoffman, 147; J. L. Burke, 146; T. N. Hill, 161; W. Goodburn, 165; J. P. Shea, 172.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. Rose, 276, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 21.

Fire Department.

Retired: Fire. 1st G. N. F. George, H. & L. 34, (medical certificate,) on annual pension of $700, 8 P. M., Feb. 15; Fire. 1st G. H. Reichert, Eng. 51, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Feb. 16.

The following will report to Fire. 1st G. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzge, Jr., Eng. 277; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leave without pay: Lieut. G. E. Simpson, Eng. 209, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 16.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DELAFIELD, Dr. FRANCIS, (July 17, 1915;) net estate, $264,847. Elizabeth Ray Delafield, Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, and Julia Floyd Crosby, three daughters, each received $84,711, and Edward Henry Delafield, son, was given $10,711, as his father had given him $74,000 while he was living. Assets: 97 5th Av., appraised at $158,000; a leasehold interest, expiring in 1926, in 5 West 50th St., valued at $7,500; deposits, $2,196; silverware, furniture, jewelry, and furs, $11,217; accounts due for professional services, $700; stocks and bonds, $126,684. Among stocks and bonds were: Bonds New Amsterdam Gas Co., $19,700; 450 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $49,950; 32 shares U. S. Trust Co., $32,640, and 100 shares General Electric Co., $16,800. Among the items of silverware were: A tall French epergne pierced dish, $200; pair of tall pitcher vases, ornaments in panels, $250; low body large fruit bowl, $300, and many other large pieces, the total value of the silverware being $3,321.

JENNER, WILLIAM A., lawyer, (March 14, 1915;) net estate, $234,213. Mrs. Josephine C. Jenner, widow, given $230,714, and an annuity of $300 was provided for Grace A. Taylor, not related to decedent. No provision was made in his will for his children, but confidence was expressed that his wife would deal justly and generously with them. Assets: Deposits, $6,223; personalty, $250; books, $325; notes, $4,518; mortgages, $36,026; stocks and bonds, $172,476, and share or interest of decedent in the outstanding and uncollected accounts receivable of the law firm of Wetmore & Jenner, $25,000. Among the stocks owned by the decedent were: 131 shares Corn Exchange Bank, appraised at $39,300; 75 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $28,275; 100 shares Bond and Mortgage Co., $27,000, and 115 shares Illinois Central Railroad, $11,787.

MONTANT, JULES A., (in Paris, June 1, 1915;) net estate, $125,008, Mrs. Isabel Gurnee Montant, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Jewelry and personalty, $1,747; deposits, $5,080; stocks and bonds, $125,733. The largest holding of bonds consisted of bonds of Missouri River Power Co., appraised at $26,875, and the largest holding of stocks was 100 shares National Biscuit Co., $11,600.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Greenwich Home and School Association will be held at 3 P. M. on Feb. 17 in Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue. There will be the election of officers, the report of the year's work, and an informal discussion of the "Attitude of Parents Toward Children."

Under the direction of the Queensboro Teachers' Association a course of fifteen lessons in domestic science will be given at the Jamaica Training School on Thursdays, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Supervisors of instruction for each subject taught in Townsend Harris Hall, the preparatory department of the City College, have been appointed by President Sidney E. Mezes. A supervisor of instruction at Townsend Harris Hall corresponds to a head of department in other high schools of the city. These appointments were made by the President of the City College in consultation with the professorial heads of departments of the college and the Administrative Board of Townsend Harris Hall. The following appointments were made: English, Mr. Stair; drawing, Chase; history, Canfield; German, De Walsh; Greek, C. N. Brown; Spanish, Fuentes; French, Camera; Latin, Quackenbos; mathematics, Linehan; physics, Wetzel; workshop, Holton; natural history, Lieber.

L. S. Harrison of the General Electrical Company will give the first of two lectures about the "Electrical Industry" at Public School 4, The Bronx, on Feb. 25. On March 3 he will give the second lecture.

Three short courses on social dancing will be given at the Bryant High School on Mondays, beginning March 6; at the Jamaica Training School on Tuesdays, beginning March 7, and at the Flushing High School on Thursdays, beginning March 9. The lessons will begin at 4:15 P. M. in each school.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want private apartment, two family bedrooms, totaling five to seven rooms; high-class elevator building, west side; convenient to transportation; three months. Columbus 3572.

Nicely furnished, three-room, bath, kitchenette apartment wanted, elevator, west side, 72d to 119th; rent $45-$50. K 16 Times.

Unfurnished.

Lady wants small unfurnished apartment, east of Broadway, between 25th and 53d, or Central Park West, below 86th; must be reasonable; references. K 29 Times.

Bachelor wants sunny kitchenette apartment below Park; might share some responsible party; give price, particulars. M 888 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED.—Six to nine room apartment, modern building, two or three baths; housekeeping; east side, between 50th and 80th Sts. J 16 Times.

Bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath, heat, electricity, service, $500-$600. K 43 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Pennsylvania.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business man wants a comfortable room; plenty heat and hot water; below 72d St., west side. 'Phone Cortlandt 5219.

Broker seeks to locate permanently with private family, room or suite; only exceptional proposition considered. K 52 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL TOY TOURING. Smart four-passenger; Model 14-15, Series V.-N.-3; fast, stylish, Bosch 2-point synchronized ignition, Gray-Davis self-starter; sacrifice for immediate cash. French, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Pierce-Arrow 1913 6-48, with 1914 limousine body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; absolutely perfect; bargain. Hess Bros, 212 West 43d St., New York.

Packard (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) touring; like new.
Marmon (1916) raceabout; 41.
Turner, St. James' Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

48 PIERCE-ARROW, 1915 touring; 48 Pierce-Arrow, 1913 touring; 35-45 Renault, Brewster body. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. 782 Murray Hill.

Hupmobile landaulet, 5-passenger; overhauled, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

PACKARDS, NEW TWIN SIXES WITH SPECIAL BUILT LANDAULET BODIES; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. C 23 TIMES.

Hupmobile, 1916, slightly used for demonstrating purposes; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and one-man tops, slip covers; coach work repairs of all kinds.

For Sale—1 Sampson 5-ton truck, with excellent box body, suitable for ice business. X 374 Times Annex.

Packard, 48, runabout, electric starter and lights; fully equipped; will sacrifice. W. A., 127 Times.

Rauch & Lang Brougham.—Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

14-38 Packard touring car. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building, telephone 4120 Columbus.

For Sale—1 1,500 White delivery, with express body and top. X 376 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 Knox Tractor, with 7-ton trailer; good condition. X 373 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars, nicely appointed, exclusive service; hour, day, special rates; month, year. C. Ortenblad. Col. 3258. 220 W. 65th.

Packard—Beautiful landaulet; limousine; hour, month, reasonable; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

For Rent—Packard limousine, seven passenger, late model; reasonable. Phone 4754 Audubon.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Speedster or roadster wanted, late model. Private, 165 East 70th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Chevalier.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room; private house; 'phone; reference.

88TH, 52 EAST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; parlor accommodations; quiet home. Mannion.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat hall rooms; reasonable; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d.)—Connecting front rooms; gentlemen, couple; private; $12. Sodervall.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished, clean rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, $2.50; exclusive, private residence; telephone; desirable.

23D ST., 260 WEST, Cavanagh's.—Gentlemen; single room, $3.50; steam heat.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Cheerful single and double rooms; running water; desirable, large basement.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, with private lavatory. Keen.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Very warm rooms; hot water, steam, electricity; references; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large front room, small room; southern exposure; reference; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant large front room and bedroom; private house; reasonable.

84TH ST., 154 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; absolutely clean; steam, bath; electricity, phone. Ryan.

94TH, 124 WEST.—Front parlor; newly furnished; piano; for two men. Gadd.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, facing Broadway; one or two gentlemen; refined surroundings. Apartment 8D.

99TH, 229 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; running water; near bath; board optional. Apt. 6B.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm, outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

110TH, 76 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room, adjoining bath; electricity; business woman; references. Madam Brundage.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room; conveniences; Riverside Drive, 110th St. subway; gentlemen; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished; electricity, elevator; telephone. Coffey.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Seventh floor; large room; sunny; first-class; reliable party solicited.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; immaculate; connecting bath; elevator apartment. Hart.

123D, 265 WEST.—Spanish family has one room to rent; all improvements; reasonable. Manzanillo.

123D, 111 WEST.—A large, handsome room, in refined, quiet home; reasonable.

FOR BUSINESS or professional man tired of hotel; fine large room, elegantly furnished; modern private house, private tiled bath, mantel, dressing room; West 70s; reasonable. C 52 Times Downtown.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Attractive; home comfort; kitchen privilege; $4; lady. Apt. 3.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

58D, 57 WEST.—Cozy, heated single room, business person preferred, $12; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room; steam; house and board first-class; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Sunny rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, and sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; ample closets; river view; 2, 3 refined bachelors or couple; table board.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite rooms; steam heat, seven baths; continuous hot water; table guests; reasonable.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front, sunny room; "L"; park; superior board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table boarders, excellent meals; reference; telephone.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.) Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

160TH, WEST, (25 Ft. Washington Av.)—Southern room; fine table. Audubon 203.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow, rent with superior board large studio, 6 windows facing Hudson; open fireplace. 8926 Audubon.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, ten years bookkeeper, desires connections with auditors. M 812 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS young woman, graduate nurse, desires give up profession and become local representative of wholesale house; have thorough experience in retail trade; salary and commission to start. K 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; thorough knowledge of modern methods; capable; references A1; salary $12-$14. M 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; modern methods; trial balance; references. Address M 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced; trial balance; accurate. Elizabeth Kehoe, 77 Barrow St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; full charge office, with knowledge of typewriting; $12. M 332 Times.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position as cook in private family or club; exceptional references; moderate salary. Address M. D., in care of janitor, 362 3d Av.

COMPANION.—(Partial nurse;) refined, competent American wishes position with lady; would travel. Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

COOK.—Woman of excellent ability requires position with small private family in apartment; best city reference. Mary Johnson, care of Mrs. Boyle, 587 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Hungarian desires position; $35; steady, reliable; references. Miss Aranka Lorince, care of Ignatz Klein, 520 E. 79th St.

CULTURED ENGLISHWOMAN.—Excellent linguist, musician, etc., desires position as social secretary, manager of large establishment, chaperon or visiting governess in wealthy American family; used to entire control with highest English families, chaperoning, introducing girls in society; high English and American references. Y 256 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman, trustworthy, cooking or housecleaning daily. Wenzel, 503 Amsterdam Av., 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; gowns, suits, alterations. Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive. 5790 Morningside.

GOVERNESS TEACHER, diploma, desires afternoon engagements; French, German, English, music. S 34 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman; day or week; apartment; reference. Dagan, 278 West 119th.

LAUNDRESS, colored; day or take home or week. Drew, 1,762 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; assist bookkeeper; neat appearance; $10; ambitious. M 331 Times Downtown.

OFFICE NURSE.—Girl, 18; knowledge typewriting, stenography. M. Seeds, 1,485 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Prepossessing, capable; age 25; seven years' electrical, real estate, architectural experience; above ordinary; assume responsibilities; punctual, competent, reliable; no clock watcher; trial appreciated; no agency; $15. M 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school graduate, wishes position as secretary; refined and pleasing personality; highest references; trial will prove my ability. Miss S., 36 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 517.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; best reference. M 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Exceptionally bright; five years' experience; capable handling correspondence my own volition; have brains; use good common sense; $12. J 41 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. Stenographer, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; high school graduate; six years' experience; intelligent, conscientious, versed up-to-date methods; $15. M 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very fast dictation; rapid typist; good speller; neat appearance; $10. De Vera Hill, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; several years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable. Address K 753 Jennings St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; two years' experience; $8-$9. M 514 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; capable; references; several years' experience. Address N. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references; $10. M 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 5 years' experience; references former employer; $14. M 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, neat, accurate; executive ability; $15. M 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKKEEPER.—Neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT; ACCURATE, WILLING; $7. M 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many years' experience; excellent references. Julia Unger, 515 West 184th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, office work; 4 years' experience; excellent references; salary, $10. Advertiser, 401 East 64th St., Box 34.

TYPIST, OFFICE ASSISTANT, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; $10. M 335 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE desires responsible position; good writer, rapid reader; English and French; library methods, typist, and proofreader. Address L. Scott, 11 East 43d St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St..) Schuyler—9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COOKS, chambermaids, housemen, waiting. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 2323.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,
Require the services of a
BOOKKEEPER FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM.
One accustomed to single entry bookkeeping.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
for their
TAILORED HAT DEPARTMENT.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BUYER FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND NECKWEAR.

Must be thoroughly experienced, an aggressive business getter and profit maker. Do not apply unless able to produce proof of above quilifications. State in first letter where previously employed, age and salary expected.

THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, firl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred; high wages; city references necessary. Apt. 8E, 418 West 100th St.

MANAGER WANTED. — To take entire charge of exclusive dressmaking business established fifteen years; exceptional opportunity for competent young man or woman; state experience and qualifications; good salary to right party. K 41 Times.

MOTHER'S helper, to live in Hartsdale, N. Y. Apply between 11-2, at 12 West 92d; reference required.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent woman for hotel; preferably one having had such experience; salary $75 a month to start. Address, giving references and qualifications. M 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, with technical publication; answers should state age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. Address "Opportunity," M 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, preferably one having patent law or technical experience; salary to start, $15; state age, experience, and references. M 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, bright, active, understanding telephone and general office work; hours, 8 to 6. Turner, 34 East 28th.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, in office, established technical periodical, to assist telephone operator and do office work. Address, stating age, education, experience, if any, salary desired. Address "Permanent," M 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, stenographer; one with some knowledge of Spanish preferred; give age, experience, and references; salary from $6 to $8. K 18 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPIST.—Must be rapid and accurate to make out cards for card index system, $10; stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, $10; French and English stenographer, must be experienced taking dictation in both languages, $18; stenographer, uptown position, want high school graduate, $15; bookkeeper, must be rapid, accurate and good at figures, $14. Call 9 to 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church.

WE HAVE OPEN a number of positions for typists, stenographers, and language translators at salaries ranging from $10 to $35 weekly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Inc., Singer Building.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical nurse, $50; laundry matron, $55. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Six law, $6-$18; twelve commercial, two Brooklyn. Jupp, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Assisting sales manager, for progressive lighting concern; must be efficient, original, and energetic; preference to man with electro-technical experience; moderate income beginning, but great opportunity for future; give references, salary, &c. M 102 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Energetic agency requires salesman to solicit new accounts; also specialize on profitable line novelties, calendars, showcards; salary and commission to hustler. K 17 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, energetic, high-class men; strictly commission. Bruno's Weekly, 10 5th Av. Call between 4—5 P. M.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man; must understand controlling accounts; knowledge of mail order routine and shipping desirable; an excellent opportunity for an ambitious and capable worker; salary, $20, with promotion based on merit; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars regarding training and experience. Leather Goods, Box M 315 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and general clerk wanted in patent law office; salary to start, $10. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references. M 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist, with cloak and suit experience preferred; must be able to take charge. Address only, Accountant, Room 840, 1,328 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, preferably some knowledge import and export business; good chance bright man. M 358 Times Downtown.

BOYS, over 16 years, by large insurance company, offering opportunities to learn business; good future for bright boys; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; give information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, &c. H 219 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office wholesale coffee firm; public school graduate; active, refined, good penman; living with parents; learn the business; state reference and experience, if any; advancement. M 330 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy of neat appearance, high school graduate; typist, wanted by large corporation. R. C. N., Box 70, Station D.

BOY, age 16 to 18, as page and mail clerk, corporation; wages $6 to start; state experience. Box 286 Times, 2 Rector St.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, BY LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISER, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, ABOUT 25; MUST UNDERSTAND GENERAL OFFICE DETAIL AND CORRESPONDENCE. M 339 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPANION.—Young man wanted (not a servant) to a young man slightly invalid; must be strictly temperate, neat, and intelligent; fair salary and board; answer with references. M 348 Times Downtown.

DOCTOR.—Single man as interne; pay, $60 per month and maintenance. J 160 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, checker, and detailer for structural steel for buildings; state nationality, age, experience, reference, and lowest salary. Apply to the James H. Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I.

DRAFTSMEN, &c.—Two of each, architectural, structural, mechanical draftsmen and tracers; only competent men need reply; give full experience, reference, salary and when available. H 220 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS.

Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon. Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

EXPRESS wagon drivers and helpers; also freight handlers; references and bond required. Apply 67 Madison Av., New York City.

HELPERS.

Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon, Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

INTELLIGENT BOYS, age 16 years; excellent chance of learning wholesale mercantile business. Address Merchant, K 36 Times.

LEDGER CLERK in wholesale house; hours 8-5:30; prefer bank experience; give age, references, salary expected. Y 316 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for retail bread bakery near New York; state age, experience, salary expected, and reference; bond required. Address K 38 Times.

MAILING IMPORTER wants experienced order clerk; good chance for advancement; give full particulars. Mailing, Box 257 Times.

MEN WANTED.
SMOKELESS POWDER.
Pressmen—De-Hi.-finishing, mixing house, and recovery; 50c. per hour. K 34 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES in this office made from $100 to $500 last week placing our new, incomparable "Income for Life Contract"; three high-class men wanted immediately on salary or commission or both; this income cannot be lost, squandered, or hypothecated, free from taxation, never affected by market conditions, and guaranteed by a company 37 years old, with $32,000,000 assets, and supervised by Governments of 41 States. Apply Mr. Wadsworth, Suite 1,130, 111 Broadway, 9:30 to 1 P. M.

PURCHASING AGENT for carpet manufacturing plant in New York State; must be a business man who has had wide experience in buying all raw materials and supplies in a large textile plant; applications will be held in strictest confidence; state your qualification fully, including age, your experience in detail, complete references and salary desired; an excellent opportunity is offered to the right man. P. O. Box 455, Amsterdam, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for newspaper office; hours from 6 P. M. to 2 A. M.; $5 a week to start; good chance of advancement. Box Y 314 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Automatic screw machine operator, experienced. Apply to the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Live energetic, resourceful man wanted for efficiency specialty; best on the market, no competition; commission basis; clean work and excellent future assured right man; exclusive. Apply Suite 504, 198 Broadway, Wednesday, after 3:30 P. M.

SALESMEN.—Insurance men to represent oldest and largest company; conditionless policy pays in case of death, all sicknesses, accidents; men experienced in this line will be considered for salary. Call mornings, Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted; an overseaming machine salesman with practical experience; please give references, salary. M 68 Times.

SALESMEN to sell in New York and vicinity "PULLEY GRIP," necessity every plant using belting; liberal commission, also on reorders. Wiener Machinery Co., 391 Hudson Terminal. 6414 Cortlandt.

SALESMAN wanted, with electrical experience, to handle side line of fans, telephones, &c.; liberal commission. M 107 Times.

SALESMAN to sell cotton goods to clothing manufacturers on commission; none but experienced need apply. M 110 Times.

SALESMAN to sell tungsten and nitrogen lamps; liberal commission basis; repeat orders. Address K 42 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile tire salesman, live wire, on commission, for best tube and tire on market. Opportunity, 200 Times.

SEXTON.—A sober, reliable man as assistant sexton for Episcopal Church; must have references that can be seen. Address Church, Box 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
High-class, familiar with secretarial duties, to assist literary manager; young man, ambitious, and capable; good salary; state references and experience. T. H. S., Box M 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of handling statistics as well as correspondence; accurate worker; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address Box 200 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; $10 to start; advancement; state age. M 109 Times.

SUPERVISTOR WANTED.—An unmarried Jewish young man of good education to act as supervisor of boys in child-caring institution; must speak English fluently, and be prepared to reside in institution; position offers possibilities of college attendance. Apply to Superintendent of Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Av. and 137th St., N. Y. C.

TIME CLERK.—Young man wanted in manufacturing plant; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 312 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in office of manufacturing concern to assist posting of stock cards; must be acquainted with hardware and metals; reply, stating age, reference and salary. M 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, accurate, reliable, as clerk in purchasing department. Box F Times, 2 Rector St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Financial solicitor, $100 per week. Mechanical tracers and draftsmen, $15-$25. Receiving clerk, $12. Stenographers—Beginners, $10; experienced, $15-$20-$25. Billing machine operator, $45. Junior office position, $6-$7-$8.

CHEMISTS.—We have a number of positions available for chemists at salaries ranging from $75 to $250 monthly; purchasing agent, experience in machinery and mills supplies, $1,800 per annum. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

BOYS.—Good positions, banks, commercial, law; free registration. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Going manufacturing corporation desires to meet private party looking for safe investment of $25,000. Full statement as to security given on interview. C 44 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Furniture factory; three-story brick, fully equipped; largest cities in the United States within 150 miles; eight railroads; dollar a ton smokeless fuel; big snap to quick buyer. Trustee, Box 37, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

OWNER of private dressmaking business, established 15 years, having the most exclusive custom; retiring from active business, will consider sale or partnership agreement. K 40 Times.

Desire capital to finance contract of device for destruction of trenches in war zone; Englishman of high standing preferred; strictly confidential. C 51 Times.

Will sell profitable Paterson silk mill, with over 30 looms in perfect condition, at reasonable price; owner has other interests. Address Box Y 264 Times Annex.

High class drug store, excellent location; must dispose at once; reasonable offer accepted. Y 309 Times Annex.

If you are established and require capital, advertiser will assist or loan moderate amounts. K 37 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted to invest $5,000 in going fur business; excellent prospects; will stand investigation. Box M 351 Times Downtown.

State rights for sale, greatest German war film ever shown. M 112 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

We pay 6 per cent. on $250 and upwards, loaned to us on contract; money secured and guaranteed; you can withdraw money on reasonable notice; principals and business invites strictest investigation. F. E. Folson Co., 507 5th Av., New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

For Sale.—One 80 H. P. second-hand horizontal boiler; new flues. Apply New York Metallic Bedstead Co., 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Complete story of "The Diamond from the Sky," immediately; will gladly pay for same. Address M 108 Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday, 6th, on Broadway, Flushing, between bridge and railroad crossing, between 12 and 1 o'clock, leather handbag marked "N. P. N.," containing gold vanity case marked "N. P. N.," handkerchief, and $19 in cash; $50 reward. Return to A. K. Nimick, 823 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 7111 Lenox.

LOST—Feb. 14, at or near Metropolitan Opera House, black enameled watch with diamond monogram "E. A. D." on back and part of diamond chatelaine pin attached; liberal reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Satchel containing two purses, four checks, watch, keys, rosary, and eyeglasses, on 5th Av. bus from Pennsylvania Station; reward. Mrs. Isabel Ross, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Monday, Feb. 7, light brown handbag initialed "G. E. W." in Hudson Terminal; liberal reward. Room 201, Royal Building, 84 William St., N. Y. John 4758.

LOST—Diamond earring, Saturday afternoon, between Comedy Theatre, 39th St., to 49th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward. Apartment 11C, Adlon, 200 West 54th St.

LOST.—Thursday, Feb. 10, at Hotel Belmont or 44th Street Theatre, small ruby and diamond ring; reward if returned to Worthey, Hotel Belmont office.

LOST—In Washington Place or Washington Square, lady's handbag, blue leather, containing money, papers, &c.; reward. Galbraith Welch, 101 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's silk umbrella with monogram "L. V. G." on silver handle. Finder return to Gordon, 214 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black fox neckpiece, Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 14; reward. Y 310 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold bead necklace, Friday, 11th; reward. Britton, 700 West End Av.

HAVING LOST lorgnette, initials "G. V.," between West 95th, West 72d, liberal reward offered. 330 West 95th, Apt. 25.

REWARD—Bag containing watch, money, railroad tickets, vicinity 100th, Riverview Theatre, Sunday. Chapin, 11 Broadway, Room 1,305. Rector 518.

$75 REWARD
for a large pearl earring, with diamond atop, lost Sunday afternoon on Madison Av., between 51st and 59th Sts. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$20 REWARD—Lost, earring, Saturday afternoon, between 9th and 6th Avs., 18th St. C. Pabas, 40 West 18th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Male collie, usual color; license No. 763; was lost Thursday evening about Broadway and 94th St. Owner will pay very liberal reward and ask no questions if dog is returned to 11A West 94th St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, Broadway, 67th St., Airedale terrier, male. Reward. 247 West 70th.

LOST—Friday night, large black and white long-haired cat, pink nose. Return to 128 East 39th. Reward.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I will no longer be responsible for the debts of Mrs. John A. Stewart 3rd.
JOHN A. STEWART 3RD.
Short Hills, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, MANAGER.
Employed full charge large business, financial, manufacturing, and selling departments, seeks engagement where salary will be commensurate with ability and results obtained; young American; 32; exceptional record. K 44 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 15 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, credit manager, good executive, 15 years' experience, seeks responsible position; strictly first-class references. K 23 Times.

ABLE YOUNG MAN, 30, educated, handy, active; selling, clerical experience. M 307 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER.
College graduate, advertising and selling experience; I. C. S. advertising course completed in personal contact with instructors; past 30, single; salary secondary to opportunity. K 33 Times.

AMERICAN, experienced business man, efficient, trustworthy, as correspondent, manager, assistant in office or private business or estate. K 21 Times.

AMERICAN, 28, office manager, accountant, typist, correspondent, wants executive position. K 45 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, 23, college education; three years' broad business training; attractive personality, healthy, loyal, enthusiastic; salary secondary. Cooper, 709, 60 Wall St. Hanover 851.

AUDITOR, systematizer, of executive ability, with a thorough knowledge of commercial and cost accounting, at present Treasurer of well-known corporation, seeks responsible position; salary $250 per month. K 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-Office Manager, 29, married, 12 years' experience manufacturing concerns; thoroughly familiar modern accounting; present employed executive position; references. Chas. Gelbert, 44 St. James' Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, 30, married, A1 executive, cost, systems, credits, collections, desires connections with progressive house; highest credentials; moderate salary. M 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; 16 years' experience; at present employed; familiar modern accounting; highest references. K 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Cashier, correspondent; married; thoroughly experienced, efficient office man, desires position; $16. Junior, Box 204, 1,318 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wishes employment; 14 years' experience; $18. "Christian," M 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, double entry; aged 37; married; take entire charge. M 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced and competent; salary $16; excellent references. K 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, thoroughly experienced, well educated; excellent references. M 338 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—28, single, 10 years' experience, foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write John Hasler, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes private position, Packard, S. G. and Stearns; eight years' experience; best references; wages $18. K 39 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, (25,) 8 years' experience, foreign domestic cars, careful. Newman, 100 West 92d St., 5569 J Riverside, care Drisscoll.

CHAUFFEUR MACHINIST.
18 years' experience, mechanic by trade, seeks private engagement at once. Waldispuhl, 177 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, single, age 28; six years' experience; own repairs; best references; city or country. F. L., 168 West 123d.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; single; aged 36; large experience; city, country; references. J 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; best references; city, country. L 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced; five years' references one party; city, country. J 175 Times.

COACHMAN-GARDENER. — Single, steady reliable; generally useful; milks; best references. Jerome, 246 West 15th St. Phone Chelsea 5560.

COLLEGE MAN.—Young man, educated Columbia University man, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires connection with concern. K 22 Times.

COLORED MAN, in college part time, job. 58 West 140th St., Gordon.

COMPANION, NURSE.—Position as companion or nurse to invalid or elderly gentleman. Y 306 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTING.—High school graduate, age 21, wants position as beginner. M 352 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED, middle aged man, wants situation with mercantile or manufacturing establishment where mechanical knowledge is required; can furnish best recommendations; sober and industrious. M 320 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, (28,) American, married, life experience, best references for growing flowers and vegetables under glass and outside; private place preferred. Gardener, care of C. O. Bech, 1,307 Hoe Av., Bronx.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, six years' experience designing and construction supervision, phenol, benzol and aniline, seeks responsible position. Y 301 Times.

JAPANESE, first-class cook and competent butler, desires position in private family; refined character, energetic, and sober; highest references; phone Morn. 8193. Naka, 102 W. 123d St.

MANAGER, (40,) hotel, club, or restaurant. A1 man; best references. F. R., 4,207 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 4320.

OFFICE manager, competent organizer, correspondent, university man, age 28, seeks permanent connection with progressive organization where efficiency and faithful service assure promotion. K 30 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. A. Kehoe, Roslyn Heights, L. I.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED for advancement; experienced stenographer, bookkeeper; best references. M 337 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Wishes to secure position as such; good education, able to take charge of correspondence; with knowledge of general business and accounting; holding present position nine years. M 356 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER, educated young man, knowledge stenography, desires position. M 346 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 24, experienced architect, superintendent of construction, knows how to develop, finance, and sell property, now connected, would consider change with future; excellent credentials; investigate. K 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—RETAIL CIGAR SALESMAN; TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; LAST SEVEN YEARS IN BUSINESS WITH PARTNER; PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK HOTELS; EFFICIENT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS; HIGHEST REFERENCE. J 173 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced in a number of lines, also bookkeeper, correspondent, conversant in four languages, desires employment; being somewhat passed middle-age, moderate salary; best references. J 176 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wants line to sell to retail trade in Northern New Jersey; manufacturer preferred; has automobile for making smaller towns. M 326 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—26, desires position, city and road; experienced in several lines; present employed as assistant salesmanager. K 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, with road experience and two years in insurance business, desires position with future. K 26 Times.

SALESMAN. — Aggressive; no order taker; good closer; references furnished; salary. M 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced novelties, specialties; high-grade man; excellent record. K 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experience, wants line, city or road; hustler; references. M 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, position wanted. Falk, care of M. Schneider, 769 Lexington Av.

SILK MANUFACTURER open for engagement as trade representative or other position requiring knowledge of silk manufacturing. K 2 Times.

SILK SALESMAN wants position, selling city trade; commission basis. J 120 Times.

SPANISH-SPEAKING SALESMAN OR PROMOTER—Twelve years' experience Mexico, South and Central America, desires position first class corporation doing business those countries; splendid references; English, Spanish, Italian, equal fluency. Address Grove, 53 East 86th St.

SPANISH-ENGLISH translator, stenographer, typist, (24,) seeks position; eight years' experience in general office and export work; six years with last concern; best references. K 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; seven years' experience; well educated; rapid, accurate; $15. M 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, wide experience, wishes position with advancement. P. A., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, 5 years' experience, 3 years college. 135 East 15th. Stuy. 1470.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Rates, routing, classification; railroad and industrial experience. M 349 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN. — Experienced wholesale dress goods man would like position; salary or commission. Address C. E. D., 137 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, five years in business for himself, ambitious and educated, desires position of trust, where merit secures advancement; satisfactory references. M 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, well educated, experienced office details and salesmanship, desires connection with firm offering advancement. J 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes work any description for evenings. J 169 Times.

$5,000 REWARD in service; let me "fosterite" advertisements for you that tempt the almighty public to read—think—act; position wanted, advertising, sales, or accounting departments; moderate salary. Foster, care of Lewis, 394 East 163d St.

BAFF MAY HAVE PAID INTO HIS DEATH FUND

Money He Contributed to Avert Strike Thought to Have Been Used to Hire Slayers.

"LOOKOUT" MAN IDENTIFIED

Joseph Zafarano Pointed Out as the Man Who Gave the Signal When the Fatal Shots Were Fired.

While penetrating into the inside facts of the murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant who was killed by hired gunmen in 1914, District Attorney Swann yesterday learned of circumstances which raised the question as to whether Baff, by a peculiar turn of circumstances, had not been the chief contributor to his own death fund. This feature of the Baff case was brought to the District Attorney's attention by a prominent poultry merchant, whose identity could not be revealed. His story, however, as he told it to Judge Swann yesterday, opened up the first definite trail into the possible origin of the fund out of which the Baff murderers received their pay.

The fund of which the District Attorney's informant spoke was raised, according to his story, in the Summer of 1914 with the primary purpose of averting a strike among the chicken "pullers" and "handlers." He said the strike was timed by its instigators to take place just prior to the Jewish holidays, when the demand for live poultry was great and when any disruption of the market would work havoc on chicken dealers, big and small. They feared a strike more than anything else, and sought to employ any means to avoid it.

Then, according to the information received by District Attorney Swann, arrangements were made among the poultry dealers to raise a fund sufficiently large to purchase the good will of the "chicken pullers." A levy of $50 was made on almost every chicken "receiver," and Barnet Baff himself is said to have contributed $200 to this fund. No checks were passed. Payment to the fund had to be made in cash.

Strike Did Not Take Place.

The threatened strike did not take place, but, according to District Attornew Swann's informant, no one knew just what became of the money collected. A few months later, in November, Baff was shot down and killed by hired gunmen. The money they received for committing this murder came from a source not yet definitely revealed to the District Attorney, but within the next two or three days, acting upon the information given him yesterday by the poultry merchant, Judge Swann will make every effort to discover whether or not the strike fund to which Baff was such a big contributor had not subsequently been utilized as a murder fund to procure his death.

According to the informant, Baff's methods of doing business had especially antagonized the small poultry dealers. This man, who was very familiar with the conditions which prevailed in the poultry market at the time that Baff was killed, told Judge Swann that, in his opinion, the murder plot emanated from some group of small poultry dealers whom Baff had bitterly antagonized by undercutting the market price and by floating upon the market "loaded" chickens.

"About that time," said the informant, "you could pass through the market most any day and hear chicken dealers cursing Baff and saying 'he ought to be dead, he ought to be dead—that man is killing our business, he ought to be dead.'"

Baff had enemies in the poultry trust and he had enemies among the small dealers. He created his own price, and other small dealers in live stock were forced to follow. His activity was eating up their profits so consistently that, according to Judge Swann's informant, a plan was once under consideration to buy him out and thus be rid of him. But this arrangement failed of achievement. Baff had obtained control of 10 per cent. of the live poultry shipments to this city, and he was operating at a great profit, doing $300,000 worth of business a year. He could not be bought out.

Identifies "Lookout" Man.

Another important development in the Baff investigation yesterday was the finding of a sixth member of the gang which was hired to kill Baff. The police had been looking for him ever since the arrest of Frank Farraro, the driver of the murder car. Yesterday, however, an examination of the records of the Court of General Sessions revealed the fact that this man, Carmelo Russo, alias Charlie Ross, was an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, where he was serving a term for robbery. District Attorney Swann communicated at once with the Elmira authorities. Russo will be brought before him today to be identified by Frank Farraro, as one of the three "lookout" men who gave the death signal when Baff was killed.

Joseph Zafarano, another "lookout" man, was positively identified yesterday by Giuseppe Arichiello, the self-confessed gunman who fired one of the fatal shots. The identification took place in District Attorney Swann's office. Seven persons besides Zafarano were present when Arichiello was brought in.

"Pick out any man here who was with you on the day you killed Baff," directed Judge Swann.

"There is the man who gave the signal," declared Arichiello, pointing straight to Zafarano.

Zafarano jumped from his chair, with a violent oath, and denounced Arichiello in Italian as a liar. He was thrown back into his seat, and finally was led out of the room, writhing and biting at his handcuffs. As he passed out of the door he turned his head and hissed another oath to his betrayer.

When he subsided he was asked by the detectives whether he had received any portion of the murder fund. He admitted that he did get one-third of the $500 which was to be divided among the "lookout" men, but he insisted that the award was merely "complimentary."

"What do you mean by complimentary?" he was asked.

"Oh, just complimentary, that's all," he replied.

Of the ten members of the Baff murder expedition six are now under arrest. One of the party, Ippolito Greco, is dead and the remaining three are still at large.

St. John's Old Boys to Meet.

The St John's Old Boys' Association, composed of graduates of St. John's Military School at Manlius, will hold its tenth annual dinner at the Aldine Club on Saturday night. National defense will be the chief topic, and among the speakers will be Captain Dorey, who commanded the Plattsburg Camp, and possibly Major Gen. Leonard Wood. William Verbeck, formerly Adjutant General, is head of the school.

There's something about them you'll like-
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes

ORPET DEFENSE IS SUICIDE.

Case of tSudent Accused of Slaying Girl Is Mapped Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—State's Attorney Dady of Lake County announced at Waukegan today that he had all of the evidence necessary to prosecute William H. Orpet, University of Wisconsin junior, for the murder of Marian Lambert. James Wilkerson and Leslie Hanna have been engaged as counsel for Orpet.

After a three-hour conference with the prisoner, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Orpet, father and mother of the youth, the attorneys and two investigators they have engaged on the case, it was intimated that the defense would be based on a theory of suicide. It will be contended that the girl and Orpet both knew two weeks before his visit, on the day of her death, that there was nothing to be feared in her physical condition, and that she ended her own life in disappointment when Orpet told her he wanted to marry another.

The prisoner's attorneys announced that they had instructed him to keep silent to all others than themselves, his parents, and the investigators for the defense. Even his friends who sought to see him failed to gain admission to the jail.

David James, a deaf mute, wrote in answer to questions today that the man he saw with Miss Lambert was not Orpet. Prosecutor Dady said the mute would not be a material witness in the case and that it would be proved that Orpet was the only man to whom she spoke after she left her home on the morning of her death.

The Grand Jury which is expected to indict Orpet will meet in March, and the earliest date at which the trial can take place is in April. Orpet's attorneys will ask for a change of venue.

URGES HELP FOR RAILROADS

Must Share in Prosperity to Aid Preparedness, Says Willard.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has just returned from a long trip over the line and is convinced that the railway systems of the country must be vouchsafed a fair degree of prosperity to properly bear the extraordinary burdens of preparing for a future war in which the United States might engage. While away Mr. Willard discussed the problems which the railroads would have to face in preparing the properties for war conditions.

"What the situation is now," said President Willard, "may be understood when it is realized that last year, for the first time since the civil war, the number of miles of new line constructed was less than 1,000. Net revenues of the roads are less than they should be, owing to the fact that rates have not advanced in proportion to operating expenses. In the case of the Baltimore & Ohio, for instance, it cost $4,500,000 a year more for labor than it did five years ago, and $1,000,000 a year more for taxes. During the last six years $120,000,000 has been spent for improvements, and the interest on this must be added. For a number of years the railroad has been declaring a dividend of 6 per cent. on its common stock, but at the last meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared, which is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum."

MENACED BY 500 LEPERS.

Country Has Many at Large, Senate Committee Is Told.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—More than 500 lepers at large in the United States constitute a menace of serious possibilities unless proper steps for segregation are taken, in the opinion of physicians, nurses, and others who testified before the Senate Health Committee today in support of a bill to establish a national leprosarium.

The witnesses, all of whom had made extensive researches, agreed that the 300 persons under treatment in the country's free State or municipal leper asylums included less than one-third of the total of those afflicted. They declared that the disease was rapidly spreading; that the danger of a serious epidemic was real, and that segregation was the first demand in the campaign against it.

It was the consensus among those who testified that about fifty lepers were at large in New York City, eighty in Chicago, and one or two in each of the large cities throughout the country.

Dr. J. W. McKean, American Superintendent in charge of the leper asylum at Chiengmai, Siam, said that only by forcible segregation could the disease be eradicated. While a new treatment, in which chaulmoogra oil is used, had eliminated the symptoms in nearly all cases, so that the victims appeared practically cured, there always was a danger of recrudescence.

W. M. Danner, Secretary of the American Sanctuary of the Mission, Pueblo, emphasized the recrudescent symptom of the disease.

"Every student of leprosy knows that nearly every one who has testified here may develop the disease," he said. "Senator Smoot, who told this morning of sleeping in leper's huts, may have it. Any of these men who have worked with the lepers may develop it any day. But for this feature, we would call the chaulmoogra oil treatment a cure."

Dr. Isadore Dyer, in charge of the leper refuge in Louisiana; Dr. Howard Fox of New York, and Dr. John S. Bulton of the Maryland Board of Health were among others who testified.

Dr. C. F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday that there were only twenty-six lepers in New York City, twenty-four of whom were in public institutions. The two other were permitted to remain at home because of unusual conditions.

Dr. John A. Fordyce of 8 West Seventy-seventh Street, who has made a study of the disease, also doubted the statement of Dr. Dyer. He believed that there was a minimum of danger of the disease spreading, but advocated strict segregation.

"This climate is not favorable for leprosy," he said. "The majority of cases are contracted in tropical places."

FIRE RAGES IN FALL RIVER.

Half-Million-Dollar Damage Done—Help Asked from Other Cities.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Steiger Department Store at South Main and Spring Streets and spread rapidly south along South Main Street to Columbia Street, taking small business blocks on both sides of the street. Then the flames worked up Spring Street, attacking the R. Baillie Clothing Store.

The undertaking establishment of D. D. Sullivan, the drug store of the J. C. Brady Company, the New York Clothing Company's store, and the four-story Lenox Apartment Hotel were destroyed. St. Mary's Cathedral, the largest Catholic church in the city, was seriously menaced.

Help was called from Newport, Taunton, and New Bedford.

The loss at 2 o'clock was estimated at $500,000.

About that time the wind shifted to the west and drove the fire toward the tenement district. Several houses caught fire, and it looked as if the flames would rush through the dwellings of the mill workers to the waterfront.

There was much excitement in the tenement district, but the police and fire officials believed that all those in danger had received ample warning.

SIEGEL FREE ON MARCH 1.

Good Behavior Shortens Merchant's Sentence Forty Days.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Announcement was made tonight by William H. Craig, Superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary, that Henry Siegel, the New York department store owner and banker, would be released from the penitentiary at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 1, forty days before the expiration of the ten months' sentence imposed by Supreme Court Justice Clarke last June.

Siegel's good behavior is responsible for the shortening of his sentence.

ROOSEVELT WEDDING CALLED A 'MISTAKE'

Robert B. Disapproved of an "Old Man Marrying a Young Woman."

SAYS SO IN BROTHER'S SUIT

Mrs. Roosevelt, Defendant in the Annulment Case, Too Ill to Appear in Court.

Robert B. Roosevelt, first cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, testified yesterday that he had disapproved of his brother's marriage to a woman so much younger than himself, when the annulment suit of John Ellis Roosevelt against Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt was resumed before Justice Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had testified on Monday, was too ill yesterday to appear in court.

The witness, called by the defense, said his brother had told him his second marriage was a happy one. He admitted, however, when cross-examined, that there had been an estrangement between himself and his brother covering a long period.

According to the brother, John Ellis Roosevelt had spoken to him several times about his marriage to the young woman more than twenty-five years his junior, and had said his domestic life was happy, and that everything was as it should be. He said his brother appeared to be contented.

"Mrs. Roosevelt came to our Summer home in 1913," said Robert B. Roosevelt. "She is a member of my household now and a welcome one. I noticed my brother's attentions to her, and I was not pleased. I thought it was a mistake for an old man to marry a young woman, but I made no efforts to stop the affair because I thought my brother was capable of taking care of himself."

The witness, on cross-examination, did not recall how long ago he was estranged from his brother. He said there had been quarrels and disagreements at intervals. It also was brought out that he and his brother's first wife had a mutual dislike, but after her death, he and his brother became reconciled.

He testified that Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt formerly was the wife of Lieutenant H. E. Biscoe of the United States Navy, and that her first husband had a salary of between $4,000 and $5,000 a year, which was increased by "commissions" to between $10,000 and $12,000 a year. He did not know whether Lieutenant Biscoe left an estate.

The witness was asked by Justice Crane why John Ellis Roosevelt told him about his domestic affairs. When those domestic troubles began, the witness said, they seemed to prey on his brother's mind, and the subject of domestic infelicity always was broached by his brother. He never had spoken to John Ellis Roosevelt about his domestic affairs during the lifetime of his first wife.

Francis L. Wellman, a lawyer, of 42 East Eighty-second Street, testified that in September or October, 1914, Mrs. Roosevelt came to his office and consulted him about obtaining a separation. She gave many reasons for desiring to begin action against her husband, but he declined to take the case, saying he would try to effect a reconciliation. Subsequently John Ellis Roosevelt consulted him. He said Mr. Roosevelt seemed to be happy, but was afraid his domestic affairs would not long permit him to remain so. Mr. Walton testified that he and his partner, Herbert C. Smyth, submitted a bill for $1,200 for bringing about a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

John Ellis Roosevelt was brought back to the stand just before the hearing was adjourned at noon. He was asked how he was affected by a "brainstorm" such as was described in the testimony on Monday. The witness said he was greatly distressed when he learned from Dr. James W. Markoe that his wife had a serious disability.

"That was when I had the 'brainstorm'," said Mr. Roosevelt. "The doctor saw I was very much overcome. Wouldn't any man have been overcome? Yes, I did have a brainstorm. I don't know what happened after that."

The hearing was adjourned with the understanding that counsel for both sides would select a physician to examine Mrs. Roosevelt. A commission is to be appointed to take the testimony of Dr. W. G. Wylie, 28 West Fortieth Street, who treated Mrs. Roosevelt. Dr. Wylie now is in Florida recovering from an illness. When his testimony has been obtained and the physician has reported on the nervous condition of Mrs. Roosevelt the hearing will be resumed.

BAY STATE WANTS ASSENT.

Senate Amends Primary Bill—Denies Blow at Roosevelt.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A Presidential primary bill before the Legislature was amended by the Senate today so as to provide that a candidate for President must give an actual personal assent to a proposed nomination before the names of delegate candidates pledged to him can be placed on the primary ballots. The original bill provided that such acceptance could be signed either by the candidate or by his authorized agent.

Members of the Committee on Election Laws, which presented the amendment, denied that the action was taken with any reference to the proposal of Representative Augustus P. Gardner, Charles S. Bird, and others to enter the Republican primaries as delegates pledged to ex-President Roosevelt, who is absent from the country.

Colonel Roosevelt, according to his announced plans, is not expected to return from his West Indian journey until several weeks after the expiration of the time for filing lists of candidates for the primary. The amendment now goes to the House for action.

STORY'S "LINCOLN" TO U. S.

National Gallery Gets Portrait Painted After Fifty Years.

The National Gallery in Washington has received from a citizen of New York, who wishes his name kept secret, a most interesting portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted by George H. Story of this city from sketches made from life.

Mr. Story, who is known to the art world both as an artist and through his having been for some years curator of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, had the opportunity of making three sketches of Mr. Lincoln in the White House. The tragic death of the Emancipator shocked the country only a week or so after Mr. Story had returned to New York. The artist laid aside his sketches, although he always retained a vivid impression of the manner and the appearance of Mr. Lincoln. Within the last year, he decided to paint the portrait and this he finished only a few days before Lincoln's Birthday.

The work was seen by the purchaser in the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., and learning its history he bought it and presented it to the nation.

Fire in Colony Club.

Fire caused by defective insulation in a partition created some excitement in the Colony Club on Park Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, at 6 o'clock last night. The blaze started in the ballroom, where a social gathering had been in progress all afternoon, but every one had left when it was discovered. The club servants put out the blaze without outside aid.

TO WELCOME MORGENTHAU.

Mayor Appoints a Committee to Greet Returning Ambassador.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, is to be welcomed upon his arrival on the steamship Frederick VIII. on Feb. 18. He is coming home from his post on leave after two years of tireless service for this Government at Constantinople. Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed this committee to meet and welcome the Ambassador:

Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman.
R. Fulton Cutting,
Samuel T. Dutton,
John T. Underwood,
George McAneny,
Charles R. Crane,
James Speyer,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Lillian D. Wald,
E. H. Outerbridge,
George A. Plimpton,
Charles H. Sherrill,
Dr. Edward L. Smith,
Walter B. Walker,
Abram I. Elkus,
Oswald G. Villard,
Felix Adler,
John D. Crimmins,
Robert W. de Forest,
Homer Folks,
Jesse I. Strauss,
A. Barton Hepburn,
R. A. C. Smith,
Frederick Johnson,
Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay,
Adolph Lewisohn,
Seth Low,
Marcus M. Marks,
W. J. Schieffelin,
Frank A. Vanderlip,
Ervin Wardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Louis Marshall,
Alfred E. Marling,
Charles Strauss,
Nicholas M. Butler,
C. K. G. Billings,
Rev. Stephen S. Wise,
Oscar S. Straus,
Hamilton Holt,
Isaac N. Seligman,
William Sloane,
Sylvan Bier,
Dr. Talcott Williams,
Adolph S. Ochs,
Jerome D. Greene,
Louis L. Clarke,
W. A. Day,
Edward T. Devine,
Dr. John H. Finley,
A. J. Hemphill,
Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes,
Richard M. Hurd,
Clarence H. Kelsey,
Frank R. Lawrence,
Samson Lachman,
Dudley Field Malone,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Henry L. Stimson,
James M. Wallace,
William C. Reick,
Henry J. Wright,
Ogden M. Reid,
Dr. Rumely,
C. H. Betts.

In announcing the appointment of the committee the Mayor said:

"I am taking this step because I believe the city should recognize the fine services rendered by Mr. Morgenthau during the two years he has been in Turkey."

It is probable that a sub-committee will go down the bay to greet the Ambassador and escort him to the city. The committee will meet at 11 o'clock today in the Mayor's reception room at the City Hall.

ROCKEFELLER YEGGS HELD.

Men Caught at Institute Said to be Old Offenders.

John Ryan of 129 Christopher Street, John Vogel of 118 East Twentieth Street, John O'Brien of 340 West Forty-second Street, and Robert McCafferty of 1,314 Second Avenue were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Cobb in the Yorkville Court on a short indictment charging suspicion of burglary. The Magistrate held them each in $3,000 bail for examination Feb. 18.

The four men are those who are implicated in the attempt to break open the safe at the Rockefeller Institute early yesterday morning, as told in a late edition of THE TIMES.

Three of them, Vogel, O'Brien, and McCafferty, were caught in the act of drilling the safe after Detectives Lennon, Gilroy, Shields, and Gallagher from the Third Branch Bureau had followed the men for several hours. A fight took place when the detectives came upon the scene—burglar's jimmy against officer's blackjack. After the men were made prisoners they were taken to the Flower Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and information was sent to Police Headquarters to look out for a fourth member of the gang, who had acted as lookout and had escaped.

Later yesterday Detective McKenna from the First Branch Bureau arrested Ryan in a store at 241 Bowery. Ryan is charged with being the lookout.

It was believed at first that the attempted robbery had been made with the knowledge that a large amount of money was in the safe, but a statement from H. Goepper, bursar of the institute, declares that only a few hundred dollars was in the safe. The police in court produced affidavits showing that each of the men had served prison terms.

WANTS ALL DOGS BANISHED.

Not Necessary to a Cultured Life, Dr. Emerson Asserts.

Commissioner of Health Dr. Haven Emerson told the Council of Jewish Women at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday afternoon that he would like to get all the dogs out of New York City. He would not agree with one of the members that cats were equally objectionable.

"Of course, it is disagreeable to be wakened in the night by a cat," he admitted, "but the only disease they carry is rabies, and that is when they have been bitten by a dog. There were 3,000 dog fights in New York last year, and many people were bitten even with the dogs muzzled and on leashes.

"Dogs are not necessary to a cultured existence. It took a great deal of our money and of that of other people to get them muzzled. One woman then thought it was not necessary, and it cost her $1,500 to find out to the contrary. There has been a notable reduction in the nunmber of bites and the cases of rabies since the dogs have been muzzled."

Dr. Emerson also told the women that mosquitos were 'home-bred especially for home consumption,'" and that most of the pests in the city were bred in empty cans and pans left around and allowed to stand filled with water. Miss Sadie American presided.

AID FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Automobile Club Gives Entertainment—Miss Nathan in Charge.

The entertainment given at the Automobile Club last night in aid of the 2,000 Belgian refugees in Lyons, France, was largely attended. The program consisted of motion pictures, music, recitations, and dancing.

"Barbara Frietchie" was shown in films with Mrs. Thomas Whiffen and Miss Mary M. Minter in the cast, followed by some scenes from "The Life of Napoleon." The artists who appeared include Miss Lydia Locke, Mlle. Yvonne Garrick, Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, Robert Maitland, and Sacha Jacobson.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan was Chairman of the committee in charge. Other members of the committee were Mrs. A. D. Bramhall, Mrs. Clarence C. Buel, Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. Walter Lyon, Mrs. John MacArthur, Mrs. Charles Oakes, Mrs. August Vatable, Mrs. Maurice Wormser, and Miss Edith Kendall.

Hughes Boom in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Charles H. Brown of Medford, a former State Senator, announced today that he was a candidate for district delegate to the Republican National Convention in the interest of Justice Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Brown was a Roosevelt man in 1912, and is a close friend of Charles S. Baxter, who managed Governor McCall's campaign for Governor last Fall. He says Roosevelt is his second choice.

$21,633 Judgment Against Castles.

The L. Barth Hotel Supply Company got a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against Vernon and Irene Castle, the dancers, for $21,633. The plaintiff sued to recover for goods delivered to the Sans Souci Café while that place was under the management of the Castles and Jules Ansaldi, who is now in Belgium.

CITY BREVITIES.

W. L. Coghill was re-elected President of the Greater New York Music Publishers' and Dealers' Association at its annual dinner at the Imperial Hotel last night.

The New York Boot and Shoe Travelers' Association had its first smoker and vaudeville entertainment in the Palm Garden of the Imperial Hotel last night.

Several hundred New Jersey and New York banking men and their wives attended the ball at the McAlpin Hotel last night in aid of the fund for the proposed Women's College of New Jersey. The affair was given by the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, which is interested in this project.

WILLING TO CHANGE PUMP HOUSE PLANS

Chairman Says Water Board Will Adopt Any Feasible New Suggestion.

DEFENDS PARK BUILDING

Commissioner Ward Is Out of City, and Morningside Situation Remains Unsettled.

Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, declared yesterday that the board would welcome any solution of the engineering problems which made it necessary to build a pumping station forty feet high in Morningside Park in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system. Erection of a large steel framework in the park, which the Board of Water Supply says is a temporary structure, is continuing, despite the protests of Park Commissioner Ward and a large number of park lovers.

Mr. Strauss said the Morningside drainage chamber question was one to which the Board of Water Supply had given a great deal of attention.

"Of course the engineers discussed every possible means to do away with the building of a superstructure there," he said. "Even if the matter were considered from the viewpoint of economy only, it would be desirable to do away with the expense of putting up a building where it is not needed. As it has been pointed out, the fact that the geological formation at that point necessitates a low section in the tunnel in that particular location makes it necessary that the drainage chamber be placed there.

"J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply, and the consulting engineers, John R. Freeman, Professor William H. Burr and Frederic P. Stearns, made careful studies of the problem and the plant, which is now planned, is the result of their studies. The plan which they adopted was the only feasible one for that place, they decided.

"Indefinite assertions that it might be possible to put the plant underground are of no value. If any engineer who has made a study of the question and who does not speak from a superficial knowledge of the problems involved knows of any way to install the equipment underground so that it is workable, we would gladly receive his suggestions."

Mr. Strauss declared again that the structure now going up in Morningside was temporary. He said there was no reason why he should order the work stopped until the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion as to the powers of the Board of Water Supply under Section 724 of the laws of 1905, the enabling act under which the aqueduct was built. The opinion was asked for by Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board.

Commissioner Ward, it was learned yesterday, has gone out of town by order of his physician. At the Park Department offices in the Municipal Building it was said he would be away only a day or two.

No opinion has been received from the Corporation Counsel as to the conflict in authority between the Park Department and the Water Board. It is thought that there may be a delay of weeks before the opinion is prepared.

Work on the building was stopped Monday, but it was learned that the cold weather, and not orders from the Board of Water Supply, was the reason. The workmen were busy again yesterday. The structure is now covered with sheet-iron and is practically ready for temporary use.

SEIZES CHILD IN TENEMENT.

Ruffian Routed by Her Screams—Suspect Is Captured.

Six-year-old Dora Glass was going upstairs in the dimly lighted hall of the tenement at 252 East Fourth Street, where she lives, last evening, when a man confronted her. He put his hands about her throat and tried to strangle her, she said afterward, but not before she had screamed several times.

Mrs. Tessie Kishnerisk, who lives in the same house, ran out and saw the man disappearing down the stairway. She called for help, and a passerby caught a man who was running down the street. He was taken before Magistrate Krotel in Night Court, to whom he said that he was Charles Kohler, 35 years old, of 21 Charles Street, and out of employment.

The prisoner was identified by the child as her assailant. Kohler denied the charge, however, asserting he had heard a scream and was running after a man whom he saw dart out of the hallway when he was arrested. He was held in $500 bail for further examination.

COMMEMORATE MAINE LOSS.

Spanish War Veterans Place Wreath on Monument.

More than 100 Spanish-American war veterans marched from the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to the Maine monument at Columbus Circle last night to place a wreath there in commemoration of the eighteenth anniversary of the loss of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. At 9 o'clock, the hour when the Maine was blown up, taps was sounded, while the veterans bared their heads in respect for the men who were lost with the battleship.

The wreath was placed on the monument by William Jones, National Chief of Staff of the Spanish War Veterans, and L. J. Fitzer, Commander of Camp No. 1, paid a brief tribute to those who died in the Spanish-American war. The anniversary was commemorated also with a dinner at the Hotel Brevoort, where more Spanish war veterans and their guests gathered earlier in the evening.

MAIL GOES TO EXPLORERS.

Steamer Oscar II. Will Carry It for Crocker Land Parties.

The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which sails tomorrow afternoon for Copenhagen at 2 o'clock from the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, will carry letters and advices for Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land expedition, who is marooned in the ice at Etah, Greenland, and also to Dr. E. O. Hovey, who is in charge of the Crocker Land relief expedition.

Mail will be forwarded by the American Museum of Natural History by way of Denmark and in care of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who has maintained communication with the ice-bound American explorers. It is understood Rasmussen will start on another expedition into Greenland next month, which is a great undertaking at this time of year.

Give $1,000 for Serbian Refugees.

One thousand dollars was contributed to a fund for the Serbian refugees at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin, at which addresses were made by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Cheddo Miyatovich, the Serbian diplomat, who have come to this country to interest the American people in the sufferings of the Serbians. There was Serbian music, and Mrs. Pankhurst introduced M. Miyatovich, who told of the place his country held among the nations of Europe and the need of Austria and Germany for an outlet to the sea as the real cause of the present war. The largest sum given was $350, from the Daughters of the British Empire of Brooklyn. There were many pledges which were not counted in the money received.

SUBWAY EXTENSION OPEN.

Many Use New Hunters Point Avenue Station.

Hundreds of commuters and passengers from the Long Island Railroad took advantage yesterday of the opening of the extension of the Queens subway to the new Hunters Point Avenue station, adjacent to the railroad station of the same name in Long Island City. No formal ceremonies marked the opening, and trains began running early in the morning, and crowds of passengers from points on Long Island got off their trains at the Hunters Point Avenue station and took the subway to their places of business.

By noon the system was running regularly, the trains leaving for Manhattan under short headway. In expectation of a change in traffic, the Long Island Railroad had posted in the station a time table showing the east and west bound trains which stop at the new subway station.

VANNECK ESTATE $1,645,301

Son of Importer Gets $1,363,188—$50,000 for Post-Graduate Hospital.

John Torrence Vanneck, who was a retired importer, left a net estate of $1,645,301 when he died in London, England, on Feb. 12, 1912, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. His son, John Vanneck, receives $1,363,188; the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School and the Montreal General Hospital each receive $50,000, and Minnie Callahan, secretary of the decedent, $8,841.

The assets included stocks and bonds of the aggregate appraised valuation of $1,496,714, among which were 1,000 shares of the Consolidated Gas Company preferred stock, appraised at $139,875; 1,311 shares of the Lehigh Valley Railroad stock, $103,896; 800 shares of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company preferred stock, $83,200, and bonds of the same road appraised at $62,800. The deposits in banks totaled $90,217, the personalty has a valuation of $36,770, and the amount Mr. Vanneck inherited from the estate of his wife is given at $89,107.

GIFTS TO CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Will of Thomas H. O'Connor Disposes of $300,000.

The will of Thomas H. O'Connor, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate of more than $300,000, out of which the following bequests to institutions are made: $5,000 each to St. Vincent's Hospital and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; $2,500 each to the New York Catholic Protectory, the Catholic Mission Society, St. Joseph's Seminary, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, the Marquette League, and the Catholic Board for Work Among College People.

Michael J. O'Connor of 268 West Ninety-third Street, a son, receives a cash bequest of $22,500 and one-seventh of the residuary estate; William A. O'Connor of Short Hills, N. J., another son, receives $10,000 in cash and one-seventh of the residue, while there are bequests of one-seventh of the residue each to the following children: John A., James C., Mrs. Angela Murphy, Mrs. Mary O'Gorman, and Mrs. Anna W. Nash.

Charles A. Conant Left $18,146.

Charles A. Conant, the financial writer, left a net estate of $18,146 when he died in Cuba on July 5, 1915, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. Mr. Conant was engaged by the Cuban Government at the time of his death in reforming the financial system of the republic. Under the will Grace W. Page, a sister, receives $9,941; Mabel F. Conant, a cousin, receives $3,000; the School of Commerce and Finance of New York University receives his financial library, appraised at $933, and Allie S. Balch of Washington, a friend, receives pictures and manuscripts appraised at $156, royalties valued at $1,115, and $3,000 in cash.

De Rose Left $100,000 Cash to Wife

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The will of Edward de Rose of Manhattan and Southampton, where he had his Summer home, was admitted to probate this afternoon. The widow, Susan D. de Rose, receives $100,000 in cash and all the real estate. An annuity is provided for Selma Lawrence, a member of the household. The residuary estate is left in the care of trustees. They are to pay the widow the income during her life and upon her death it is to revert to Roese de Rose, a daughter.

Dr. Ward's Estate $2,711,261.

Final accounting of the estate of Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company, was made yesterday to Surrogate Stickel in Newark by the Fidelity Trust Company. The report shows that the balance in the principal account is $2,290,816.78, and adding the income of $420,444.81 the total is $2,711,261.59. After the accounting is approved by the Orphans' Court the estate will be turned over to the trust company as Trustee for Miss Helen Ward, granddaughter and only surviving legatee of Dr. Ward.

R. E. Dearbergh Had $100,000 Here

Robert E. Dearbergh, the English scientist, who was lost on the Lusitania, left a fortune of $100,000 in this country, according to an application of his brother, Frederick W. Dearbergh of Osterhills, Hertfordshire County, England, to have the Surrogates' Court appoint William M. Hoes, the public administrator, to take charge of the property pending the adjustment of the estate in the English courts. There are two brothers and three sisters in England and another brother in Australia.

Mrs.' N. L. Page Left $115,243.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 15.—Inventory of the personal estate of Mrs. Nina Lee Page, wife of Edward D. Page of Oakland, Bergen County, was filed with Surrogate Sibbald of Hackensack today and totals $115,243. Mr. Page is a baker in New York. The estate is divided between the husband, one son, and two daughters.

ADMITS 'STRAPPING' HIS ORPHAN CHARGES

Superintendent of Colored Asylum at Riverdale Defends the Practice.

KINGSBURY CORROBORATED

Prof. Devine Says Secretary of State Board Sent a Message Hinting at an Investigation.

"Strapping" is a recognized punishment for children in the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, according to testimony of the Superintendent and a nurse given yesterday at the investigation here of the State Charities Board.

Dr. Mason Pitman, the new Superintendent of the institution, on the stand in the afternoon, said it was customary to punish the children by whipping them on the hands with a leather strap. This, Dr. Pitman said, he had done with great care, and he said he had always kept a record of the punishment and what it was for and had always administered it in the presence of a witness. When he first went to the asylum, he said he favored moral suasion, and used to talk to the children by the hour in his office, but finding that they continued disobedient, he resorted to corporal punishment.

He said also that he had the authority of the Board of Managers for his action. It developed, also, that the physician of the institution had advocated strapping as a "treatment" to give the children greater "nervous poise." This was testified to at length by Miss Reed, a graduate nurse from the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary. She said she had frequently strapped children of from 5 to 9 years old over the hands as a disciplinary measure. She thought it did good.

"They had a chance to behave themselves," she said, for she did not believe in "hitting the babies" for nothing.

All the same, she had noticed such an improvement, once the method was ordered, that she was sure it was all right. Sometimes there were four or five children to punish a day.

Miss Reed said she had been interrogated by Second Deputy Charities Commissioner Doherty, and also by a woman investigator, who came with him, but whose name she did not know.

Much of the day was devoted to examinations of witnesses to show there were inaccuracies in the reports of the Inspectors of the New York Department of Public Charities who had visited the Riverdale institution. Dr. Pitman and members of his staff denied the beds were without springs, that there were uncleanly conditions or that there was any great prevalence of immorality.

Miss Carolina H. Wood, who at one time was temporary Superintendent of the asylum, denied that the social life of the colored children was intentionally confined to the kitchens. Miss Wood said she had had the kitchens made large so the children could enjoy the pleasures of seeing dinner cooked and learn cookery. She declared that not many of them could be accepted as stenographers or clerks, whereas they were in demand as cooks.

Miss Madeline Z. Doty, an investigator of prisons, gave an analysis of 1,200 examinations she had made into the past of prisoners at Sing Sing and Auburn. Two-thirds, she said, had come from juvenile institutions. Convicts had told her that juvenile institutions abounded in immorality.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, Director of the New York School of Philantrophy, and Professor of Social Economy at Columbia University, corroborated Charities Commissioner Kingsbury regarding alleged threats. He said Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, had called the charges against Mrs. Dunphy "an outrage," and declared the State Board had the power to investigate the City Charities Department. Professor Devine, at Mr. Hebberd's request, he said, had repeated that remark to Commissioner Kingsbury.

The hearing will be resumed by Special Commissioner Strong in the Bar Association Building at 10 o'clock this morning.

McNEILL SAVES 28TH LIFE.

Dockmaster Dives Into Icy Bay to Rescue a Man.

Loiterers at the Battery yesterday afternoon shivered when they saw Peter McNeill, dockmaster at the steamboat landing, plunge into the icy water to save a man from drowning. The man had slipped off the gangway while trying to step on the steamer Niblick, and was disappearing under a small ice floe when the dockmaster dived. McNeill grabbed the drowning man and held him up until both were hauled out by Patrolman Haggerty of the Greenwich Street Police Station.

After he had been treated by Dr. Bidwell of the Hudson Street Hospital, the rescued man said he was Michael Martin of 620 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

According to Patrolman Haggerty, this was the twenty-eighth rescue the dockmaster had made off the Battery wall.

DENY ST. CYR SEPARATION.

Lawyers Assert Husband Was Absent for One Day Only.

Stanchfield & Levy of 120 Broadway, counsel for Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, gave out this statement yesterday as an answer to stories published that Mr. Saint Cyr had left his wife in Philadelphia and had disappeared:

"The report that Mr. and Mrs. Saint Cyr have separated is absolutely baseless, as is the story of any pecuniary settlement between them. Mr. Saint Cyr went to Washington yesterday for a few hours on personal business. He returned to Philadelphia and rejoined Mrs. Saint Cyr the same evening. The press reports of that episode are a fair sample of the inaccuracy of the other stories that have appeared respecting Mr. Saint Cyr."

Mr. Saint Cyr married the widow of "Silent" Smith. He left her a fortune of $3,000,000.

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